CITY MOBILE, ALABAMA

Coordinating Responsibility _____

1. Biracial Committee Members (Official - City Council)
   Special Advisory Commission
   & Special Advisory Committee

   See attached.

2. Other Key People (Including Mayor)

   Joseph N. Langan, Mayor-Commissioner

3. Local Associations (Including officers)

4. Newspapers (Including Editors)
   Mobile Press) R. B. Chandler, Publisher
   Mobile Register) George M. Cox, Exec. Editor

5. Colleges & Universities (Including Presidents & Trustees)
   Spring Hill College (Catholic), Very Rev. A. W. Crandall

6. Other Information or Attachments

   Wall Street Journal Article 7/18/63 attached.

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Mobile, Alabama

Special Advisory Commission:

George Denniston
Bishop William M. Smith
Martin Johnson
Rev. Charles Tunstall
J. T. Arendall
Carr Smith
Morris Alpert
Rev. Francis B. Wakefield, Jr.
Dr. R. W. Galliard

Special Advisory Committee:

Dr. Carl Adkins
Glenn Brock
Varnado Williams
Rev. J. W. Wactor
John W. McConnell
A. A. Evans
C. E. Powell
Clarence Montgomery
Mrs. Tallulah Pittman
Rev. James Griffin
Alfred Delchamps
James Coil
Rev. Father William Crandall
Doris Bender
Dr. W. L. Russell
Dr. E. B. Goode
Frank Thomas
John Strauss

Ward Faulk
Rev. Kenneth Dantzler
Rev. William Carson
W. M. Williams
Ruth Roe
Jesse Thomas
Vernon Z. Crawford
Rabbi Harold A. Friedman
T. G. Greaves

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Harmony in Mobile

An Alabama City Builds Racial Peace as Strife Increases Elsewhere

July 18, 1963

Negroes Win Police and Fire Jobs; Golf Course, Lunch Counters Integrate Calmly

Keeping the Schools Open

By BURT SCHORR
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

MOBILE, Ala.—On the same day last month that Alabama Gov. George Wallace carried out his futile "schoolhouse door" stand against racial integration of the state university, a group of white parents met in the auditorium of the Azalea Road Junior High School here with a sharply contrasting purpose. They wanted to start laying plans to insure that local schools would remain open next September should a Federal court hand down a desegregation order.

Such an order came last week. A U.S. Court of Appeals in New Orleans said the combined city-county school system here must start desegregation this fall at the first-grade level. The decision has spurred the parents' group to redouble its efforts. Called ABLE (Alabamians Behind Local Education), it currently has some 150 members, but in the weeks ahead it hopes to recruit at least 10 times that number of supporters.

"We don't want to argue the relative merits of segregation or desegregation," says Mrs. Hollis Wiseman, a pediatrician's wife who is president of ABLE. "But we believe that each of us has an individual responsibility to let official local leadership and our fellow citizens know that we stand on the side of law, order and public schools."

Adjusting to Change

ABLE's effort to bring about orderly desegregation of the schools here is only the most recent in a series of quiet moves to maintain racial peace in this old and easy-going port. The calming moves do not reflect an eagerness for integration on the part of Mobile whites; most white residents clearly would prefer to retain segregation in schools and in other areas of life. But at the same time this Deep South city, a third of whose 226,000 residents are Negroes, has shown a willingness to adjust to change. While tensions between Negroes and whites have exploded into headlines elsewhere in the nation, Mobile has achieved a remarkable degree of racial harmony.

Mobile hired its first Negro policemen 10 years ago. There are now 25 Negro patrolmen and a Negro detective in the 360-man department. The Negro police work in Negro neighborhoods but are empowered to arrest whites as well as Negroes. Three years ago the Mobile Exchange Club, a local service organization, honored a Negro officer with a plaque for outstanding work. Mobile also has two fire stations manned by 22 Negro firemen, including four fire captains. Half a dozen Negro women serve as school crossing guards.

In 1959 the bus company, which had earlier voluntarily abandoned segregated seating, hired two Negro drivers after a committee of Negro leaders noted that two out of three passengers were Negroes. Today 10 Negroes drive city buses.

In 1961 a Federal judge ruled Negroes had the right to use the 18-hole municipal golf course. One of the city's three commissioners talked briefly of closing the course. But an overwhelming number of white golfers signed a petition asking that the course be kept open, and Negroes have used it without incident since then. No comment was aroused a few weeks ago when the Mobile Register carried a picture of two Negro participants in a Gulf-area Negro golf tournament held at the course.

Lunch Counter "Pioneers"

Last year, in unpublicized meetings with white leaders and merchants, Negroes lined up support for lunch counter desegregation at 10 downtown stores and in a shopping center. Selected pairs of Negro "pioneers" arrived daily at the counters, at first during off hours. Five plain-clothes policemen were on hand at each location, but the three-week acclimation period was uneventful. One downtown chain store manager was told by his superiors to expect the 5% drop in lunch counter trade he said was experienced in other Southern cities. It never came.

To be sure, many racial bars remain in Mobile. Negroes and whites are still forbidden to participate in mixed play at the city golf course, and Negro golfers have separate locker facilities. Restaurants, theaters and drinking fountains are segregated. A well-to-do Negro physician complains his race is "completely cut off from the cultural life of the community."

But Mobile Negroes themselves agree that they have achieved many gains in recent years. "Mobile is a much better place for Negroes to live than any other city in Alabama," says a Negro lawyer here.

How did Mobile get that way?

Local historians say one important influence has been the city's heritage from its early French and Spanish settlers, who were a relatively tolerant lot. Eighteenth Century maps show the residences of whites and Negroes side by side—a situation that persists on some Mobile streets today.

Another moderating influence has been the Catholic Church, whose communicants comprise 20% of Mobile's residents. Although local parochial schools remain segregated, Negro Catholics have long attended church where they pleased. Spring Hill College, a Catholic liberal arts institution here and the oldest college in the state, desegregated in 1954 and has graduated more than two dozen Negroes since then.

Several important community organizations in Mobile have long had Negro board members. Among them are the local Girl Scouts Council, the Young Women's Christian Association and the Child Day Care Association. In June the Medical Society of Mobile County voted for the first time to accept applications from Negro physicians.

A diversified economy ranging from paper manufacturing to shipbuilding to Brookley Air

Please Turn to Page 16, Column 6

Harmony in Mobile: An Alabama City Seeks To Build Racial Peace

Continued From First Page

Force Base with its 16,000 civilian workers has produced a large body of well-paid Negro wage earners. Nearly all Mobile's 2,000 dock workers are Negroes, and in certain trades Negroes here enjoy opportunities closed to their race in many other communities. Since its founding in 1900, about a quarter of the membership of the Bricklayers Union's Local No. 2 has been Negro. "Socially we're different, but on the job we're together," says O. L. Mason, Jr., white business agent for the local.

As Birmingham showed, however, good incomes alone won't prevent racial tension if there is no communication between the races. But communication between Negro leaders and their white counterparts has been continuous in Mobile. Says an executive of a supermarket chain headquartered here: "We've kept the lines of communication open. That's the important thing." Leading white businessmen—including the supermarket official, a railroad president, a bank president and a drug chain executive—have played key roles in the behind-the-scenes negotiations that have led to Negro gains here.

Recently the Mobile City Commission set up formal machinery for conducting such interracial negotiations. It appointed a nine-member Special Advisory Commission to handle day-to-day racial problems and a 27-member Special Advisory Committee to help formulate broad policies in racial matters. Both groups are one-third Negro, giving the Negroes representation in proportion to their share of the total Mobile population. In one of their first combined actions, the Special Advisory Commission has called on the larger committee to conduct a thorough study of Negro unemployment in Mobile.

Topics likely to come up at future meetings of the two groups include more white collar jobs for Negroes in local businesses; a plan for desegregated seating in the new $8 million municipal convention hall and theater now being built; and acceptance of Negro interns at the new Mobile General Hospital.

Birmingham-style race-baiting has no role in local politics here. Veteran Commissioner Joseph N. Langan, long an advocate of Negro rights, has assured ABLE leaders that the three commissioners are behind their efforts. "We certainly aren't going to permit any trouble here when the court order comes," Mr. Langan recently declared.

For their part, Negro leaders have held back would-be demonstrators. "We've had high school students volunteering as they did in Birmingham and Jackson," says a Negro religious leader here, Bishop W. M. Smith of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. "But we've told them that's not necessary. We're pressing at the conference table."

U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

Special Survey

Human Relations Committees

RECEIVED OCT 14

Does your community have a human relations committee? yes

What is its official name? - Special Advisory Commission and Special advisory Committee

When was the Committee established?

Is the Committee bi-racial? - yes

Who appointed the Committee?

Did the City Council concur?

Did the City Council appropriate funds?

What was the charge to the Committee? (If possible, attach copy.)

(If appropriate, please attach a copy of any Council resolution or ordinance.)

How many members?

(Please attach a list of Committee members with their race and occupation noted.)

Briefly describe problems or issues that have been considered by the Committee.

Briefly summarize any recommendations made by the Committee.

(Please attach any public reports.)

Briefly describe any actions resulting from the Committee's recommendations.

How often does the Committee meet? Twice monthly

Does the Committee have any staff assistance?

Part time X Full time _____ None _____

Additional comments: The enclosed ordinance will answer most of the question you have about the Committee

City: Mobile, Alabama

Name of official preparing Report: Joseph N Langan Mayor

Please return to: U.S.Conference of Mayors
1707 H Street,N.W., Washington,D.C. 20006

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Rec'd 3/31/66

Mobile, Ala.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Mr. John L. LaFlore
1504 Ohataque Street

Mrs. Roberta Williams
1210 Alba Street

Mr. Alex Herman
257 N. Ann Street

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Interdenominational

Ministers Alliance
Rev. Harris, President
c/o Rev. P. H. Goff
268 St. Charles Street

Ministers' Wives' Alliance
Mrs. Roberta Williams, President
1210 Alba Street

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

Many office seekers are expressing a dislike for the Civil Rights Bill

4. General attitude of:

City officials

Some favor, some do not

Press

Unfavorable

Business leadership

Some favor, some do not

Church leaders

Some favor, some do not

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. **Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:**

Lunch counters

Desegregated

Woolworth's

Kress

Walgreen's Drug Store

Some Allbright and Wood Drug Counters

Restaurants

For the most part still segregated

Hotels - Motels

Desegregated

Sheraton - Battle House

All other hotels and motels to my knowledge are still segregated

Theatres

All segregated

Municipal facilities

Schools

Murphy High School has two Negro Students

2

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee? yes

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

b) Names of members

This is only a partial listing

Dr. E. B. Goode, (M.D.)
20 S. Hallett Street

Dr. A Carl Adkins - Minister
1511 Dauphin Street

Dr. W. E. Carson - Minister
500 State Street

Dr. J. W. Wactor - Minister
110 S. Bayou Street

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

April 3, 1964

Contact People Operation Compliance

ALABAMA

Mr. Louis Eckl, 747 Nellie Avenue, Florence, Alabama. EM 3-3434 ext. 25 (Bus.) AT 2-7784 (Res.)

Executive editor, Tri-City Publishing Company. Past president, Alabama Associated Press Association. Member, Alabama Council on Human Relations.

The Reverend Albert Sidney Foley, S.J., Spring Hill College, Mobile, Alabama 36608. 342-1531 (Bus. and Res.)

Roman Catholic Priest. Professor of Sociology. Member, National Association of Inter-group Relations Officials, Southern Regional Council, Southern Sociological Society, and Alabama Council on Human Relations.

Mr. James A. Head, 2857 Pumphouse Road, Birmingham, Alabama 35243. 323-8911 (Bus.) TR 1-6936 (Res.)

President, Southland Metals Corporation. Co-chairman, National Conference of Christians and Jews. Chairman, Committee of 100 (Industrial Development Corporation). Past president, Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and (Alabama) Rotary Club. Past member, Jefferson County Personnel Board (Civil Service). Member, State Democcratic Executive Committee.

The Honorable Edward Daniel McLaughlin, County Court House, Anniston, Alabama 36201. 236-3418 (Bus.) HE 5-4151 (Res.)

Judge of Calhoun County Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court. Member, Cosmos Club. Director, Rotary Club. Retired diplomatic and counsular officer.

HUNTSVILLE

Sears
Wards
Miracle-City
Murphys
Dunnavants
Belks
Shainbergs
J. C. Penney, C. R. McBrayer, Mgr.
Grants
Fowlers
Terrys
Kress
Woolworth

Colleges:

Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College, state-controlled, co-ed, 1,265 students.
Athens College, Methodist institution, co-ed, 491 students.
Oakwood College, operated by Seventhday Adventists, co-ed 170 students.

Major Industries	# Emp.
Alabama Shoe Corp.	500-1000
Army Ordinance Missile Command	over 5000
Brown Engineering Co.	250- 500
Chrysler Corp-Millile Div.	500-1000
General Shoe Corp.	250- 500
Huntsville Mfg. Co. (cotton print)	1000-2500
P. R. Mallony (Condensers, etc.)	250- 500
THIOKOL Corp. (Rockets, Missile) (PFP)	1000-2500

Colleges:

University of Alabama, state institution, co-ed, 8,525 students.
Birmingham School ofLaw, - , co-ed, 117 students.
Birmingham Southern College, under auspices of Methodist Church, co-ed, 1,047 students.
Daniel Payne College, controlled by the African Methodist Episcopal Church, co-ed, 210 students.
Howard College, owned and operated by Alabama Baptist Convention, co-ed, 1,846 students.
Miles College, controlled by Christian Methodist Episcopal Church, co-ed, 827 Students.
Southeastern Bible College, privately controlled theological college, co-ed, 100 students.

Major Industries	# Emp.
Alabama By Products Corp.	1000-2500
Alabama Power Co.	2500-5000
American Bridge Div. U. S. Steel	500-1000
American Cast Iron Pipe Co.	1000-2500
American Marietta Co. - Concrete Products Div.	250- 500
Anderson Electric Corp.	250- 500
Armour & Co.	100- 250
Avondale Mills	500-1000
Barber Pure Milk Co.	500-1000
Birmingham Paper Co.	250- 500
Connors Steel Co.	500-1000
Continental Gen. Co.	1000-1500
Cosby Hodges Milling Co.	250- 500
De Bardeleben Coal Corp.	500-1000
DuPont E., Inc.	250- 500
EBSCO Industries (Vulcan Industries)	250- 500
Goslin Birmingham Mfg. Co.	250- 500
Hammond Iron Works	250- 500
Hayres Aircraft Corp.	over 5000
Hercules Powder Co. (PFP)	100- 250
Jackson Industries	500-1000
Republican Steel Corp.	500-1000
Stockham Valves & Fittings Co.	1000-2500
Tennessee Coal & Iron Div. U. S. Steel	over 5000
Universal Atlas Cement Co.	500-1000
United States Pipe & Foundry Co.	2500-5000
Vulcan Materials Co.	500-1000

BIRMINGHAM

Ensley Shopping Center

H. L. Green
Goldstein & Cohen
W. T. Grant
J. C. Penney, J. P. Edwards, Mgr.
Cottons
Dixie Shop
Seals
Bell Tail
Pickard & S.
Darling Sh.
Dan Cohen
Guaranty

Roebuck Plaza Shopping Center

Pizitz
J. C. Penney, E. J. Poole, Jr., Mgr.
Grants
Woolworth
3 Sisters

Five Points West Shopping Center

J. C. Penney, J. W. Crowell, Mgr.
Grants
Woolworth
Robinson
New Williams
Kesslers
Steins
Kinney

Eastwood Shopping Center

Newberry
J. C. Penney, W. R. Demaray, Mgr.
Kresge
Lerner
Sisters
Jones Lawless
Riddles
Bells
Duane
Kinney

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

LEADERSHIP IN SOUTHERN CITIES

ALABAMA

Nat Welch (W)
322 Hare Avenue
Auburn, Alabama
Businessman-owner of Electronic Equipment Firm
Member of Southern Regional Council of National Urban League

Leroy S. Gaillard, Jr. (C)
1 Finley Avenue, West
Birmingham, Alabama
President, Jefferson County Council for Cooperative Progress; owner of Construction Firm.

A. G. Gaston (C)
P. O. Box 2621
Birmingham, Alabama
Owner, Gaston Motel
President, Smith and Gaston Interest

David Vann (W)
Birmingham, Alabama
Lawyer; helped to settle recent racial conflict

ARKANSAS

Winthrop Rockefeller (W)
1720 Tower Building
Little Rock, Arkansas

FLORIDA

Dr. James L. Bass (C)
P. O. Box 438
Fort Lauderdale, Florida
Dentist; Past Vice-President, Southern Area Council YMCA; Chairman of Board of Managers Ft. Lauderdale YMCA; Past President, Dade County Academy of Medicine; Past President of Florida State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Ass'n; Member of Dade County Council on Human Relations; Member of Ft. Lauderdale Citizens Committee on Minority Housing.

J. J. Daniel (W)
100 West Bay Street
Jacksonville, Florida
President, Stockton, Whatley & Davin Real Estate Firm; Member of Board of Directors, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

Dr. W. W. Schell (C)
1510 Jefferson Street
Jacksonville, Florida
President, Board of Directors Jacksonville Urban League; President, State Medical Society

**** (C) colored
(W) white

3234-94
Tuscaloosa, Ala
April 25, 1964

Dear Mr Mitchell:

I regret being so long in answering your letter. But as you have seen from news media that we are also protesting.

I have been involved with the project. We made very little progress and are mapping other strategy now.

If I can be of further help to you please feel free to call on me.

Sincerely Yours.
Alice G. Martin

Tuscaloosa, Ala.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Rev. N. W. Stevenson, The Rev. W. L. Herzfeld, The Rev. T. Y. Rogers, Jr., The Rev. W. C. Larkin, The Rev. C. H. Hutchinson, Mr. H. W. Ewbanks.

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

The Tuscaloosa Citizens for Action Committee
2621 9th Street. Herzfeld Pres; Rogers Secty

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

White Citizens Council, Knights of the KKK

4. General attitude of:

City officials

Against

Press Tuscaloosa News

Against but realize its inevitability. Asks Compliance with the law.
Buford Boon (Editor)

Business leadership

Against

Church leaders

mixed-White
For-Negro

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee? NO

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

b) Names of members

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

Hotels, Motels, Restaurants, Schools.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

segregated

Restaurants

segregated

Hotels - Motels

segregated

Theatres

segregated

Municipal facilities

segregated

Schools

segregated

TUSCALOOSA

J. C. Penney, N. M. Kendrick, Mgr.
Pizitz
L. Wiesel
Raymonds
Browns
Woolworth
Adrians
Wiesel Co.
Kress
Black-Friedman & Winston
Grants
Mangels
Belks
Central
Gray

Colleges:

Stillman College, private control, Presbyterian, co-ed, 463 students.

Major Industries	# Emp.
Central	1000-2500
E-Z Opener Bag Co.	1000-2500
B. F. Goodrich Tire Co. (PFP)	1000-2500
Gulf States Paper Corp.	1000-2500
Reichold Chemicals	250- 500

4/30/64

HUNTSVILLE

1. Present Status:

a. Hotels --Russel Erskine (restaurant- open only to guests)

b. Motels - Albert Pick (completely)
Charran (restaurant was open, is no longer)
Holiday Inn (motel accepts registrations by companies only - resturant is open)
Hinge Inn - completely, but has refused service on isolated incidents
Sahara - completely
Sands - completely
Thunderbird - Congress Inn - completely
Town House - completely

There have been refusals in almost all of these motels occasionally.

c. Restaurants - Gulas' Rib Room

d. Theaters - three white, one Negro - no desegregation

c. Lunch counters
Montgomery Wards
Sears
Woolworths' (1 Negro salesgirl - 1 waitress)
Liggett Rexall
Murphy's
Grant's
Brownie's (only independant)
Miracle City
Pizitz (tea room)
Bavaria Delicatessen

2. Municipal

a. Community centers & playgrounds - there are two, the white community center was used by Council for workshop, but hasn't been used by Negroes since. Playgrounds have been used only in test situation not regularly. The white pool has not been desegregated.

b. Electric Center Auditorium - first used by Council, has since had many integrated audiences.

c. Police - two Negro policemen

d. Firemen - No Negroes

e. Schools - all city , no county

(1) Elementary
Fifth Avenue
Madison Pike
East Clinton
Terry Heights

(2) Junior High
Risen
West Lawn

(3) High Schools
Butler
Huntsville

(4) College
University Extension - at least three students, perhaps more

(5) Catholic

3. Outstanding Nuts - Morton & W. F. Hutchins (not prone to violence, however)

4. Opinions of leaders

a. City Council
(1)
(1) Homer Whitt - President, cautious mederate, tries to be fair, wishes to keep image of Huntsville a good one, but wants to avoid any publicity for or against integration.

(2) Charles Cummings, Jr. - nephew of Milton Cummings, a moderate first year on Council.

q (3) Louis Lee - very conservative, but not rabid segregationist.

(4) Harvey Eslick - very conservative, but didn't campaign as segregationist.

(5) Gorden Lofton - swings back & forth between two factions, chairman of Police Committee.

b. Mayor - R. B. Searcy, non-commital on many issues not only civil rights, does nothing except under pressure. i. e. Appointment of Bi-racial Committee, not a real leader in community

c. Chairman of County Commission - James Record - a strong moderate I think, but hasn't really been tested yet.

d. Police Chief - Jesse (?) Dyar, suspect due to sudden increase in police brutality. Former state trooper from Birmingham.

e. News Media

(1) Huntsville Times - appears at times to be fairly liberal (has taken some real slaps at Wallace) but has really distorted some key stories in a sutle manner difficult to fight.

(2) Huntsville News - a new paper (2 or 3 months old) publishers have pledged themselves to be fair but the editor leaves much to be desired. This is still a question mark.

(a) Publishers are James Cleary, Hohn Higdon, Thomas Barr

(b) Editors are Stoney Jackson and Sid Thomas

May 6, 1964

Approximately four weeks ago, Mrs Vera Foster asked us to forward the attached information to you.

W P Mitchell

W P Mitchell
Box 467
Tuskegee Inst., Ala

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

b) Names of members

Mr J A Parker
Mr Broward Segrest
Mr E Preston Hornsby
Rev. Robert Miller

(These are all white persons)

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

All

1.

Tuskegee Inst., Ala.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

   1. Dr. C G Gomillion, 308 Bibb St., Tuskegee Inst., Ala
   2. Mr D L Beasley, Box 232 Tuskegee Inst., Ala
   3. Mr J A Parker, Tuskegee, Ala
   4. Mr Broward Segrest, Tuskegee, Ala

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

   The Tuskegee Civic Association, Tuskegee Inst., Ala

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

   The White Cicizens Council, Notasulga, Ala
   (Mr. K O Rea, I believe, is the president)

4. General attitude of:

City officials	Press
Opposed to passive	Opposed
Business leadership	**Church leaders**
Non-committal	With the exception of the Rev. Robert Miller of Tuskegee the whites are afraid

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Restaurants

None of the white lunch counters or restaurants are desegregated. However, whites may use Negr o eating establishments.

Hotels - Motels

None

Theatres

There is no public theatres here

Municipal facilities

None

Schools

Two white high schools have been desegregated by court order. However, the white public are boycotting these schools

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Mr. Sidney Smyer, Sr.
2780 Smyer Circle
Birmingham, Alabama

Mr. Charles Zukoski
3715 Old Leeds Road
Birmingham, Alabama

Atty. Abraham Berkowitz
2112 D Chaba Road S.
Birmingham, Alabama

Mr. James A. Head
2857 Pumphouse Road
Birmingham, Alabam

Atty. Paul Johnston
32 Ridge Road
Birmingham,Alabama

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Group Relations Committee (not too hopeful)
Young Men's Business Club
Birmingham Ministerial Association (not too hopeful)
Birmingham Brotherhood of Clergymen

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

Business and Professional Club (Birch Type)
Klan
National States Rights Party
Americans For Conservative Governement
White Citizens' Council

4. General attitude of:

City officials

Poor (or worse)

Press

Stress law and order
Attacks on Bill are vicious

Business leadership

Fair. Most of community leaders who would be responsible have withdrawn from area.

Church leaders

Frightened

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Pizitz Department Store
Loveman's Department Store
Dobbs House (airport)
Greyhound Bus Station
Britts
Newberry's
Woolworth's
L & N Railroad Station
Trailway Bus Station
Terminal Train Station

Restaurants

Pizitz Department Store
Loveman s Department Store
Dobb s House (airport)
Greyhound Bus Station

Hotels - Motels

Theatres

NONE

Municipal facilities

Zoo
Botanical Gardens
Fairgrounds & Kiddieland
Museum
Drinking Fountains in City Hall

Schools

Graymont Elementary
Ramsay High School
West End High School
University of Alabama Extension Center

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) ✓Official or unofficial (check one) Group Relations Committee

b) Names of members

SEE ATTACHED SHEET

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

Privately owned restaurants, drug stores, small hotels not affiliated with national chain. (YMCA - YWCA)?

Mar 25 - 64

1964

Birmingham's Progress Slow in Race Relations

By JOHN HERBERS
Special to The New York Times

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 15—The 16th Street Baptist Church is still wrecked six months after a bombing in which four Negro girls were killed and 14 persons injured.

The church stands as a symbol of the slow progress in race relations in this industrial city. Outside the yellow brick building the sign still reads:

"Sept. 15, 1963.
"Sunday School, 9:30 A.M...."

Sunday school ended at 10:25 A.M. that day as the bomb went off in a rear entrance.

"We decided to leave the sign just as it was until we go back into the church," said the minister, the Rev. John H. Cross.

Restoration work, which has met several delays, is scheduled to be completed in about two months at a cost of $100,000.

Almost half that amount was covered by insurance.

Memorial Planned

Contributions totaling $136,761 were received from throughout the United States. The funds remaining after restoration will go toward construction of a $300,000 educational building to be erected as a memorial to the deceased children.

In acknowledging the contributions, Mr. Cross quoted from the 30th Psalm:

"Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning."

The bombing, like some 50 others that have harassed Birmingham Negroes over a period of years, has not been solved. Three men were arrested by the state police—an action that was said to have hindered efforts by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to solve the case—and convicted of possessing dynamite without a permit, a misdemeanor.

Since late September there has been no violence. Tension has decreased and some progress has been made toward integration.

But there has been no major breakthrough in race relations and Negro leaders say it may be necessary to resume demonstrations to secure some gains promised by the white community last year, primarily in retail jobs.

"We haven't had any miracles here, and we don't expect any," said the Rev. John C. Turner, a white Protestant Episcopal minister, "but we have made a beginning."

A group of lay leaders is bringing the Rev. Dr. Billy Graham, the evangelist, to Birmingham on Easter Sunday, March 29, to speak before an integrated audience at Legion Field.

Dr. Graham's appearance is billed as another of his one-day crusades, but its sponsors—Protestants, Roman Catholics and Jews; whites and Negroes—say that it will be aimed also at easing the city's racial tensions.

White leaders point to these steps that have been taken in recent months:

¶The City Park Board announced last week that it would reopen several community centers on an integrated basis. They were closed two years ago when a Federal court ordered them desegregated.

¶Integration of four schools, begun in September under court order, has gone smoothly. In one school a Negro boy in the eighth grade was elected vice president of his class.

¶The University of Alabama extension center here has enrolled two Negro students without incident.

¶Events in the City Auditorium, such as wrestling matches and an ice show, played before integrated audiences. About one-third of those attending the closed-circuit television showing of the Liston-Clay fight were Negroes.

¶Some cultural events have been opened to Negroes. Fifteen students at Miles College, for instance, hold Birmingham Music Club tickets.

¶"White Only" signs over water fountains and rest rooms in most public buildings, including City Hall, have been removed.

¶Better jobs have been opened to Negroes by some companies, including the Tennessee Coal and Iron Division of the United States Steel Corporation, the city's largest employer.

¶The agreement on desegregating downtown stores, reached following demonstrations last spring, has been largely carried out.

Police-Force Issue

But even small progress has not been made in some areas.

Birmingham Negroes have been petitioning the city for years to hire Negro policemen. The Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, a Negro leader who commands a large following, brought up the point a few days ago.

W. C. Hamilton, executive assistant to Mayor Albert Boutwell, protested that the city had been doing its best but had been unable to find a qualified applicant who would take a job on the police force.

"We have concluded that they prefer the issue to the job," Mr. Hamilton said.

Arthur D. Shores, a Negro lawyer, said he was convinced that the city wanted to integrate the police department—at least two Negro applicants turned down jobs on the force—but he declared that officials had never issued a clear-cut statement of policy that would encourage Negroes to apply.

Merchants Said To Stall

Negroes also complain that some merchants have reneged on their promise to hire Negroes in clerical jobs.

"This has been quite a letdown," said John Drew, a Negro insurance agent, who serves on a biracial advisory committee. "First they said, 'Give us until the first of the year,' then, 'Give us until Easter.' I don't know what it will be next."

A white leader said one merchant who did hire a Negro clerk was confronted by other employes who demanded that the Negro be dismissed. The employer complied.

And so it goes. Yet Negroes seem reluctant to resume any kind of direct action campaign. Mr. Drew said an intensified boycott against downtown merchants seemed more likely than demonstrations.

Mr. Shuttlesworth, head of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, said in a letter to state officials a few days ago:

"We will move if we must and will keep moving in nonviolent direct action as long as the doors of opportunity are shut in our faces."

Mayor Called Weak

What of the new administration, which has completed almost one year in office?

"Anything is better than Connor," Mr. Drew said. "But the new administration is a complete disappointment to us. It had such a great challenge but it is a do-nothing administration. The mayor is a weak, sick old man."

Connor is Eugene Connor, former Police Commissioner, who used dogs and fire hoses to stop last spring's demonstrations.

The Boutwell administration is concentrating on economic issues. More than $27 million in public construction is under way and the City Council has large-scale plans for urban renewal.

MAYOR

A number of white liberals who disagreed with the city's racial policies have left. Most of these were ministers. One Protestant pastor left after an unsuccessful effort to admit Negroes to worship. In suburban Mountain Brook another Protestant minister resigned after his congregation insisted that his assistant was too liberal on the race issue.

Other churches, however, have adjusted to the change. Ushers in a downtown church received notices that they were to seat visitors of "any creed or color."

"Please," the notice said, "rise above any provocation by using good Christian common sense, remember that this is The Lord's House."

Whole Blood Supplied

In open-heart surgery 10 to 20 pints of freshly drawn whole blood must be used to "prime" the heart-lung machine that bypasses the patient's heart while the operation is being performed. During the last six months of 1963 the Red Cross supplied 1,435 pints of whole blood for 84 open-heart surgery cases in 12 hospitals.

Besides collecting and distributing one-third of the whole blood needed in the New York area, the Red Cross has helped develop blood derivatives that act as a prophylaxis for measles, combat shock, control hemorrhaging and cure severe vaccination complications.

To help continue this vital work send your check to the Red Cross, New York 23.

Montgomery, Ala.

* see attached list

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

* Mr Winton Blount, Pres Blount Bros Const Co / Chairman Steering Committee & Community Affairs Committee
* Mr Carl Bear — Bear Bros. Const. Co —
Rev Eugene Peacock — Pastor Dexter Ave Meth. Church
* Mr Wm C. Chandler — Ex. Sec — YMCA
* Mr Carmage Walls — Publisher — Montgomery Advertiser
* Mr Truman Hobbs — Lawyer —

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Commission on Community Affairs (Bi-Racial Committee - Official)
Chamber of Commerce
Montgomery Bar Assn
U.S. AIR FORCE — Maxwell Field
Restaurant Assn, + Hotel + Motel Assn. / Individual Ministers, Publisher & Newspaper

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

Probably majority of people + groups

4. General attitude of:

City officials
Negative

Press
Negative

Business leadership
Most Negative

Church leaders
Mixed

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

None

Restaurants

None

Hotels - Motels

None

Theatres

None

Municipal facilities

Public Library only

Schools

None

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

Yes - official

b) Names of members

see list

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

Believe most all would resist until they became convinced they had to comply.

Believe this will be similar to school desegregation, that compliance will probably have to be enforced by court orders.

MONTGOMERY

CITY COMMISSION COMMITTEES ON COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

General Committee

Julius Alexander
873 Hutchinson
263-7540

J. T. Alexander
503 Union Street
262-3534

L. M. Arrington
936 Adeline
264-7823

J. M. Britton
Alabama State College
262-3581

Thomas Campbell
Rt. 3, Box 402
265-3398

Richard Carter
771 Dorsey
265-2541

Winston Craig
2615 Rutland
263-7236

O. C. Chambliss
1145 S. Decatur
262-3267

Charles Conley
530 South Union
269-2631

Rawls Dobbins
Loveless Jr. High School
263-3658

Rev. H. H. Eaton
309 S. Jackson
269-2015

Albert Fews
477 S. Jackson
263-1949

*Fred Gray
34 North Perry
263-9360

Andrew Goldsmith
3276 McElvy
264-0756

*J. G. Hardy
1211 Tuscaloosa
262-3581

J. T. Hargrove
2056 Early
264-5050

Richard A. Harris
Dean Drug Store
264-0929

Robert H. Hatch
Ala. State Teachers Assn.
264-0173

Rev. H. H. Hubbard
1110 Mobile Road
262-6825

*Dr. Moses Jones
48 N. Lawrence
262-4138

Robert F. Jones
203 Spring Hill Avenue
263-9162

C. W. Lee
731 South Holt
263-3773

*Rufus Lewis
Ross Clayton Funeral Home
262-3889

James Lott
3364 E. Tuskegee Circle
272-4670

Augusta McHaney
1507 Tittle Avenue
263-4397

Robert Mathews
Pilgrim Health & Life Ins. Co.
263-3781

R. D. Nesbitt
1015 Tuscaloosa
263-4120

E. D. Nixon
647 Clinton
264-7695

*Dr. W. D. Pettus
1245 Cleveland Avenue
262-7561

James E. Pierce
Alabama State College
262-3581

W. J. Powell, Rev.
Ame Zion Church
262-3922

John Sawyer
1910 Cleveland Avenue
262-6789

*Rev. Solomon Seay, Sr.
Madison Park
265-9752

Emmett Smiley
794 South Holt
263-7418

*C. T. Smiley
715 Bullock
263-4154

*Henry Spears
2069 Wabash
262-3581

Edward Stephens
Houston Hills High School
262-4920

Frank Taylor
861 E. Grove Street
264-9248

*W. E. Thompson, Chairman
672 Elmwood
264-8311

*Jefferson Underwood
139 Monroe
265-6942

E. P. Wallace
462 Union
265-3051

Levi Watkins
1101 Thurman
262-3581

*C. R. Williams
Pilgrim Health & Life Ins. Co.
263-3781

Roscoe Williams
Williams Electric Co.
262-1644

Rev. A. W. Wilson
2026 Cahaba
263-4632

*Member of the Steering Committee

CITY COMMISSION COMMITTEES ON COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

General Committee

*Walter Kennedy, Chairman
First National Bank
262-5711

*Richard Hanan
Novelty & Toy Company
263-4795

Louie Adams
Associated Mechanical
264-2264

D. F. Arant
First National Bank
Eastern Branch
262-5711

*John Ashley
Ashley Brothers--Hill Bldg.
264-2414

Evans Bates
Guaranty Savings Building
265-8144

*Carl W. Bear
Bear Brothers
262-2961

N. J. Bell
Bell Building
263-0541

Rabbi Eugene Blackslager
Temple Beth Or
262-3314

*W. M. Blount
Blount Brothers Corp.
264-8401

*William C. Chandler
YMCA -- P. O. Box 968
262-6631

*A. B. Cumbus
Leary & Owens
262-1695

Joe Fiveash
R. T. Lattimer Company
262-1462

*Joe Goodwyn
Bell Building
263-1033

W. J. Gordy
3802 Day Street
263-6666

John A. Garrett
Snowdown, Alabama
288-4688

*Carter Hardwick
W. S. F. A.
265-1251

Dr. Norman Harris
234 South Hull
262-0078

Holman Head
Blount Brothers Corp.
264-8401

Robert Heilpern
57 Adams
263-0241

Lyle Hinds
Southern Bell Tele. Co.
262-9011

Dr. H. H. Hutchinson
345 South Ripley
263-4444

J. Mac Jones
First National Bank Bldg.
264-3489

W. Tom Jones
Box 1806
263-6681

William A. Kent
566 South Perry
265-3513

Earle Kitchen
Sears Roebuck
265-8701

Dave Larson
DeShields-Larson
265-1300

O. G. Lindley
Life of Georgia
263-2326

B. B. Marsh
Alabama Power Company
269-1581

Lynn Matlack
First Christian Church
262-7756

*Dr. Joel McDavid
First Methodist Church
263-6661

Frank McGough
Capitol Chevrolet
262-7711

Rev. Julian McPhillips
Church of Ascension
263-5529

John Nicrosi
First National Bank Bldg.
262-2956

Franklin Parker
Courtesy Ford
262-7381

Dr. Robert Parker
335 Ripley
262-7268

Wiley Parkman
2916 Ashley Avenue
263-7521

Earl Pippin
108 Courtland Drive
263-6016

Henry Steindorf
Air Comfort Engr. Inc.
262-1502

Robert E. Steiner
First National Bank Bldg.
262-5721

W. L. Taylor, Jr.
263-1768
34 Wilson Street

Thomas Tyson
Tyson Building
263-5592

Joe Walker
Turner Ins. & Bonding Co.
Bell Building
262-6654

*Carmage Walls
Advertiser Company
262-1611

Dr. J. R. White
First Baptist Church
263-3457

*Member of the Steering Committee

Birmingham, Ala.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Negro ministers groups. Particularly The Inter-Citizens Committee Box 1443 . Rev. Herbert Oliver Executive Secretary.

Mr. John Drew
Attorney Arthur Shores
Mrs. O.W. Adams
Mrs. A.G. Gaston
Mrs. David Roberts III
Dr. Lucius Pitts

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Miles College Student body
Minister's group(listed above.)
Human Relations Council
Bi-racial Christian Social Action Committee - (composed of local members Cong. churchs)

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

White Citizens Council
K.K.K.
Most white churches
Radio commentators
Majority of merchants
Restaurant operators

4. General attitude of:

City officials Weak
politically committed to maintain status quo.

Press vacillating

Business leadership
Confused - disturbed pondering risk .

Church leaders
Most still quiet - a few venturing out into communication groups- Not likely to take a strong stand.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Loveman - Pizitz, Britt Dept stores
Kress.

Restaurants

no

Hotels - Motels

no

Theatres

no

Municipal facilities

golf courses-
auditorium
zoo
art museum
ball park
municipal stadium

Schools

2 high schools - 3 students
1 elementary - 2 pupils.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

b) Names of members

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

COMMUNITY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE ON GROUP RELATIONS

Rt. Rev. C. C. J. Carpenter, Chairman 647 Idlewild Circle Birmingham, Alabama 35205 251-9563	Bishop Episcopal Diocese 521 North 20th Street 324-7639
Mr. Oscar W. Adams #14 12th Avenue North Birmingham, Alabama 35204 322-6481	Attorney 1630 4th Avenue North Birmingham, Alabama 35203 324-4445
Mr. John C. Barnett 1604 5th Street N.W. Birmingham, Alabama 35215 853-1153	Int. Rep. U.A.W. of Am. Local 1155 1004 North 50th Street Birmingham, Alabama 35212 595-1712
Mr. B. Campbell Blake 2712 Woodridge Road Birmingham, Alabama 35243 879-0113	President, Connors Steel Division H. K. Porter Company, Inc. 5000 Powell Avenue Birmingham, Alabama 35222 592-8981
Mrs. G. C. Boner 215 Tuscaloosa Ave. S.W., Apt. C-18 Birmingham, Alabama 35211 252-1223	President Women's Chamber of Commerce
Dr. Louise Branscomb 1225 Greensboro Road Birmingham, Alabama 35208 322-6304	Physician (Pres. Mental Health Assn.) 944 South 18th Street Birmingham, Alabama 35205 322-4860
Mr. George G. Brownell 3617 Mountain Park Drive Birmingham, Alabama 35213 871-6985	Brownell Tours 1001 South 22nd Street Birmingham, Alabama 35205 323-8981
Mr. Lawrence P. Compton 5401 6th Court South Birmingham, Alabama 35212 592-8773	Hynds-Compton Paint Company 620 South 21st Street Birmingham, Alabama 35233 322-1871
Mr. Lloyd H. Davis 5704 8th Court South Birmingham, Alabama 35212 595-7360	Hayes Aircraft
~~Bishop Joseph A. Durick Xavier Circle Birmingham, Alabama 35224 871-2312~~	St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church B'ham-Mobile Catholic Diocese Birmingham, Alabama 35224 871-2312

Mr. H. Ben Englebert 735 9th Avenue West Birmingham, Alabama 35204 322-2863	Administrative Assistant Birmingham Southern College 800 8th Avenue West Birmingham, Alabama 35204 251-8294, Ext. 19
Rev. Edward Gardner 6207 3rd Avenue North Birmingham, Alabama 35212 595-0952	Pastor Mt. Olive Baptist Church
Rabbi Milton L. Grafman 143 Glen Hill Drive Birmingham, Alabama 35213 871-3885	Temple Emanuel 2100 Highland Avenue Birmingham, Alabama 35205 324-4678
Mr. Peter A. Hall #4 12th Avenue North Birmingham, Alabama 35204 254-3865	Attorney 1630 4th Avenue North Birmingham, Alabama 35203 324-7691
Mr. Wilbur S. Hart 1571 Druid Drive North Birmingham, Alabama 35234 322-2901	Accountant Stallings Building Birmingham, Alabama 35203 251-0433
Mrs. Ruth Jackson Route 6, Box 485 Birmingham, Alabama 35217	Director, Ruth's Beauty School 316 North 17th Street Birmingham, Alabama 35203 252-4602
Mr. Robert Jemison III 20 Country Club Blvd. Birmingham, Alabama 35213 871-2993	President, Exchange Club Blue Cross-Blue Shield Birmingham, Alabama 35205 323-2431
Rev. Harold D. Long 1208 Finley Avenue Birmingham, Alabama 35204 323-1273	Pastor, 1st Congregational Church
Dr. James T. Montgomery 858 Lincoln Avenue, S.W. Birmingham, Alabama 35211 252-1626	Physician (Pres. Ala. State Med. Assn) 2723 29th Avenue North Birmingham, Alabama 35207 324-1948
Dr. L. H. Pitts Miles College Birmingham, Alabama 35208 785-0116	President Miles College Birmingham, Alabama 35208 788-6577

Mr. John C. Schmarkey
126 Lorena Lane
Birmingham, Alabama 35213
879-9698

Attorney
City Federal Building
Birmingham, Alabama 35203
323-6601

Dr. E. W. Taggart
330 12th Avenue North
Birmingham, Alabama 35204
251-6981

Past Pres. National Dental Assn
1630 4th Avenue North
Birmingham, Alabama 35203
254-3064

Rev. J. L. Ware
609 North 2nd Street
Birmingham, Alabama 35204
322-7938

Pastor, Trinity Baptist Church
328 4th Court West
Birmingham, Alabama 35204
324-2653

Rev. Abraham L. Woods, Jr.
125 Kappa Avenue South
Birmingham, Alabama 35205
324-0498

Pastor
1st Metropolitan Baptist Church

Oct. 4, 1963

Mr. William Hulsey

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Mr. Milton Cummings, pres. Brown Engineering, 603 Adams S.E.
Mr. Homer Witt, ch. - City Council - 4304 Garth Rd. SE.
James Record " County Comm. - 9107 Horgan Dr S.E.
(maybe) Rev. Duncan Hunter, dist. sup. Methodist Church, 8705 Camille Dr. S.E.
(maybe) Leroy Simms - editor H'ville Times - 1105 Westmoreland Ave, S.E.

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Official Bi-racial committee: Maj. Gen. (ret) John A Barclay, ch. - 1801 Covewood Dr. S.E.
A.H.A.C.* Mr. L. C. McMillian 1603 Armstrong St. N.W. executive director
Unitarian Church Social Action Comm.: Jane Reed, ch. - 3604 Lookout Dr.
H'ville Council on Human Relations: Bill Reed, pres. - " " "

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

M. M. Hutchens - chair. (Republican group) - Terry Hutchens Bldg.
John Birch Society - just getting started locally - we don't know much about it as yet.

4. General attitude of:

City officials: moderate for Ala., they would like to forget the whole thing but chose to close parks rather than integrate this spring - very worried about H'ville" image"

Business leadership - similar to above, very concerned about Gov. contracts, they wish to avoid trouble but are unwilling to assume leadership in preventing it.

Press: not rabid but inaccurate in slanting of news, very ambivalent editorially - we never know what to expect

Church leaders: Silent publicly, Cautious with congregations with 1 or 2 exceptions

* see enclosure

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Ward's
Sear's
Woolworth's
Murphy's
Grant's
Leggett Rexall
Brown Drug (Independent)
Miracle City (dept store)
Pizitz " "

[Walgreen's (2) owned by Hutchens is the only holdout in drugstores.]

Restaurants

Bavaria Delicatessen
Gulas Rib Room
Elegant
All motels listed below except Charron

Hotels - Motels

all desegregated due to gov. pressure - there have been a few "mis-understandings" but are nominally open to all.

Russel Erskine Hotel
Albert Pick
Charron
Holiday Inn (2)
Kings Inn
Sands
Thunderbird - Congress
Town House

Theatres

Center
Lyric
Martin
(all indoor theatres open)

Municipal facilities

" Auds
All park facilities except privately owned rides, & pools which are now closed by order of City Council

Schools

East Clinton Elem - 1 Negro
5th Ave Elem - 1 "
Terry Heights " - 1 "
Rison Jr. High - 1 "
West Lawn " 1 "

(OVER)

H'ville High - 1 Negro

" Center - U of Ala. - a number (2-4) of Negroes

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

formed 10/25/63, appointed by City Council

b) Names of members

Alfred S. Adams - mng. of Sears
Maj. Gen (ret.) John A. Barclay - mng. Northrop Space Lab, H'ville Dept
J. L. Chambers - mng. H'ville Coca Cola Bottling Co.
George P. Cooper - pres. Bagwell & Cooper, Inc.
Eugene F. Dunham, engineer, Southern Bell
J. E. Harris - mng. Atlanta Life Insurance
Negro R. E. Nelms - mng. funeral home
Joseph Stafford - prin. Oakwood College Academy
Rev. George Hunt - pastor St. Marks Lutheran Church

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

I hope I am not being overly optomistic when I say compliance will be good here. I believe the exceptions to this will be small locally owned business which should not be too serious. However, we don't know what to expect from our beloved Mr. Wallace. Should he come up with any plan to interfer, he no doubt will

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

I don't know if this will be of any use to you at this late date but I hope so. I attempted to delegate

this responsibility to another member as I have been in the hospital but they were unable to do it so I got it back. I am extremely sorry for this long delay (also sorry I do not type – I hope you will be able to understand it.)

Sincerely,

June Reed

CITY BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Coordinating Responsibility _____

1. Biracial Committee Members OFFICIAL COMMITTEE

(see attached sheet for names)

2. Other Key People (Including Mayor)

Albert Boutwell, Mayor
Charles F. Zukoski, Jr., retired banker. In 1962 headed "Ala. Comm. for Better Schools"(to keep schools open)
James B. Head, Pres. of Head Company, Chrmn. of "Committee of 100" (to entice industry to Birmingham)
Arthur D. Shores (N), attorney
Abraham Berkowitz, attorney, 2112 D Cahaba Rd. S. or 505 Bank for Savings Bldg.
Paul Johnston, attorney, member of American Law Inst.
Sidney Smyer, Sr., 2780 Smyer Cir.
Miss Nina Miglionico, atty., 931 Essex Rd. S. (member of city council)AAUW
Mrs. Wm. R. Van Gelder, Eng. prof.(Howard Coll), 3705 Mountain Pk. Cir.
David Vann (W) attorney, member Natl. Urban League
A. G. Gaston, Owner, Gaston Motel, member Natl. Urban League (N)

3. Local Associations (Including officers)

Birmingham Hotel Assn. - Austin Frame, Pres., Thos. Jefferson Hotel
Birmingham Motel Assn. - Charles Self, Pres., Birmingham Motor Court
Jefferson County Council for Cooperative Progress - Leroy S. Gaillard, Jr.,(N) President, 1,Finley Ave. W., Birmingham (also mem. Urban League)
Young Men's Business Club -
Birmingham Brotherhood of Clergymen

4. Newspapers (Including Editors)

Birmingham News (e-S) - C. B. Hanson, Jr., Publ.
John W. Bloomer, Mg. Ed.

Birmingham Post-Herald (m) - James E. Mills, Ed.

5. Colleges & Universities (Including Presidents & Trustees)

Birmingham Southern University - Howard M. Phillips, Pres.
Howard College - Leslie S. Wright, Pres.
Miles College (N) - L. H. Pitts, Pres.
U. of Ala. Medical Center - Joseph F. Volker, v. p.

6. Other Information or Attachments

New York Times - 3-15-64

COMMUNITY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE ON GROUP RELATIONS -- BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Chrmn:

Rt. Rev. C.C.J. Carpenter 647 Idlewild Circle, Birmingham 35205	Bishop, Episc. Diocese 521 N. 20th St.
Oscar W. Adams 14 12th Ave. N., Birmingham 35204	Attorney 1630 4th Ave. N., Birmingham 35203
John C. Barnett 1604 5th St. N.W., Birm. 35215	Int. Rep. U.A.W. of Am. Local 1155 1004 N. 50th St., Birm 35212
B. Campbell Blake 2712 Woodridge Rd., Birm. 35243	Pres., Connors Steel Div. H. K. Porter Co., Inc. 5000 Powell Ave., Birm 35222
Mrs. G. C. Boner 215 Tuscaloos Ave. S.W., Apt. C-18 Birm. 35211	Pres. Women's Chamber of Commerce
Dr. Louise Branscomb 1225 Greensboro Rd., Birm 35208	Physician (Pres. Mental Health Assn.) 944 S. 18th St., Birm 35205
George G. Brownell 3617 Mountain Park Dr., Birm. 35213	Brownell Tours 1001 S. 22nd St., Birm. 35205
Lawrence P. Compton 5401 6th Ct. S., Birm. 35212	Hynds-Compton Paint Co. 620 S. 21st St., Birm 35233
Lloyd H. Davis 5704 8th Ct. S., Birm 35212	Hayes Aircraft
H. Ben Englebert 735 9th Ave. W., Birm 35204	Adm. Asst., Birmingham Southern Coll. 800 8th Ave. W., Birm 35204
The Rev. Edward Gardner 6207 3rd Ave. N., Birm. 35212	Pastor Mt. Olive Baptist Church
Rabbi Milton L. Grafman 143 Glen Hill Dr., Birm. 35213	Temple Emanuel 2100 Highland Ave., Birm 35205
Peter A. Hall 4 12th Ave. N., Birm. 35204	Attorney 1630 4th Ave. N., Birm. 35203
Wilbur S. Hart 1571 Druid Dr. N., Birm. 35234	Accountant Stallings Bldg., Birm. 35203
Mrs. Ruth Jackson Route 6, Box 485, Birm. 35217	Director, Ruth's Beauty School 316 N. 17th St., Birm. 35203
Robert Jemison III 20 Country Club Blvd., Birm. 35213	Pres., Exchange Club Blue Cross-Blue Shield, Birm. 35205
The Rev. Harold D. Long 1208 Finley Ave., Birm. 35204	Pastor 1st Congregational Church
Dr. James T. Montgomery 858 Lincoln Ave. S.W., Birm 35211	Physician (Pres. Ala. State Med. Assn.) 2723 29th Ave. N., Birm. 35207
Dr. L. H. Pitts Miles College, Birm. 35208	Pres., Miles College
Dr. E. W. Taggart 330 12th Ave. N., Birm. 35204	Past Pres., Natl. Dental Assn. 1630 4th Ave. N., Birm. 35203
The Rev. J. L. Ware 609 N. 2nd St., Birm. 35204	Pastor, Trinity Baptist Church 328 4th Ct. W., Birm. 35204
The Rev. Abraham L. Woods, Jr. 125 Kappa Ave., S., Birm. 35205	Pastor 1st Metropolitan Baptist Church
William Hulsey	

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

A Arant, Douglas
2100 Comer Blg.

R Carpenter, The Rt. Rev. Charles C. J.
Bishop of Alabama
521 N. 20th St.

A Cooper, Jerome A.
Suite 1025, Bank for Savings Bldg.

A Johnston, Joseph F.
First National Bank

W Mitchell, Mrs. Ossie W., Natl. Pres.
Iota Phi Lambda Sorority
7225 Operto Ave.

R Murchison, Bishop E. P.
Christian Methodist Episcopal Church
304 10th Ave. W.

R Murray, The Rt. Rev. George C.
Bishop Coadjutor of the Episcopal Diocese of Alabama
521 N. 2oth St.

A Shores, Arthur D.
1527 Fifth Ave. N.

A Smith, C. H. Erskine
Comer Bldg.

A Vann, David J.
2100 Comer Bldg.

~~Weeks, Barney~~
L Weeks, Barney, Pres.
Ala. Labor Council
AFL-CIO

Wright, T. R.
Supt of Schools
Box 114, Birmingham

CHARLESTON, S. C.

R Bernardin, The Rt. Rev. Joseph L.(Msgr.)
Vicar General
The Diocese of Charleston
119 Broad St.

B Meyer, George, Pres.
Pastime Amusement Co.

W-L Manning, Mrs. Lucy, Dir.,
State Women's Activities - COPE
114A Cypress Dr.
North Charleston

R Reh, The Most Rev. Francis F.
Bishop of Charleston
119 Broad St.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

R Bates, The Rev. Carl E.
First Baptist Church

B Beddingfield, F., Owner
Consolidated Theatres
Box 2446

W-R Dixson, Mrs. Ernest F., Pres.
N. C. United Church Women
334 Livingston Dr.

B Dowdy, George W., Exec. V.P.
Belk Bros. Co.

R Freeman, Dr. Sidney L.
Unitarian Church of Charlotte
1626 E. Boulevard

B Ivey, George M., Pres.
J. B. Ivey & Co.

B Kincey, H. F., Pres.
Wilby Kincey Service Corp.
120 E. 3rd St.

R Myers, Dr. Carlyle M.
Park Baptist Church

B O'Herron, Edward M., Jr.
Eckerd Drug Stores

B Sherill, Frank, Pres.
S. & W. Cafeterias

B Trexler, Charles B., Pres.
Steward & Everett Theatres, Inc.
223 S. Church St.
P. O. Box 1658

COLUMBIA, S. C.

A Gary, Frank B.
Security Federal Bldg.

R Hammett, Dr. Horace
S.C. Baptist Convention

R Hardin, Bishop Paul
The Methodist Church
1420 Hardin

A Rogers, Eugene F.
Barringer Bldg.

B Tapp, James L., Pres.
James L. Tapp Co.

L Young, Sinway, Pres.
S. C. Labor Council, AFL-CIO

FLORENCE, ALABAMA

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Mr. Louis Eckl, Florence Times, Florence, Ala. (Personally favorable, but his paper against)
Mr. James E. Wilson, City Clerk, Florence, Ala. (privately only)
Father Bryce Joyce, Sheffield, Ala.
Other members of the Council on Human Relations
Several Negro ministers.

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Florence Ministerial Association (integrated)
Lauderdale County Voters League (Negro)
Colbert County Voters League (Negro)
League of Women Voters, Florence

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

Fred Dillon, Editor of the Florence Times
John Birch Society

4. General attitude of:

City officials
Fair in Sheffield & Tuscumbia
Neutral in Florence

Press
Unfavorable

Business leadership
Sitting on the fence

Church leaders
Divided

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

The following are desegregated (no others)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Trailways bus station, Florence desegregated

"Mr. Chicken" drive-in restaurant in Florence

Restaurants

Holiday Inn - in private dining rooms only - desegregated

TVA & Ford lunchrooms (for employees)

Hotels - Motels

Theatres

Colored balconies in all theatres. Segregated.

Municipal facilities

Florence and Sheffield libraries (Parks segregated by custom) Also Tuscumbia library

Schools

Florence State College

Catholic schools in Sept.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

Official — in Florence, appointed by City Commission

b) Names of members

The chairman (white) recently resigned and has not been replaced.

The other members:

White

Rev. M. L. Butler (Central Baptist Church)

James Ayres (small business)

Negro

Dr. L. J. Nicks (leading Negro physician)

Rev. G. E. Nelson

P. L. Thomas

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

Unknown

Fairfield, Ala.

You know that Fairfield is "in Birmingham" but not "of Birmingham." Birmingham sets the pace, but the surrounding cities do not, or have not changed.

Mrs. V. U. Robinson

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Rev. Salary
Rev. J. E. Robinson
Mr. Frederick Cox
Mr. Jimmie Williams
Mr. Robert Turner

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Fairfield Voters League

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

I don't know.

4. General attitude of:

City officials
Prejudiced

Press
We have no local paper as such. We take the Birmingham Paper

Business leadership
Quiet. We do not know where they stand, but are not integrated
~~their business~~

Church leaders
Quiet. We do not know where they stand.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Restaurants

Fairfield has made no move in the area of desegregation on any level. This includes lunch counters, restaurants, hotels, motels, theatres, municipal facilities, and schools.

Hotels - Motels

Theatres

Municipal facilities

Schools

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee? no

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

b) Names of members

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

all of them.

Answered

Mobile

1. Public accommodations now desegregated:

Hotels: The Sheridan Battle House
Motels: The Albert Pick, a national chain, is desegregated nationally and, in theory but thus far not in practice, in Mobile.
Restaurants: The dining room of the Sheridan Battle House
Lunch Counters: Woolworth's, Kress's, Walgreen's. Albright and Wood, a local drug chain, desegregated when the above three stores did but have since resegregated.
Theaters: None.

2. Municipal facilities desegregated:

Airport, libraries, busses, golf course (excluding the club house), the art gallery (art classes held there will be segregated), public events in the city auditorium (organizations leasing the facility can set their own policy).

Picnic facilities in the parks, swimming pools, and the stadium remain segregated.

Public schools:

Murphy High School admitted two Negroes last September. Court cases are now pending to determine the extent of school desegregation next September.

Parochial schools:

No announcement has been made, however, I hear that a policy change is being made to no longer require school segregation in any grade. Whether steps will be taken to implement this or not is unknown.

Colleges:

Spring Hill College, which is operated by the Jesuits and is independent of the diocese, has been integrated for some time. Mobile College, operated by the Southern Baptist Church, accepted only white students in its first class last Fall; presumably it will remain segregated. The University of South Alabama, state-supported, will begin operation next Fall; thus far they have had no Negro applicants.

3. Resistance Leaders:

White Citizens'Council. Actionist splinter group of the Citizens' Council. Many members formerly active in the Klan. Majority of members live in the Prichard-Chickasaw-Saraland area outside Mobile Police jurisdiction. Adm. John Crommelin was the speaker at their last public meeting, in early November.

Known troublemakers among the membership:

Bob Smith: Chairman. Generally unsavory past but no known specific racial activities. Appears to be motivated by self-interest as much as by anything else.
L. J. Keen: Vice-chairman. Owns electric shop in Prichard. Organized a local group which went to Oxford, Miss. (all heavily armed) and which were later indicted for their part in the rioting but not convicted.
K. L. May: A member of Keen's "Oxford group."
P. L. Myles: " " " " "
C. M. Dykes: Former Klan leader. Garage owner.

Ku Klux Klan. Apparently inactive; may have been superceded by White Citizens Council since membership overlaps to a considerable degree.

Leaders not listed above:

E. C. Bernard: Gunsmith. On three occasions has shot Negroes, killing two. Never convicted. In '62 ran a very poor race for sheriff.
Frank R. Schottgen: Owns detective agency. Reputation for violence. Past commander of Mobile's largest American Legion post. Behind Legion's smear of ABLE and the SRC last summer.

Citizens Council. Working, thus far unsuccessfully, for community respect. Membership of somewhat higher caliber than that of the White Citizens' Council. Boycott but do not picket. Leadership stresses non-violence but provides information which could easily provoke individual members to violent action.

Phil Holmes: Member of the local and the state board and also a member of the state Democratic Executive Committee; is probably the most powerful member.
J.A.Benjamin: President.

John Birch Society: Would not take violent action as a group nor as individuals but some of the members are thought to have given financial help to actionist groups in the past. Their literature could easily stimulate violence. Their membership overlaps with that of the D.A.R., Americans for Constitutional Government, Women for Constitutional Government and the local Republican party. The membership is not large but wealthy, respectable and very vocal; it is the most influential of any of these groups.

Among the more prominent members are:

Judge Warren Finch: General Sessions Court

Thomas Cook: Independently wealthy. Occupies himself with his many hates.

Arthur and Cabel Outlaw, Jr.: Brothers. Family are major stockholders in Morrison's Cafeterias. Sponsor Dan Smoot Reports on radio; on Board of Directors of First National Bank, Better Business Bureau, Chamber of Commerce and together pretty well control Downtown Mobile, Unlimited. They paid for much of the anti-ABLE propaganda last summer.

Robert Reid: Owns Reid's Reproductions (furniture); operates American Opinion Bookstore; past president, JBS. Very active in ABLE-smear.

James C. Van Antwerp, Jr.: Real estate and insurance; past chairman City Planning Commission, now member of the board; Director, Chamber of Commerce; sponsors Life Line on the radio. Very active in ABLE-smear.

Dr. Henry Grube: Pastor, Gospel Tabernacle Church. Long-time friend of Dr. Carl McIntyre; has sponsored a series of extremist speakers; preaches that segregation is morally right and finds communists everywhere. Has a large and loyal middle class congregation.

4. General attitude of specific public officials:

City Commissioners. Good, however, Charles Trimmier may pose problems. He has yeilded to Citizens Council pressures in the past and is now running for Congress in the Democratic primary. He is apt to become a progressively stronger segregationalist as the campaign continues. He cannot influence the other two commissioners but he can undermine their position.

County Commissioners. They have avoided any involvement in racial problems in the past. Now running for re-election they will be even more determined to stay out of trouble.

Mobile Police Department: Will maintain law and order although some individuals on the force are white citizens council members in spirit if not in fact.

Mobile School Board: Will co-operate under pressure from the courts. Will do nothing without such pressure.

Mobile Chamber of Commerce: Extremely conservative. The new president is a division head of the Alabama Power Company which is not famous for its liberal stand on any issue. The very effective boycott of the Delchamps' grocery stores has frightened many who were not very brave to begin with.

Bi-Racial Committee and Commission: Although members were appointed one year ago neither body has accomplished anything thus far. The Committee, the larger body, has not even been able to get a member to serve as chairman.

Churches and Church Organizations; Will not take the leadership in any desegregation but most will at least be neutral. Membership in the National Council of Churches have divided many of the more liberal groups and congregations to the degree that they are unwilling or unable to become involved in anything else controversial.

5. Groups which might take a positive, though quiet, part:

Alabama Council on Human Relations; Mobile League of Women Voters; ABLE; the Unitarian Fellowship; possibly the American Association of University Women; an unnamed, loosely organized group of seminarians at Spring Hill College.

Unfortuneately, the membership of these groups interlocks considerably so that not very many people are actually involved. Also these groups are already under considerable attack from the "bad" organizations and will not have much influence.

6. Liklihood of a court case for public accomodations?

As far as is known there are no such plans being made now.

Montgomery, Ala

Church of the Ascension

The Rev. Mark E. Waldo
Rector

315 Clanton Avenue
Montgomery 4, Alabama

The Rev. J. L. McPhillips
Curate

Sat.

Dear Lou —

you have a tough assignment but an important one

My wife received one of your survey forms & I am returning it with whatever I thought might be of help.

Montgomery will probably be very difficult with this problem. I will be glad to answer any questions or pass to you any thing of help — if you want to contact me.

I will probably not be here much longer myself, but will be glad to pass to you the benefit of my experience here.

Best Regards —

Jack Crain

Montgomery, Ala.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

So far as I can see, there are none at present who will work openly for this. A great fear has gripped the community, expecially since the present governor came into office. People who would probably like to see compliance with Title II, if it did not hurt them personally to work for it, are:

Winton Blount, Blount Construction Co. (an outstanding civic leader who tried at the time of the bus station riots to assume some leadership in this respect but was overruled by others)

John Godbold and Truman Hobbs of Godbold, Hobbs & Copeland, attorneys

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Again, I do not know of any who will actively work for this.

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

T. B. Hill, Jr. is one of the leaders of the Montgomery power structure. He successfully opposed Winton Blount on the issue mentioned above. All civic groups have recently been under pressure by the governor to fight actively against Titles II & VII. The Jaycees have distributed 100,000 copies of a booklet against Titles II & VII, financed by an unknown source, presumedly the State. Many other civic groups have issued resolutions of this sort. I suppose almost all civic groups can be expected to work actively against compliance, since the governor's popularity is very high.

4. General attitude of:

City officials

Like the rest of the people (white)

Business leadership

Very conservative in all respects. It's fashionable now to be against the government in all respects.

Press

The 2 papers changed hands recently, and there has been marked improvement. The Ala. Journal (editor Wm. McDonald, also Ray Jenkins) has had some fine editorials but has been under fire. Montg. Advertiser under Grover Hall same as usual.

Church leaders

Calvin Chesnutt of Westminster Pres. Ch. has shown positive leadership in spite of opposition. Julian McPhillips of Ch. of the Ascension, also. (Over)

Church Leaders (Con't)
Dr. Robert Strong of Trinity Pres. Ch. is a disturbing element in the community. He is a leader, and a John Bircher.
Dr. Henry Lyons of Highland Ave. Baptist Church reaches a slightly different social stratum (more nearly blue collar) with a strong segregationist doctrine.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Bus Station
Airport

Restaurants

Hotels - Motels

none

Theatres

none

Municipal facilities

none

Schools

none

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. **Is there a community bi-racial committee?** after a fashion!

a) Official or unofficial (check one) both

(1) The Montgomery Council on Human Relations is unofficial and small.
(2) The city appointed committee has none of the whites in the above. It's committees are segregated.

b) Names of members

(1) President: Moreland G. Smith. Other white members: Mr. & Mrs. Clifford Durr, Paul Wooley, Mrs. Bernard Lobman, Mr. & Mrs. Warren Katz, Mrs. Fletcher McLeod, Mary Ann Johnson. Outstanding negro members: Rev. B. S. Thompson, 664 Elmwood; Mrs. Willease Simpson; Mrs. A. W. West.
Rev. Thompson is also on the official committee. None of the white people have any weight in determining city policies.

(2) Julian McPhillips can give detailed information about this group. So far as I can see, most of the white members still see race relations in terms of paternalism, and will only make concessions toward more equal separate facilities and more justice from police. I doubt if this committee will be effective in a real push toward desegregation. The one member of the white committee who understands the real issue and has the respect of the negroes is Earl Pippin, lobbyist for the CIO in the State legislature.

7. **In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?**
All.

Manger Hotels

ALABAMA

ANNISTON - no local association
Mr. Stanton B. Ingram, General Manager
Jefferson Davis Hotel
1301 Noble Street

BIRMINGHAM
Austin Frame, President
Birmingham Hotel Association
Thomas Jefferson Hotel
2nd Avenue & 17th Street

Charles Self, President
Birmingham Motel Association
Birmingham Motor Court

HUNTSVILLE
W. G. Thompson, President
Huntsville Motel Association
Barclay Motel

MOBILE - no reply

TUSCALOOSA - no reply

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK - no reply

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE
Mr. William E. Stubbs, Jr., President
Jacksonville Hotel & Motel Association
Hotel Robert Meyer
315 Julia Street

PENSACOLA
Mr. John Zimmerman, President
Pensacola Motel Association
Town House Motor Hotel
16 W. Cervantes Street

ST. PETERSBURG
Ninian Bond, President
St. Petersburg Hotelmen's Association
Ponce de Leon Hotel

SARASOTA
Edward St. Phillip, President
Sarasota Hotel Association
Gulf & Bay Club

Little Rock
ARK COUNCIL
A.R.

October 15, 1963

Dear Friends:

Below is a list of dining facilities recently desegregated. This brings the total number of desegregated restaurants and lunch counters in Little Rock to thirty-six. You know that the major hotels were opened last January while the movie and drive-in theaters desegregated back in June.

These advances represent hard-won victories for justice and equality of opportunity. It is hoped that you and your friends will justify the efforts that went into this victory by making full use of these facilities.

Sincerely,

ALBERT PIKE HOTEL
BRUNO'S RESTAURANT
COW SHED RESTAURANT
DOWNTOWNER RESTAURANT
EMBERS RESTAURANT
FRANKE'S (Downtown & Town/Country)
FREIDERICA PHARMACY (Cap. Ave.)
ECONOMY DRUG (7 & Main, Cap. & La.)
GRADY MANNING HOTEL
HANK'S DOG HOUSE
HOLIDAY INN
KEESE (PARK Plaza & 12 & Hayes)
SAM PECK COFFEE SHOP
MILLER'S COFFEE SHOP

LAFAYETTE HOTEL
LIDO CAFETERIA
LIDO INN
MAGNOLIA CAFETERIA
MARION HOTEL
MC DONALD'S DRIVE-IN
MEDICAL ARTS CAFETERIA
NORMANDY CAFETERIA
PEBBLE ROOM
PEPPER POT CAFETERIA
PYRAMID BLDG. COFFEE SHOP
ROCK HOUSE CAFE
SANDY'S DRIVE-IN
FREIDERICA PHARMACY (W.Markham)

Negotiated by Rest. Assoc primarily - (Franke's)

NORTH LITTLE ROCK

J. C. Penney, H. C. Hicks, Mgr.
Dollar Store
Rephans
Hall's
Youngs

Colleges:

Shorter College, privately controlled, co-ed, 183 students.

INVENTORY OF
MAJOR RETAIL OUTLETS
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT

LITTLE ROCK

Pfiefers
Blass
M. M. Cohns
Sears
J. C. Penney, J. A. Taylor, Mgr.

Colleges:

Arkansas Baptist College, privately controlled, co-ed, 250 students.
University of Arkansas, state controlled, co-ed, 6,949, students.
Little Rock University, privately controlled, co-ed, 1,591 students.
Philander Smith College, privately controlled, under auspices of the Methodist Church, co-ed, 732 students.
St. John's Seminary, Roman Catholic institution, men, 175 students.

CITY LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Coordinating Responsibility _____

1. Biracial Committee Members

Unofficial Committee - Downtown Businessmen - James Penick, Pres. Worthen Bank & Trust Co., is unofficial chairman (See attached sheet) and letter from City Manager

2. Other Key People (Including Mayor)

Ancil M. Douthit, City Manager
Floyd Parsons, Supt. of Schools
Everett Tucker, Jr., Pres. of Chamber of Commerce
Mrs. Byron House, Jr.
Mrs. D. D. Terry
Mrs. Forrest Rozzell
Ed Dunnaway

3. Local Associations (Including officers)

Arkansas Council on Human Relations (statewide)
Little Rock Chapter, A. A. U. W. - Mrs. John Reid, 22210 Summit Ave.
Conference on Religion and Human Relations
League of Women Voters - Mrs. William Steele, Pres. 11705 W. 12th St.
Arkansas Hotel Assn. - Robert Eubanks, Pres.
Mgr., Grady Manning Hotel

National Urban League - Winthrop Rockefeller, 1720 Tower Bldg.

4. Newspapers (Including Editors)

Arkansas Gazette (m-S) - Hugh Patterson, Jr., Publ.
J. N. Heiskell, Editor and Pres.

Democrat (e-S) - K. A. Engel, Publ.
Ted Woods, Editor

5. Colleges & Universities (Including Presidents & Trustees)

Little Rock University - Carey V. Stabler, Pres.

Philander Smith College (N) - Roosevelt D. Crockett, Pres.
Arkansas Baptist College -
Univ. of Arkansas, Little Rock Campus - Storm Whaley, V. P.
St. John's Seminary (Rom. Catholic)
Shorter College (N. Little Rock) - H. Solomon Hill, Pres.

6. Other Information or Attachments

N. Y. Times (Mag) - June 2, 1963
N. Y. Times - July 19, 1963
N. Y. Times - April 1, 1964

Unofficial Committee of Downtown Businessmen

(Names NOT publicized)

Downtown Representatives:

James Penick, Sr.
B. Finley Vinson
Granger Williams
Arthur Phillips
Huston Burford
Msgr. James O'Connell

Negro Representatives:

Ozell Sutton
George Henry
The Rev. Negail Riley
The Rev. Rufus Young

RECEIVED MAR 13 1964

OFFICE OF THE CITY MANAGER

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

ANCIL M. DOUTHIT
CITY MANAGER

March 10, 1964

Mr. John J. Gunther
Executive Director
The United States Conference of Mayors
1707 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mr. Gunther:

In reply to your questionnaire concerning human relations committees, the City of Little Rock has not participated officially in appointing a human relations committee. We feel that such relations are the responsibility of the individuals concerned, and that if such committees are in fact to operate unhindered and be effective, they do much better if they do not appear to have the cloak of legality such as an official committee might have.

Long ago in the City of Little Rock, certain downtown businessmen recognized that race relations posed a very serious problem. Mr. James Penick, President of Worthen Bank and Trust Company served as the unofficial chairman of a voluntary committee composed of mostly downtown businessmen. This group met from time to time as the need arose and successfully desegrated nearly all eating establishments in the downtown area, theatres, hotels, motels and, for all practical purposes, all publicly used, though not public owned, facilities in the downtown area. This was done quietly without publicity and has in our opinion, worked very well. As a matter of fact, if you will notice, the City of Little Rock has not had any publicity concerning race relations since 1958.

If you would care to contact Mr. Penick, I feel quite sure he will be happy to answer any questions you might have. The only contact that the City officials had with these people was from time to time as they would report certain actions taken. The plan was carried out strictly on a voluntary basis.

Sincerely yours,

Ancil M. Douthit

Ancil M. Douthit
City Manager

AMD:nw

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ARKANSAS

Mrs. Ruth Arnold, 219 Linwood Court, Little Rock, Arkansas 72205.
FR 4-4521 (Bus.) MO 4-2053 (Res.).

Program assistant, Arkansas Council on Human Relations. Member and president, Little Rock League of Women Voters. Chairman, Freedom Agenda, and Bulletin editor. State correspondent, American Civil Liberties Union, and member of its State steering committee for acquisition of voting machines.

Mr. Fred K. Darragh, Jr., P.O. Box 86, Little Rock, Arkansas 72203.
FR 5-8164 (Bus.) CA 5-4750 (Res.)

President, Darragh Company. Member, Little Rock Airport Commission. Former president, Little Rock Urban League and Arkansas Council on Human Relations. Former director, Southern Regional Council.

Mr. Steele Hays, 825 Pyramid Life Building, Little Rock, Arkansas.
FR 6-2326 (Bus.) MO 3-6096 (Res.)

Attorney. Delegate, Interracial Conference, Montreat Assembly Grounds, Montreat, N.C., sponsored by Christian Action Committee, Board of Education, Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., with view to determining Christian reponsibilities in the matter of desegregation.

Professor Robert A. Leflar, University of Arkansas Law School, Fayetteville, Arkansas. HI-2-2361 ext. 517 (Bus.) HI 3-3585 (Res.)

Professor of law. Associate Justice, Arkansas Supreme Court, and Chairman, Arkansas Statute Revision Commission (1945-54). Dean, School of Law, University of Arkansas (1943-54).

RECEIVED MAR 13 1964

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Sincerely yours,

Ancil M. Douthit

Ancil M. Douthit
City Manager

AMD:nw

5

Ny Times
Approved

Racial Unrest Grips Little Rock As Negroes Plan School Boycott

By DONALD JANSON
Special to The New York Times

1964

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 1 — The public schools here have once again become the focus of taut racial controversy.

Negroes posted hundreds of placards today urging parents to keep their children out of school next Tuesday.

They also distributed thousands of leaflets to parents spelling out the point of the protest: The Little Rock school board has placed less than 2 per cent of the city's 7,000 Negro students in formerly all-white schools since the Supreme Court declared segregated public school education unconstitutional a decade ago.

At that rate, they said, desegregation in Little Rock will take 500 years.

Protest token integration," urged the signs going up in the Negro neighborhoods of Little Rock. "Stay out of school April 6."

The one-day demonstration is being planned by the local Council on Community Affairs and the Atlanta-based Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

Schools' Closing Recalled

It would be the first open breach in the school situation here since President Eisenhower sent Federal troops to enforce the start of integration at Central High School in 1957 and Gov. Orval E. Faubus closed the high schools the following year.

Since they were reopened in 1959 the board, acting under a state pupil placement law, has "desegregated" a grade or so a year.

Next September, for the first time, there will be a handful of Negroes in each grade at the formerly all-white schools.

Today there are 118 Negro pupils in formerly all-white schools with 16,332 white children.

The Negro Council on Community Affairs protested to the board last Aug. 29 that, as progress toward integration, this was "painfully slow."

It asked the all-white board not to use the placement law to effect the "barest minimum" of integration, noting the court ruling prohibited the use of such laws in a discriminatory manner.

Request Rejected

It urged that pupils be assigned to the school nearest home. In Little Rock this is done only for white students. Except for the 118, Negroes still go to the nearest all-Negro school. Frequently this means purchasing rides on city buses every day, passing a "desegregated" school within walking distance of home.

The school board answered the request three months later with a flat rejection.

It also rejected a council request that the board name a biracial committee to offer suggestions on school questions concerning race.

With the avenue of consultation closed, the Negroes announced the boycott and called in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee to help organize it. Public rallies are scheduled for Friday and Sunday.

Last week the Greater Little Rock Ministerial Alliance, representing the city's Protestant ministers, supported the Negroes' request for appointment of a committee.

On Monday the board invited the press to hear with it the views of a selected list of community spokesmen, whom it did not name in advance. This meeting left the boycott planners more embittered than ever because with one exception the others invited by the board were Negroes who opposed demonstrations.

"It was the old, old trick of trying to divide and conquer the Negro community," Ozell Sutton, associate director of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations, told a Negro rally afterward.

In an editorial, The Arkansas Gazette assailed the board today for refusing "even to treat with the Negro leaders."

LITTLE ROCK ACTS FOR RACIAL CALM

Quiet Gains Made, but Pace Is Too Slow for Some

9

By DONALD JANSON

Special to The New York Times

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 17—This Southern state capital, once the symbol of racism, has become an isle of peace and quiet in today's tide of turbulence over civil rights.

The accomplishment can be credited to the acumen of white businessmen eager to erase the image of mob violence carried over from the time of troop-enforced school desegregation in 1957.

The image kept new industry out of Little Rock for four years. A development company, formed to attract payrolls, found that the city was being shunned.

"We couldn't get anybody to even talk to us," said Everett Tucker Jr., a director of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Tucker ran for the school board, was elected and became president. He and others on it had become convinced that, despite their antipathy to integration, the letter of the law had to be obeyed if racial harmony and economic health were to be achieved.

The strategy was to make as few concessions as necessary to keep the peace.

Schools Integrated

In accordance with a pupil placement law passed by the state, the board began assigning Negroes to previously all-white schools.

This was done first in the high schools, then in the junior highs, and next September eight Negroes will go to first grade with white pupils.

Next week the board, in response to Negro demands, will go beyond the original plan and assign about eight Negroes to the fourth grade as well.

Thus by September classroom integration will have jumped, in the six years since desegregation began, from a total of nine Negroes attending school with whites to 118.

This however, is only 1.8 per cent of the 6,500 Negro pupils in Little Rock. No whites have been assigned to Negro schools.

"We have accomplished total tokenism," said Ted Lamb, the only advocate of full integration on the all-white school board. "We have accomplished nothing on the road toward integration."

Why, then, do Little Rock's 25,000 Negroes remain passive?

Moderate Negro leaders explain that it is not because the pace of school integration is satisfactory, but because protests about schooling might imperil progress being made elsewhere.

After a long effort, Negro moderates achieved last fall what they consider a remarkable breakthrough in racial relations.

Under the threat of demonstrations, represetnatives of the white business community agreed to sit down with Negroes to see what could be done about demands for equal job opportunities and integration of public accommodations.

The talks were held in secrecy and continue to be. The news media in the city have granted the participants anonymity. No news of the deliberations is disseminated here. Sometimes brief announcements of accomplishments are made after the fact.

For a city of strong Southern traditions, the accomplishments are notable.

Since the first of the year, a number of downtown lunch counters, restaurants, hotels and movie theaters have been quietly desegregated. So have city parks, auditoriums, museums, tennis courts and golf courses.

Agreement has been reached to open downtown office and retail sales jobs to Negroes, for the first time, by fall.

But the pace of racial progress is too slow for the new and militant young leadership of the Little Rock branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people. The president, Jerry D. Jewell, a dentist, has expressed determination to achieve more meaningful integration this year, in the courts and, if necessary, on the streets.

"The white man in Little Rock is not going to give an inch unless forced," he said. "Some say, 'Let's negotiate,' but none of the negotiators' accomplishments have been anything but token."

New York Times
New York, New York
Date: 7/17/63

Little Rock Revisited—Tokenism Plus

Five years after the Battle of Central High, the school system is being desegregated—as slowly as possible. But outside the schools the city is moving forward.

By GERTRUDE SAMUELS

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.

JUST over five years ago, Little Rock was in a mood approximating that of Birmingham today. Fear and tension gripped the city, which was attempting to desegregate one high school. White racists terrorized Negroes and white moderates. Federal troops finally were sent to Central High School to protect nine Negro students. Throughout the world, the name of Little Rock became a synonym for racism.

What may eventually develop in Alabama and Mississippi? This week, five years later, as the class of 1963 graduates from its high schools, Little Rock offers clues to the answer. Two visits to Little Rock in the past six months shed light on what progress toward integration can and cannot be expected.

There is no fear in Little Rock today. The moderates are in control. But they have two contrasting approaches to desegregation.

In the schools their approach is negative and resistant. As Negroes and white liberals say cynically: "Little Rock is making great strides—toward tokenism." The school board is doing as little as is humanly possible—in "token" compliance with the law—to admit Negro students to the formerly all-white schools.

Outside the schools, the approach is more positive.

Quietly, ploddingly, without publicity and without incident, businessmen, bankers, educators, clergymen are persuading the city to desegregate its facilities. They have finally, out of fear of economic and cultural decay, begun to meet in harmony with Negro leaders to change Little Rock's public image. Ironically there are no city or state officials among the moderates whose meetings with Negroes to plan the desegregation process began six months ago.

The feeling that Little Rock is ahead of its Deep South neighbors is reflected in one popular story going the rounds here. It is about a colored man from Oxford, Miss., who died and went to heaven. The Lord told him he would have to return to Oxford to finish his work. The Negro balked, and said he was tired of earth and of being pushed around. The Lord was stubborn.

"Well," said the Negro, "I'll go back if You come with me." The Lord paused. Then He said, "All right, I'll go with you — but only as far as Memphis."

* * *

THERE are many ironies in the Little Rock picture. Few people remember that before 1957 and the heyday of Gov. Orval Faubus, Little Rock had, unlike Birmingham, accepted change and was preparing, albeit haltingly, for more.

Socially and economically, this modern city of 128,000 is not Birmingham, where segregation is probably the worst in the country.

Here, the University of Arkansas had been integrated since 1948—among the first universities in the South to integrate. In 1956 buses were integrated.

In September, 1957, the school board began putting into effect its plan of "gradual" desegregation of the schools: senior high schools that year; junior high schools in 1960; elementary schools in 1963.

But Governor Faubus, like Mississippi's Barnett and Alabama's Wallace today, rebelled. He was presumably seeking an election issue. He went on television and roused a mob by warning that "blood will run in the streets" if Negroes tried to enter Central High. When the nine pupils arrived, he used his state troopers to keep them out. An agitated white mob fought, cursed and wept outside the school.

While shock spread through the nation, President Eisenhower sent 1,000 men of the 101st Airborne Division to rout the mob and escort the Negro children to classes. All that school year, white racists fought integration inside and outside Central High, through brutality, bomb scares, menacing letters and economic boycotts.

AT the end of the school year, the demagogues were in full control. Then Governor Faubus, acting under laws passed at a special legislative session, closed all Little Rock high schools rather than permit integration in Central to continue. Many youngsters left the city, and families were broken up as they searched for education elsewhere.

And fear produced a paralysis in leadership. Labor Day of 1959 saw a wave of bombings. The crisis intensified when segregationists on the school board purged 44 teachers and administrators known *(Continued on Page 57)*

GERTRUDE SAMUELS, a staff writer for The Times Magazine, has reported on events in Little Rock since the start of integration there.

Little Rock Revisited—Tokenism Plus

(Continued from Page 13)

to be moderates. Among them was Jesse Matthews, principal of Central High.

Little Rock suffered economically. Well into 1959, not one new industrial payroll had entered the city since the start of the crisis. At last, with a supreme effort by the moderates, the public elected a new school board committed to reopening the schools on an integrated basis.

The man of that hour was undoubtedly Everett Tucker Jr., president of the Chamber of Commerce and now head of the school board. A stanch segregationist of an old plantation family, he had come to believe that integrated schools were better than no schools. In late 1959, the high schools were reopened without incident. The city began to bind its wounds, and plan its future.

This year, eight senior and junior high schools are desegrated. Of 7,727 pupils in these formerly all-white schools, only 77 Negroes started the school year, and 69 are finishing.

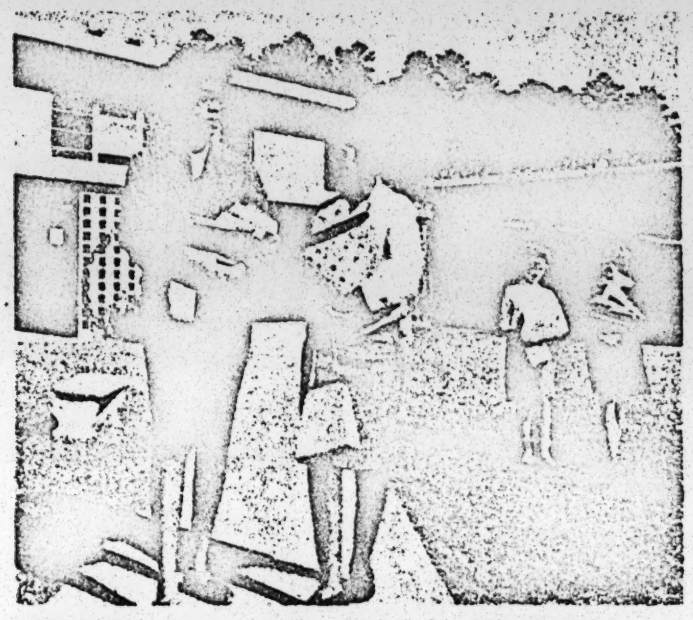
Those who dropped out asked for transfers to the all-Negro schools—Mann High and Dunbar Junior High.

THIS token compliance with the law indicates how the school board is dragging its feet. It picks and chooses among Negro applicants, under a Pupil Placement Law. Yet its attitude is sometimes paradoxical, as in its choice of a new school superintendent.

Floyd W. Parsons is known as a "professional educator." He is a slim, mild man, partial to direct answers and actions. Parsons got the vote of at least one liberal on the board when, applying for the job, he was asked: "What do you think of the nigger problem?" and he answered: "I can tell you what I think of the Negro problem."

In the small community of Big Spring, Tex., where he had been superintendent, Parsons had closed the Negro high school as uneconomical, and "forced" Negroes to come to the formerly all-white Big Spring Senior High School. He does not intend to impose his philosophy on Little Rock, he says, "but we are not standing still." When he held integrated faculty meetings for the first time, he did it "by doing it." He had a speaker coming from Washington, "and I certainly was not going to ask him to make two speeches."

Within Little Rock's desegregated schools the atmosphere has improved since the early days, but there is still very little communication between Negro and white pupils. Several Negroes have found white friends and benefactors, though all friendships end abruptly at the final bell and the school door.



ISOLATION—Two Negro girls at Hall High walk by themselves.

There are incidents, but mostly of the routine sort to be found in any school; one white and one Negro youngster suspended by a junior high school for fighting wound up on good terms. Some children suffer from name-calling ("nigger," "Watusi,") and at least one has reacted ("I'll render you down to size!"). Mostly, the Negro children ignore the occasional shoving and the baiting.

One notices the informality in many classes and laboratories where boys and girls of both races work in close harmony over their books and microscopes. There is the Hall High Negro girl who "will always treasure" the time when she was weeping over a poor mark that a teacher had put in her notebook and a white classmate put her arms around her and whispered, "I hate him, too."

* * *

CENTRAL High, now as in the old days, is the focal point, numerically and symbolically, of the Little Rock school picture.

Few high schools delight the eye as does this impressive, yellow - brick structure, rising regally above landscaped terraces, pool and magnolia trees. Teachers are proud that Central was recently mentioned by a national magazine as among the nation's 25 "outstanding" high schools.

THE effects of tokenism—in attitude as well as number—are glimpsed at Friday assembly. Among the 2,037 students in the auditorium are 20 Negroes, four of them in the present graduating class. They are lost in the crowd.

The students stand with hands over hearts as they pledge allegiance to the flag, then with bowed heads hear the invocation to "help us to exemplify the true attitude of Christian life."

As they sit in that crowded, chattering assembly, one is yanked back in memory to the old days: a Negro girl sits in an aisle seat, next to an empty seat. No one talks to her. But there is no fear in her eyes—as with the children of five years ago—only the patient speculation of a 16-year-old who seems wise to the ways of rejection. At assembly's end and after the Alma Mater, in which she joins ("Hail, Alma Mater/Naught does she lack/We love no other . . ."), she leaves as she came—alone.

In some classes, several Negroes bunch together, apparently out of choice. In others, a single Negro sits next to a white. But at the "social" level in the cafeteria, the isolation is complete. Negroes have their "own" table. Some tried to sit with whites at the beginning of school and were rebuffed — the whites moved away. They have not crossed over since.

IT is not that many thoughtful white students do not want to eat with them. Several interviewed by the writer said they felt ashamed, or that they "lacked the guts." All said they feared to be stigmatized or scorned by their friends. It will take more than legal desegregation to break up traditional behavior patterns.

As one educator summed it up later: "The adults have controlled the thinking of the youngsters. We do not have large numbers of students who are acting and talking contrary to the folkways and mores of the parents."

And yet the whole picture changes in the gymnasium and on the athletics fields. Shouts of delight in one another's prowess bounce off the beams and stands as Negro and white boys rally around the body-building bars, leap to score baskets, huddle shoulder-to-shoulder or race madly

(Continued on Following Page)

(Continued from Preceding Page)

in touch football. In the girls' gym, the most popular captain was a radiant, long-legged Negro girl for whose team the white girls were vying. One white girl changed teams to play on her side.

OUTSIDE the classroom, in extracurricular activities, tokenism is the rule also. True, Gracetta Thompson, an outgoing music - loving 17-year-old, who is graduating from Hall High this week, joined a variety of clubs (chapel, choir, dramatics, the Future Teachers of America). Jacquelyne Faye Evans, 15, a junior with an A-plus average is the first Little Rock Negro pupil to be inducted into the National Honor Society—one of 45 Hall High juniors so honored.

But Negroes have been "counseled against" joining the school bands, which sometimes travel to communities that are not integrated. Whites, including many teachers, fear and discourage "social" relationships. No Negro senior, apparently by tacit agreement, attended either the graduating class banquets or the school proms.

As one administrator put it: "They would not want to come where they didn't feel comfortable."

But two Central High Negro seniors—17-year-old Clarence Horn and Leslie Jordan, who are recipients of $1,000 honor scholarships to Earlham College in Indiana—explained it this way:

Clarence: "We accept the limitations. I guess you get to find out how people really are —and that they can't live as individualists."

Leslie: "I guess we will miss Central—but not like you'd normally miss school. I feel we've missed a lot here, but we've gained, too—an insight into how people behave, and into ourselves. At least we know what to expect as we go ahead now."

That the Little Rock experiment has meaning for other Southern communities is clear from the inquiries pouring across Superintendent Parsons's desk. One member of the East Baton Rouge (Louisiana) School Board brought 29 questions with her recently when she visited the Little Rock schools: What was the legal process involved in desegregation? What was the time schedule? Had it created financial problems for the school system? Had it resulted in a reduction of teaching staffs?

The moderates and Negroes of Little Rock feel that the city is sufficiently mature for the school board to stop dragging its feet on integration. Everett Tucker, however, is mum about Phase III — the desegregation of elementary schools expected to begin this fall—presumably to ward off large-scale transfers from the Negro schools.

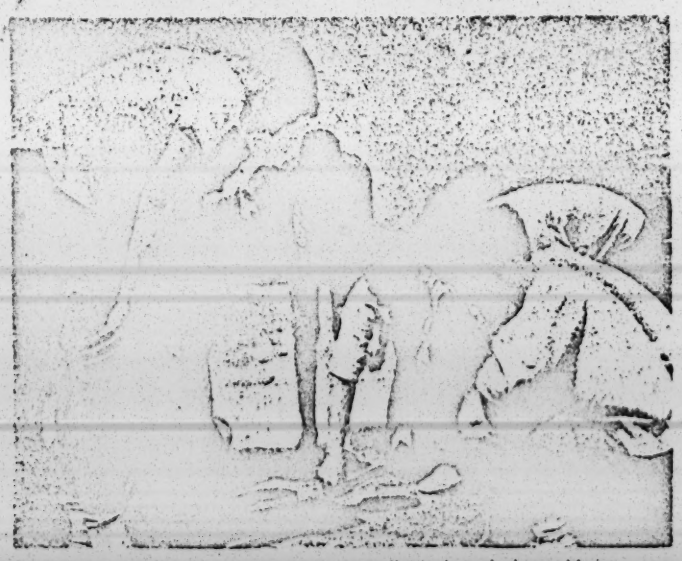
Of this shadow-boxing, Hugh Patterson, publisher of the award-winning Arkansas Gazette, which once bore the brunt of the segregationist attack, says bluntly: "I feel the school board needs to step up the pace to a more realistic level. I think we need this transition process a bit longer, but I think they must apply more liberal standards."

* * *

IN contrast to tokenism in the schools, more progress toward desegregation is being made in the rest of town The reason is simple—businessmen were being hurt. Little Rock wants to industrialize. It hopes to make its river navigable in five years and dreams of expanded markets. It needed to erase its public image—and suddenly its business leaders were forced into recognizing that image by a new, vigorous Negro leadership here.

Last winter, Negro students at Philander-Smith College, led by Worth Long, an Air Force veteran and member of SNICK (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee,) who got "sick of waiting" for change, staged sit-in demonstrations at downtown lunch counters. They were supported by the biracial Arkansas Council on Human Relations and Negro professional leaders. Businessmen said they were willing to negotiate. A secret committee was appointed, including, for the whites, two businessmen, two

(Continued on Page 60)



ACCEPTANCE—Touch-football at Hall High includes a Negro.

(Continued from Page 58)

bankers, one insurance man and a Roman Catholic priest. They met in various offices. The whites asked the Negroes to draft a plan for desegregating downtown Little Rock.

The plan that the Negro members came up with is virtually the same as that which the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King is now pressing in Birmingham: a first phase, providing for desegregation of downtown lunchrooms and restroom facilities, including hotels and motels; a second phase that would open movie houses and drive - in theaters, and, above all, open jobs to Negroes in such previously all-white fields as retail sales, offices and banks.

A GENUINE beginning has already taken place.

The very fact that, for the first time in history here, a Negro—Dr. M. A. Jackson—could run for the school board dramatizes how much Little Rock is trying to erase its old image. (Dr. Jackson lost, but came in a good second, ahead of the White Citizens Council choice.)

In the past six months, all the city park facilities have been desegregated. Tennis courts and golf courses are open to Negroes. "Negroes" and "Whites" signs have been pulled down from bus and air terminals. Lunch counters at Woolworth, Walgreen, and McLellan stores and also hotels in the Southwest Hotel chain are open to Negroes. The writer lunched with Negro leaders at Blass's tearoom on Main Street and at the Marion Hotel. At both, the service was friendly, and the people around us went about their business as though mixed dining was routine.

It isn't, not yet. Though the facilities are now open, Negroes are only barely using them. One Negro psychologist says that this inertia is the result of a combination of factors—a residue of past patterns of behavior, a latent fear of being rebuffed again, possibly some hostility. "It's a funny thing," he reflected, "about the human being. He can accommodate to just about anything — including hell."

THE second phase of Little Rock's biracial plan is still being developed. But James Foreman, executive secretary of SNICK, was recently quoted in Jet Magazine as saying he believed downtown Little Rock is ready to carry the label of "just about the most integrated city in the South."

Perhaps the potential of Little Rock was best illustrated recently when the local baseball team, the Arkansas Travelers returned from spring training in Florida. It included a Negro for the first time — left fielder Richie Allen of Pennsylvania —as well as a Cuban and a Panamanian. On opening day at Traveler's Field, a White Citizens Council picket was nearly trampled as the fans rushed in to the game. Richie made a nice catch, and when he came to bat the first time he got a tremendous ovation from the crowd which was, of course, desegregated. As a businessman said later in awe: "You'd have thought you were at Yankee Stadium!"

* * *

IN sum, the new picture of Little Rock reflects progress, but not yet great progress, on its racial problems. Its Negroes are determined that if Little Rock is to look good it must *be* good—all the way from schools and recreation to employment opportunities. They hold that tokenism won't do. As Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, says:

"We feel that today the climate of reason has replaced that of political and racial hysteria in Little Rock. But the trend all through the South is toward this token observance, which defeats an honest approach to integration. We are fighting this because we still have more than 2,000,000 Negro children not receiving the benefits of the Supreme Court decision."

Negro leaders believe that they will not get real desegregation unless Negroes themselves, North and South, take the initiative, demand more, intelligently push for more. As one leader put it: "I don't know if Birmingham is worth all the risk if we get only tokenism in the end."

Additionally, they feel that there should be mobilization of public opinion — particularly by liberals of both races, to encourage and arouse righteous wrath among the emerging moderates.

SOME of the change in Little Rock in the past five years can be credited to good motives. But largely the change is being forced by Negroes showing that they can make their economic pressure felt. Through direct action, court action and negotiation, a community can be made to move.

Ozell Sutton, Negro associate director of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations, who is on the committee meeting with the white businessmen and civic leaders in Little Rock, sums up the possibilities this way:

"Birmingham is the example of how not to do it. We're far out in front of Birmingham. Here it is slow. It is interesting how you have to hammer out even minor details, such as timing and the extent of desegregating this and that. But I feel encouraged by the willingness of the white committee members to make these contacts, and to go further and try to persuade others to make the transition. They have their problems, too. We're working together."

Not answered

WOMEN OF THE CHURCH
PRESBYTERY OF WASHBURN
SYNOD OF ARKANSAS

1111 Murta Street
Van Buren, Arkansas
April 7, 1964

Mr. Loius L. Mitchell Jr.
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear sir:

In reply to your letter of April 3, regarding Operation Opportunity, as regards Title II in the Southern Regional Council, Inc. I am not in touch with the information you want but I will give you the names of two people who might give you what you want.

There is a committee on Human Relations in Fort Smith, Arkansas. They are: Mrs. Robert Wanslow, 2815 South Q Street, Fort Smith, Arkansas
The Reverend Ray M. Peters Pastor, St. Luke's Lutheran Church.LCA*NLC
Rogers Avenue& 25 Street, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

I hope these peopls may be in a better position to help you then I.

Sincerely Yours,

Ruth M. Lincoln
Mrs. Ben A. Lincoln

Van Buren, Ark.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

4. General attitude of:

City officials

Press

Business leadership

Church leaders

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Restaurants

Hotels - Motels

Theatres

Municipal facilities

Schools

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

b) Names of members

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

From the Desk of . . .
OZELL SUTTON

May 18, 1964

Dear Lou

Just a "quickie" to enclose the Survey Sheet on Ft. Smith. Little Rock and Pine Bluff have already been forwarded. Hope they will be helpful and hope your assignment is going well.

Look to see you next week.

Sincerely
Ozell Sutton

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

2

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
PHONE FR 4-4521

Steele Hays

3~~6~~ ~~3~~165

April 18, 1964

The Reverend L. L. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Lou Mitchell:

Impt.

Your persons for contact in Ft. Smith are Mr. and Mrs. Allan Crump (Sunset 2-3541). They are the dynamo for the Ft. Smith Council on Human Relations. I expect to see them tomorrow and will convey your wishes as given over the phone.

JE4-3800 JE5-2209

At Pine Bluff on May 27 get directly in touch with Walter Trulock III or Mr. J. W. Kennedy, who have been active in changes in Pine Bluff. They will be alerted and should be able to put you in touch with concerned business and professional men, including W. H. Kennedy, Jr., President of the Chamber of Commerce.

Let us know if we can help in any way.

Sincerely,

Nat Griswold

Nat R. Griswold

NRG:ra

OFFICERS—MRS. JOE R. BREWER, CHAIRMAN • DR. W. H. TOWNSEND, VICE-CHAIRMAN • THE REVEREND GEORGE W. GUNN, VICE-CHAIRMAN • DR. G. P. FREEMAN, TREASURER • MRS. W. E. MORRIS, SECRETARY
STAFF—NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • OZELL SUTTON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR • RUTH ARNOLD, SECRETARY AND PROGRAM

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all people

Fort Smith; Ark.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

MR E. H. SMOOT - MR BYRON CRAUENS - DR H.P. MC DONALD

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BIRACIAL COMMITTEE
FT SMITH BRANCH N.AACP
FT SMITH HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL
COUNCIL OF ORGANIZATIONS (NEGRO LEADERS)

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

MR H. C. CRAIN
MR CHRIS CORBIN

4. General attitude of:

City officials

MAYOR - GOOD

Press

UNCOOPERATIVE - BIASED

Business leadership

FEW ~~FOR~~ GOOD HOWEVER THEY LACK THE POWER OR WILL TO TAKE OPEN STAND AND PUSH RELUCTANT BUSINESS MEN

Church leaders

SAME AS BUSINESS LEADERSHIP

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Boston Store
Kresses
Godt Drug Store
Bercher Mart
Woolworths
Tuttles Drug Store
McCoy's

Restaurants

Luby's
Broadway Grill
Ward Hotel
Goldman Hotel
Holliday Inn's (2)
Gobel's

Hotels - Motels

Goldman Hotel
Ward Hotel ??
Holliday Inn South

Theatres

Malco
Temple
22 Drive In

Municipal facilities

Airport Restaurant
Creekmore Park (no swimming)

Schools

Integrated thru 7th grade
School suit filed in Sept - no date for hearing set - suit challenges token integration

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
OFFICIAL
FT SMITH HUMAN RELATIONS
COUNCIL - UNOFFICIAL

b) Names of members

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
MR BYRON CRAWFORD
MR ELLIS YOES
MR ED SMOOT
MR RANDALL
MR BILL EADS JR
DR H.P. MCDONALD
DR L.E. OCONNER
REV MC BILL
REV WALTON
REV ADAMS
MR HARLEY WILLSON

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

CRAWS CAFETERIA
SAMS RESTAURANT
OLD SOUTH RESTAURANT
ARK - OKLA RODEO
HOLLIDAY INN DOWNTOWN - SLEEPING FACILITIES
SANDS MOTEL
FLAMINGO MOTEL

Pine Bluff

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Walter Trulock III)
J. W. Kennedy) (These men could bring together others.)
Rev. A.M.Roberts, AME Church

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Chamber of Commerce through its chairman, William Kennedy
Council of Church Women
Ministerial Alliance (Chairman, Charles Richards)

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

Usual extremists: National Patriots League, White Citizens Council

4. General attitude of:

City officials

Strong for law and order while changes are in process

Press

Superior in this area (clipping enclosed)

Business leadership

Indicated in # 1

Church leaders

Indicated in # 2

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Woolworth's
bus terminal
some others

Restaurants

Magnolia Cafeteria
McDonald's Drive-in
Pine Coffee Shop?

Hotels - Motels

none

Theatres

yes, all downtown

Municipal facilities

city parks (except swimming pool)
library
buses

Schools

first two grades (5 children)

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. **Is there a community bi-racial committee?**

   a) **Official or unofficial (check one)**

   b) **Names of members** — This is an anonymous committee for negotiation of changes. Persons named under # 1 can relate you to members.

7. **In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?**

You will need to ask persons named above, Serious resistance has been encountered at McDonald's Drive-in and Ray's Truck Stop, overcome at McDonald's.

Little Rock, Ark.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Leaders in most groups listed below could be counted on and of course the members of the Biracial Committee

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Conference on Religion and Human Relations
Little Rock Chapter A.A.U.W.
Downtown Businessmen's Committee of 25
Urban League,
Ark. Council on Human Relations

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

White Citizens Council would probably be the only organized group to oppose. Maybe a small faction of ministers

4. General attitude of:

City officials

Non Committal

Press

One favors the Civil Rights Bill while the other opposes & don't think the opposing paper will urge non compliance once the title II is passed.

Business leadership

Major Business Leaderships generally can be expected to support compliance.

Church leaders

Church leadership good. Few complaints will be

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Restaurants

See attached list

Hotels - Motels

All major Hotels are open

Motels open are:

1. The Downtowner
2. Howard Johnson
3. Holiday Inn

Theatres

All theatres ~~and~~ including Dave Lyons are open

[Result of Kennedy Conf w/theatre owners]

Municipal facilities

All ~~many~~ municipal facilities except Swimming Pool are open

Schools

Token desegregation through 12 grades in Sept.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee? yes

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

b) Names of members

(Confidential - Names unpublished)

Downtown Rep:
Mr. James Pinick Sr.
Mr. B. Finley Simson
Mr. Granger Williams
Mr. Arthur Phillips
Mr. Huston Barfard
Monsignor James O'Connell

Negro Representatives
Mr. Odell Sutton
Mr. George P. Henry
Rev. Nogail Riley
Rev. Rufus Young

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

The smaller places that cater to neighborhood groups - the sandwich shops and the like

Little Rock, Ark.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Mrs. Byron House Jr.
Mrs. D. D. Terry
Mrs. Forest Roszell
Ed Dunnaway
Rev. Rhodes Thompson
~~Dr. Rev.~~ Robert Wiydan
Rev. Richard Hardy

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Ministerial Alliance
Council on Human Relations
League of Women Voters

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

Governor Orville Faubus
Hamilton Moses
William Rector
Mrs. Willie Dats
White Citizens Council

4. General attitude of:

City officials Fair

Press Good (Gazette)
Fair (Democrat)

Business leadership
Fair

Church leaders
Some good
Others Fair

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Restaurants

Many lunch counters and restaurants have been desegregated.

Hotels - Motels

Two or three hotels partially desegregated.

Theatres

Don't know.

Municipal facilities ??

Schools

Token integregation in all high schools and junior highs.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee? Don't know.

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

b) Names of members

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

Swimming pools -
Theaters

June 10, 1964

Mr. James W. Pioweaty
1110 S. 11th Street
Fort Pierce, Florida

Dear Jim:

Certainly good-byes are not necessary. Florida and Fort Pierce are in the Union and will remain there - I shall return.

The matter I mentioned to Deborah does not concern the Department of Commerce, rather the Florida Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights. Many names of Florida citizens are submitted for consideration and yours is one of these names. Any appointment to the Florida Committee would not be forthcoming before the fall and you will have ample time to accept or reject such work. All work done by this Committee would be in the State of Florida.

All best wishes to you and Deborah, and my deepest thanks for all of your support and help.

Sincerely,

Louis L. Mitchell, Jr.
Operation Opportunity

LLM:slw

UNITED GROVE

CARETAKERS

JAMES PIOWATY
1110 S. 11TH ST.
FORT PIERCE, FLA.
461-6589

P. LEFFMANN
111 W. WASHINGTON ST.
CHICAGO 2, ILL.
RA 6-6633

SHINN ROAD GROVES
UNITED GROVES
BAR D - 4 - GROVES
BEVERLEY TERRACE GROVES
PARKWAY GROVES
PALM GROVES
APTE GROVES

June 5, 1964

Mr. Louis Mitchell
Florida Council on Human Relations
356 S. Beach Street
Daytona Beach, Florida

Dear Lou:

I did not really say good-bye to you last week because actually I didn't want to, for good-byes are sort of sad, and somehow I would rather hope not really necessary.

Deborah told me of your mentioning to her that you may suggest that I be appointed to the potential Department of Commerce, mediation committee. I consider this a great honor, and truely don't know if I would be able to face and handle the problems that might come up.

If this is a possibility that is likely to arise, it is quite necessary that I know about it as long as possible before being faced with its execution. There is NO possibility that I can take on another responsibility without cutting severely all the other things I am doing. My work is very complex, and a great deal depends upon me. There is too much involved to let it drift while I go wandering off around the country, regardless of the cause.

Therefore if I am to do this, I must have some time to plan and re-arrange etc. and even with time, it might not be possible to work out, but I would hope so. Thus, an amplification of what you have in mind, and exactly what would be involved, even though pre-mature would be of value and would be appreciated.

I wish you God speed on your new work and journeys.

Sincerely,

James W. Piowaty

June 18, 1964

The Honorable Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor of Atlanta
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mayor Allen:

I want you to know how appreciative I am for your help and cooperation in our program concerning compliance throughout the South.

Your invitation for the women from cities in the South to meet with you on June 25 at 2:30 P.M., will be of inestimable help. A list of the women who will be attending the meeting is enclosed. Six national women's organizations are represented, and will be here under the National Women's Committee for Civil Rights - the group instituted by President Kennedy on July 9, 1963.

In view of the fact that some of the women may be embarrassed if their names are made public, please regard this list as confidential.

Sincerely yours,

Louis L. Mitchell, Jr.
Operation Opportunity

LLM:slw
Enclosure

June 23, 1964

MEMO TO: Monroe Schlactus

FROM : Louis L. Mitchell, Jr.

RE : OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

Information regarding Huntsville; Tri-Cities, Alabama; Greenville, South Carolina; Knoxville.

HUNTSVILLE

Mr. Milton K. Cummings, President
Brown Engineering Corporation

Mrs. Jane Reed, President
Council on Human Relations
3604 Lookout Drive - 536-8289

Mrs. Enoch Nilsson, President
AAUW
2001 Franklin Street, S. E.

Mrs. Raymond Berry, Women's Chnvener
United Church Women
9614 Todd Mill Road

KNOXVILLE

Hotels - 25	Restaurants - 173
Motels - 65	Theatres 11

Enclosures

TRI-CITIES, ALABAMA

Mr. Stanley Rosenbaum, Pres.
Council on Human Relations
117 Riverview Drive
Florence, Alabama

The Rev. William Stough
Sheffield, Alabama

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

A List of Names are Enclosed.

June 23, 1964

MEMO TO: IRWIN Schulman

FROM : Louis L. Mitchell, Jr.

RE : OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

Information regarding St. Petersburg, Tampa, Sarasota.

ST. PETERSBURG

Mr. Charles McKlennon, President
Council on Human Relations

Mr. Sam Adams
St. Petersburg Times

Dr. Thomas P. Hardman
12355-5th Street, East

TAMPA

Mrs. William O. Bond
Mr. Claude Neyman
Stalnaker Brothers

SARASOTA

No contact.

Enclosures

June 23, 1964

MEMO TO: A. I. Botnick

FROM : Louis L. Mitchell, Jr.

RE : OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

Information regarding New Orleans, Louisiana is enclosed.

Enclosures

June 24, 1964

Mrs. Janet C. Boyte
Youth Director
YWCA
72 Edgewood Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Janet:

For your letter and the invitation to speak to your group, I thank you.

Your work with teenagers today is part of the decisions of tomorrow. History will not record this fact, but it is being made by persons like you.

Sincerely,

Louis L. Mitchell, Jr.
Operation Opportunity

LLM:slw

CAMP HIGHLAND, R. F. D. NO. 1, SMYRNA, GA. PHYLLIS WHEATLEY BRANCH, 599 TATNALL ST., S. W.

Young Women's Christian Association

72 EDGEWOOD AVENUE, NORTHEAST ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Y.W.C.A.

June 23, 1964

The Rev. Mr. Louis L. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We certainly appreciated your meeting with our teenage study group, "Operation Understanding," last Thursday afternoon. As you could detect from the questions and the lingerers, your remarks were very stimulating to these young people, and they thoroughly enjoyed the entire discussion.

Although these groups are small and painfully slow in making progress, we feel that the struggle for minds and hearts is well worth all the effort involved, and hope that you feel it was a rewarding experience. We do notice a growing interest among teenagers in exploring these challanging and vital issues.

Best wishes to you in your important task.

Sincerely,

Janet C. Boyte

Mrs. Janet C. Boyte
Youth Director

MEMBER GREATER ATLANTA COMMUNITY CHEST

June 24, 1964

Mrs. Helen Raebeck, Head
Public Affairs Department
National Council of Jewish Women
1 West 47th Street
New York 36, New York

Dear Helen:

My apologies for causing a stir concerning the women's organizations and the National Women's Committee. For the purpose of simplicity, I understood that the Women's Committee could be the umbrella; at least that's what I had in my notes. Please know that it will be made clear at the meeting tomorrow that the five women's committee initiated this project.

Again, many thanks for your abundant help and advice.

Most sincerely,

Louis L. Mitchell, Jr.
Operation Opportunity

LLM:slw

NATIONAL
COUNCIL
ONE WEST FORTY-SEVENTH ST., NEW YORK 36, N. Y. CIRCLE 6-3175 • MRS. JOSEPH WILLEN, NATIONAL PRESIDENT • MISS HANNAH STEIN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
OF JEWISH
WOMEN

June 23, 1964

Mr. Louis Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Lou:

I was quite surprised to see the invitation for the June 25th meeting. I was sure that it had been agreed that the meeting was being called by the Southern Regional Council in cooperation with the Young Women's Christian Association, United Church Women, National Council of Negro Women, National Council of Jewish Women, American Association of University Women and the Women's Committee for Civil Rights. Obviously, since all our organizations are affiliated with the Women's Committee, we have no principled objection to working as "cooperating organizations". However, it is a simple fact that this particular project was initiated by the five women's organizations which had worked together previously, and that the role of the Women's Committee was to encourage other groups to join in on the local level.

I recognize that these inter-organizational relationships must seem unnecessarily complex to you, and certainly none of us would allow them to impede the important work we have to do. However, patterns of community cooperation are not always easy to establish and we believe that the careful step by step procedures, always under direct national guidance, which we are trying to plan are important to sound development.

I trust that all goes well for the June 25th meeting. I am very pleased that Lorraine Sulkin, our field representative is going to be there. I think this will help us in strengthening the work that has to be done immediately following the meeting.

If, after the meeting you have any ideas about what we can do to be more effective nationally, I hope you will call us.

Cordially,

Helen

Helen Raebeck, Head
Public Affairs Department

HR:ew

June 24, 1964

Mr. Edwyn E. Lewis, Jr.
Florida Council on Human Relations
356 South Beach Street
Daytona Beach, Florida

Dear Ed:

Not due to your request for money, but recognizing the limitations upon you such as time, organizations, etc., for the time being, don't worry about Operation Opportunity.

The most important thing for you to do, as you said, is to make contact with local councils and folks in a crash visistation program. If you start on Oops, it will foul you up. After Bryant goes to jail, most others will comply with the law anyway.

All my best wishes and will see you next week.

Sincerely,

Louis L. Mitchell, Jr.
Operation Opportunity

LLM:slw

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

356 SOUTH BEACH STREET
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA - 32014

TELEPHONE
255-5881

June 21, 1964

Mr. Louis L. Mitchell, Jr.
Southern Regional Council
Five Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I enjoyed our dinner meeting in Atlanta on Wednesday, June 17th. You outlined at that time you request for a survey on compliance with the Civil Rights Bill in Panama City, Tallahassee, Jacksonville, and Tampa to be completed by July 15th.

This request, of course, is a very reasonable one, but, as you know, I am assuming the duties of Executive Director with the Florida Council on July 1st. The Florida Council has been without the services of a full time director for the past four months, and there is a tremendous amount of time to be made up.

The cities in question are extremely spread out geographically, and the Florida Council will need some help from your committee on expenses entailed. This trip requires approximately 1,000 miles of travelling and a minimum of one week for an intensive survey. I would estimate my expenses to be approximately $175.00.

Please advise me as to the amount and type of assistance you can give prior to July 6th, as I will be starting my road trips at that time.

Sincerely,

Edwyn E. Lewis Jr.

Edwyn E. Lewis, Jr.,

cc: Mr. Paul Anthony

M I N U T E S

BI-RACIAL ADVISORY BOARD

Date: Thursday, July 18, 1963

Place: Assembly Room, Public Library
1300 East Sunrise Boulevard
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Time: 1:00 P.M.

Presiding: Co-chairmen Rev. J. W. Toomer
Charles Fletcher

Present: Committee: There was no roll call

Press: M. Elizabeth Ware, THE FLORIDA SPUR
May Weiland, THE FORT LAUDERDALE NEWS
Harry Lloyd, THE MIAMI HERALD

City: M. R. Young, Mayor-Commissioner
Wm. J. Lee, Special Counsel

Resigned: Mr. Dan Fairchild

The meeting was opened at 1:10 P.M. with an invocation by Rev. Toomer

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with by common consent.

Rev. Toomer called for the report of the employment committee; J. S. Miller, chairman. There was no report given.

He then called for the report of the recreation committee; Thomas J. Reddick, Jr. chairman. There was no report given.

Rev. Toomer announced that Rev. James Staten and Mrs. Edna Holley would be appointed to the recreation committee.

He also announced that the following people would serve on the housing committee, and that they would choose their own chairman.

Noble Larkin
Ruben Simmons, Jr.
Dr. Von Mizell
Philip Gott
Mrs. Wonder Bennet

He said that Mr. Joe Gore would serve as advisor to the committee on housing.

Rev. Toomer said that Mrs. Woodrow Gaines is on vacation at the present time, but will be ready and willing to serve on the board when she returns in August.

He also announced that Mr. Dan Fairchild will not be able to serve on the board because of the pressures of his business and illness in the family.

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Rev. Toomer asked for Mr. Fletcher's report on the Fort Lauderdale Citizens Advisory Board Meeting of July 11th, which had as its topic, Urban Renewal. Mr. Fletcher said that the Citizens Advisory Board is making recommendations for the improvement of the community. This ties in with the feasibility study. The boundaries of the urban renewal feasibility study are:

South by New River,
West by N.W. and S.W. 9th Avenue, extending to N.W. 6th St.,
East to the F.E.C. railroad track
South to Broward Blvd., and extending to Federal Highway

The cost of this study is $26,000. The aims of the study are to discover the need for housing; feasibility of cut-through streets, as dead-end streets jam up traffic; and the possibility of slum renewal in the Central Business District.

We are all concerned mainly with the improvement of residential housing. Estimates being projected should be completed within six months, then the Citizens Advisory Board will take from this study the things they feel should be done, either by financing through private interests in redeveloping and rebuilding; or by government programs.

Everything will be done according to the rules and regulations of the federal government, so that in the event we find that this cannot be done in other ways, we will have conformed to these requirements. Local assistance must be marshalled, perhaps supplemented by state and federal aid in some cases. The study will examine the problems, evaluate what has been done and search for other things that still must be done. This study is authorized under the Housing Act that was passed in 1954. The following are being included in this study:

1. Codes and ordinances (what health standards are provided for, needed, etc.).
2. Comprehensive community plan for further blight prevention.
3. Analysis of "what", "how much" and "what can be done about it".
4. Establish responsibility to coordinate program. This would mean bringing in a professional administrative team.
5. Financing.
6. Housing for displaced persons.
7. Citizen participation in carrying out program.

Mr. Fletcher ended his report by commenting that a piece-meal approach to community improvements will not work. Only a total program has a chance of lasting success. He mentioned that he had heard some comments from those on the Citizens Advisory Board that nothing was being done, and that this would not be an action committee. Mr. Fletcher felt that much has already been done quietly in the background, that much effort had gone into the preparation of the application, etc., but little progress will be made now until the study is completed. He felt that the bi-racial board must prepare to become an active part of the other board. He also said that now is the time for being patient, but felt the board should be ready to step in and get to work when the study is completed in six months.

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Mr. Fletcher stated that no grievances had been called to his attention since the last meeting of the board.

He further stated that he hoped to have a report on the integration of the motels in the area at the next meeting.

The following were appointed to serve on the education committee:

Mr. Nathaniel Wilkerson
Mrs. Susie Holley
Mr. Harry Sousley

Mr. Wilkerson made a motion that three people be appointed to serve as advisors to this committee, one each from Dillard School, Fort Lauderdale High School and Broward Junior College. Mrs. Edna Holley seconded this motion, and it was passed with no opposition.

Rev. Tosmer asked Mayor Young for his report on the integration of the Police Department.

Mayor Young read the poster prepared by the Civil Service Department, advertising the trainee program. He said copies of the poster were available for distribution. He could not state specifically how many men would be hired as trainees, because it is not known now how many will be needed on the police force. Trainees may fill in the openings that exist at any time after they have passed the test.

He stressed the cadet program because he felt this was a fine opportunity for any young man to begin a career in the Police Department. He said the budget had been increased to provide ten cadets in the fiscal year 1963-1964, instead of the eight previously called for. The Police Department has filled seven of the eight vacancies, which means that as of now there is one vacancy with two more openings in September when the new budget becomes effective. There are five names now on the register for these positions.

The cadet program began in September, 1962. In November of 1962 twenty men applied for the exam. Five passed and were placed on the employment register. There were twenty-three applicants in April of 1963, and out of these only four passed. Again in June, out of twelve applicants only four qualified. There are no records available to say how many of these applicants were of the Negro race, but the Civil Service clerks do not recall any Negro applicants.

Mrs. Edna Holley inquired if there were any courses or special schools that the applicants might attend in order to prepare for these examinations. Mayor Young replied that no special courses were needed. The examination can be passed by any who have had a high school education. Mr. Fletcher said that the examination for the cadet program was cut to the lowest quarter of the high school class, and the examination for the trainee program was even lower. However, he pointed out, it would be useless to make the examination easier, because the objectives of the cadet and trainee programs are to enable the men to pass the examination for Policeman when these complete their requirements.

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Mrs. Bennett remarked that, in view of the fact that no Negroes had applied for the cadet program, perhaps word had not gotten around to them. Mayor Young replied that the examination had been publicized in the usual manner, but perhaps they had not applied because they felt it would be useless. Mr. Fletcher said that posters advertising both the trainee program and the cadet program were available for posting in any manner the board sees fit.

Mayor Young again emphasized the advantages of the cadet program. He said the next examination for the cadet program would be given no sooner than September 1st, but probably soon thereafter.

Mrs. Bennett thought it would be a good idea to obtain a list of the graduating class and inform the graduates of these programs. Mr. Wilkerson agreed with her, and said that this would be one of the things the education committee would undertake.

Mrs. Holley wondered if veterans were eligible for either the cadet or trainee program. Mayor Young replied that they were, if they were under thirty years of age and met the other qualification requirements.

The highlights of a letter from the Chief of Police in Orlando, Florida were read. He stated that Orlando had five Negro police officers starting in 1951. Out of these five, there are still three on the force, and two of these are sergeants.

A statement by Chief Holt of the Police Department was read by Mr. Fletcher. It pointed out the high degree of crime in the Negro community. Chief Holt suggested that street lighting, Negro police officers and better housing would reduce crimes in this community.

Mr. Fletcher also thanked Mayor Young for the interest and the abilities he has shown on behalf of the Bi-Racial Advisory Board.

Mr. Wilkerson, commenting about the crime situation in the Negro community, remarked that there seemed to be two sets of penalties - one for Negro against Negro crimes - and one for White against White crimes. The penalties imposed on the Negro are not as high nor as long as those imposed on the White. Therefore, the Negro is out of jail sooner, and apt to feel that he can get away with criminal acts.

Mr. Weiland said that he had covered the County Court for a six week period, and found that the Negro did receive only about a fourth of the penalty imposed on a White, but felt that the judges thought they were doing the Negroes a favor as their incomes were lower. There is also a matter of the jails being overcrowded.

Mr. Leroy Mizell remarked here that incomes were not taken into consideration if a Negro attacked a White, but the penalties imposed would be the maximum.

Mr. Philip Gott thought it would be a good idea to invite a judge to the board meeting and get his views on this.

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Rev. Toomer felt that there were a few places in the Negro community that should be closed because they permitted disturbances to exist. Every week there are arrests in each establishment, and still the disturbances continue.

Mr. Mizell asked if there was not a city ordinance on the books that would prohibit the people from congregating in front of the saloons and creating a disturbance. Mr. Lee replied that there was such an ordinance.

Mrs. Bennett said that she had encountered a similar situation in her neighborhood, and the people in neighborhood were successful in remedying this situation by continually harassing the management by complaints to the police.

Mr. Fletcher felt that this was an area that could be delved into and said it would be put on the agenda for the next meeting.

Mr. Fletcher said that he had received a request from Mayor Young asking that the Bi-Racial Board look into the Negro picketing at the Boulevard Cafeteria. Tourists travelling on Federal Highway are given the impression that Fort Lauderdale has racial strife because the pickets are all Negroes, and the signs do not specifically state their grievances. It was agreed that the board could not interfere in this situation, as it was a labor-management dispute and had nothing whatever to do with any racial problem.

Mr. Wilkerson asked that the Fort Lauderdale Golf and Country Club be put on the agenda for the next meeting.

The meeting was adjourned with the benediction by Rev. Toomer at 3:00 P.M.

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June 27, 1963

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

The City Council met as a Committee of the Whole on Thursday, June 27, with all Councilmen present except Councilman MacDonald, and named six members to a Biracial Committee scheduled to study Negro-Caucasian problems in the Pensacola area. Three of the committee members are white and three Negro. Four other members are scheduled to be appointed later from among names suggested by the original six members who are:

Negro: Dr. E. S. Cobb
Howard King
Robert Walker

White: Frank A. Fricker
Rev. Paul Duffey
Dr. E. V. Anderson

The selection process of these members was worked through the Community Council, and the first scheduled meeting was called by Mayor Mason for Tuesday, July 2, at 10 a.m.

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REPORT OF BI-RACIAL COMMITTEE TO CITY COUNCIL OF

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA ON 8 AUGUST 1963

Gentlemen:

This Committee respectfully submits the following report:

Following your appointment of us to this endeavor, this group has met on 2 July, 16 July, and 30 July. In addition, we met with Rear Admiral M. H. Tuttle and Captain Porter F. Bedell on 9 July 1963 at which time we were given assurance of support by the Naval authorities. We have heard reports from representatives of the Community Council, the Pensacola Council of Ministers, and the School Assistance Committee. Brief comments summarizing content of the reports are as follows:

"The Committee was informed that the Community Council had asked the City Council to formulate a bi-racial committee several months before the action was taken. It was felt that the Committee would serve as a means for communicating which is considered very important. It was stated that several incidents that occurred during the lunch counter demonstrations and during the Fiesta were direct result of misunderstandings. It was further stated that such a Committee could solve many of the problems of the community.

The group was briefed on the lunch counter demonstrations. It was revealed that Judge Bruno and Reverend Dobbins were the key figures in helping to keep problems from getting out of hand and ultimately finding acceptable solutions. It was stated that the official date of lunch counter de-segregation was March 12, 1962.

The committee was informed by Reverend Dobbins that during the fall of 1960 letters were sent to the managers of various variety stores to ascertain their policies in regard to their lunch counters. No answers were received from these stores. In the summer of 1961 members of the NAACP Youth Council started their "sit-in" demonstrations. In an attempt to stymie the protest being made Reverend Dobbins said that the officials of the city had a number of people arrested. Three of these cases are now on appeal. As time went on the city appeared to have changed its policies and allowed the young people to "sit-in" unmolested. During the height of the demonstrations and arrests, a group of ministers came together to form a christian social concerns organization later named the Pensacola Council of Ministers. The Council started having weekly city-wide mass meetings. The purpose of the meetings was to keep the community informed and to interpret the methods and ideas involved in the protest. At each of the mass meetings, speakers have brought what was called the "pep talk."

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During the Christmas holidays the Council launched a selective buying campaign against the downtown stores on Palafox Street. A survey indicated that 80% of the Negroes who formerly shopped downtown went elsewhere during the campaign In the meantime, the Community Council set up a bi-racial committee to negotiate with the Council of Ministers which eventually led to peaceful integration of all the lunch counters except one A selective buying campaign is presently being waged against that store.

Reverend Dobbins stated that the Pensacola Council of Ministers is an organization of christian ministers seeking to make our motto "Equality of Treatment For all People" a reality.

During the fall of 1961, a study group in the First Methodist Church started meetings to determine what might be done locally to face the impending school desegration peacefully. Experience in other areas, according to their study, showed that it is important to inform responsible citizens and groups of the background of the law and the possible effects of such a plan.

A general meeting was held on February 28, 1962 with elected representatives and officials of the City and County, press, negro groups, representatives of many churches, schools and civic agencies to discuss what might be done. This larger group agreed to set up a citizens organization to promote understanding and respect for the law during this period of transition in order to support our school officials in their administration of the Florida pupil assignment law, to support duly constituted city and county officials responsible for enforcement of the law, and to encourage the Escambia County Council of the Parent Teacher's Association in their effort to prepare the parents of Escambia County School children of this transition.

Every effort was made through established organizations to request the people of Escambia County to abide by the law and discourage any type of mob violence in September when the schools were desegregated Escambia County is composed of decent law-abiding citizens and it was hoped that with the proper preparation, the citizens would make this transition in an orderly and peaceful manner, and would resist any attempts by organizations outside of Escambia County which might send representatives in to agitate violence, boycotting, or other efforts to disrupt the community. As a result, desegregation was accomplished without incident.

After hearing the reports the committee is of the opinion that the white and negro leaders in Escambia County have cooperated in a very excellent manner to avert strife and discord in the community, the atmosphere in the community is good, and we sincerely believe that we have a good medium of communication established between the negro and white residents which can, if honestly and fairly utilized, continue the peaceful way of life we all desire.

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The committee unanimously agreed that the problem considered most urgent was that of the economic status of the negro. Dr. Anderson expressed the feeling of the entire committee when he stated "What we want government and business to do is make an honest effort to employ qualified individuals." He stressed the words 'honest' and 'qualified.'

The committee unanimously agreed that a "preventive" course of action is far more favorable than "corrective" measures. The committee would like to assure the council that each of its members are endeavoring to remain in constant contact with the community (individuals, organizations and associations) and are currently realizing a favorable degree of success.

If you gentlemen have no objection we will proceed with the following immediate steps:

a. We will ask the County Commissioners to endorse our group so that we may proceed to work on this problem on a county-wide basis, with their official sanction. This action is necessary because employment opportunities, as well as other problems, cannot be limited by the city boundaries.

b. We will meet with governmental officials, managers, business owners, and such other persons concerned with employment to apprise them of the situation and seek a successful program which will be accepted by all citizens, both white and negro.

c. Any problem of a racial nature which threatens to disrupt the community will be investigated by the committee and action will be taken as deemed advisable and proper, after consultation with the proper authorities involved.

d. All recommendations to the City Council will be in writing.

e. The committee would like to have instructions on methods and authority to expedite action when deemed necessary.

f. This report was unanimously adopted by all members present.

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ST. PETERSBURG TIMES
AUG 29 1963

Suncoast Biracial Committees Function Quietly

By ROBERT HENDERSON
Of The Times Staff

While the civil rights spotlight is focused on gigantic demonstrations and pending legislation in the nation's capital, biracial committees along the Suncoast are functioning quietly and without fanfare.

Their effectiveness, if measured in no other way, is evident in the absence of demonstrations and violence.

THEIR ACCOMPLISHMENTS in the field of better understanding between white and Negro communities, equal job opportunities for Negroes and desegregation of facilities serving the public may never be publicized.

The Pinellas County committee, created by the County Commission but not reponsible to it, is unusual among Suncoast committees.

"We are not pro-integration or pro-segregation," explains chairman Edward Linney, "but merely a fact-finding group."

The 10-member group has subcommittees gathering information on educational opportunities, job opportunities and public accommodations, Linney said. This material is not being prepared for publication, he explained, but will be made available to groups needing it. This would be other biracial committees, the Urban League, NAACP groups and similar organizations, Linney said.

THE PINELLAS committee, for example, will know which establishments in the county are willing to serve both Negroes and whites. They will know which firms are willing to employ Negroes and why some firms have not hired Negroes.

Linney cited one case which could cause misunderstanding but won't if his committee is asked for an explanation. A tax supported employer has not hired Negroes because none qualified has been found. This information was passed on to area Negro schools and will prevent unfair accusations of discrimination by militant groups.

William Belcher, chairman of St. Petersburg's biracial committee, said the nine members have met five times since their mid-July start. He indicated progress in desegregation of public accommodations, but stressed lack of publicity as the "key to success."

Both Belcher and Linney stressed the importance of "no fanfare . . . no drum - beating." This is especially significant in the sensitive public accommodations situation. Restaurant owners, for example, are willing to begin serving Negroes if they don't have to cope with anti-Negro rabble-rousers.

THE SAME IS TRUE in Clearwater. That city's committee explains tensions to business leaders, urges them to desegregate and then steps back. Major public-serving establishments have begun to accept Negroes — on their own and without publicity.

Clearwater's biracial committee meets weekly in private.

Bradenton's 10-member committee meets biweekly. The group successfully urged the city to hire a fulltime Negro patrolman — Bradenton's first. Members this week discussed going "directly to our local merchants and find out what their hiring requirements are." The committee also is studying the possible need for a Negro juvenile counselor.

Sarasota's biracial committee has just organized. The four Negroes and four whites plan their first discussion meeting Sept. 17.

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CITY ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

Coordinating Responsibility _____

1. Biracial Committee Members (Official - Mayor & Council)

Mr. William Belcher, Cau., Attorney, Chairman
Mr. Albert Porell, Cau., Electronics Engineer
Rev. Cornelius Ford, Negro, Pastor
Rev. James Silvers, Cau., Pastor
Miss Olive McLin, Negro, Chairman English Dept., high school

Alternate Members:
Mr. Paul Mohr, Negro, high school Public Relations Director
Mr. LaCoy Punds, Cau., Labor Union Secretary
Mr. Samuel Bond, Cau., Hotel Owner, Mgr.
Mr. Leonard Sommers, Negro, Elementary School Principal

2. Other Key People (Including Mayor)

Herman W. Goldner, Mayor

3. Local Associations (Including officers)

4. Newspapers (Including Editors)

Times, Nelson Poynter, Ed. & Pub.
Independent, same

5. Colleges & Universities (Including Presidents & Trustees)

6. Other Information or Attachments

News story.

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MINUTES OF MEETING OF BI-RACIAL COUNCIL HELD ON SEPTEMBER 17, 1963
8 P.M. PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDING

Present: Members: Rev. Charles H. Ricker, W. E. Burquest, Rev. J. H. Floyd, Joseph Cramer, Whitney Bouden, Neil Humphrey, John Rivers, Elizabeth Seniors

Also Present: City Manager Thompson

Chairman Ricker called the meeting to order.

The invocation was given by the Rev. Floyd.

The Secretary read the minutes of the meeting of August 12, 1963; which on motion by Bouden, seconded by Seniors and duly passed, were approved as read.

Chairman Ricker read three letters which had been received by the Council, submitted by Mrs. Henry M. Wise, Eugene Carnegie, and Lanie Isaac.

After discussion, a motion was made by Burquest, seconded by Bouden and duly passed, that the letter of Mrs. Wise be acknowledged, and that Chairman Ricker be authorized to contact the Administrator of the Memorial Hospital to secure a written statement as to the Hospital's policy regarding food service in the Hospitality Room.

After discussion, a motion was made by Cramer, seconded by Humphrey and duly passed, that the letter of Lanie Isaac be acknowledged and that her letter would be referred to the City Commission for its consideration.

After discussion, Rivers volunteered to contact various eating establishments in the downtown area to secure their policy concerning food service to negroes.

A lengthy discussion was held in regard to the objectives of the Council and after consultation with the City Manager, the following framework within which to function was established:

"As an advisory board of the City Commission, and with the expectation that periodic reports would need to be made concerning the status of inter-racial relationships within the City, the Council should endeavor to act in those sensitive areas where there is an indication that a basic problem lies which affects the 'balance of equipoise' between the races. The awareness of this problem might be brought to the fore by a series of individual complaints or communications or by other general sources of which the Council members would be cognizant. Action by the Council should consist of determining facts and recommending to the City Commission any corrective action that may be necessary or desirable."

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CITY SARASOTA, FLORIDA

Coordinating Responsibility _____

1. Biracial Committee Members

BI-RACIAL COUNCIL (official city body):
The Rev. Charles H. Ricker, Chairman (W)
The Rev. J. H. Floyd, Vice Chairman, (N)
W. E. Burquest, businessman (W)
Elizabeth Seniors, housewife (N)
John H. Rivers, business employee (N)
Neil Humphrey, businessman (N)
Joseph B. Cramer, attorney (W)
C. Whitney Bouden, businessman (W)
Edward S. Hoyt, sec. to Bi-Racial Council

2. Other Key People (Including Mayor)

Mayor Herschel Hale
City Manager Kenneth Thompson

3. Local Associations (Including officers)

Sarasota Hotel Assn. - Edward St. Phillip, Pres.
Gulf and Bay Club

4. Newspapers (Including Editors)

Sarasota Herald-Tribune - David B. Lindsay, Jr., Editor

Sarasota Journal - Roy J. Cook, Editor

5. Colleges & Universities (Including Presidents & Trustees)

6. Other Information or Attachments

Commission Resolution forming Biracial Council
Commission Resolution forming Housing Sub-committee
Portion of Minutes of 9/17/63 meeting of Council, giving objectives.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the City of Sarasota is experiencing a rapid growth which affect the economic conditions of the City and in order to assure harmonious relationship between the City Commission and its technical staff with the public in general, it is deemed advisable to appoint a Citizens' Advisory Committee and also in the public interest to appoint a Minority Group Housing Sub-Committee;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Commission of the City of Sarasota that there is hereby created a Citizens' Advisory Committee consisting of five members, all of whom shall be appointed by the City Commission, shall serve without compensation and at the pleasure of the City Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that said Citizens' Advisory Committee shall primarily concern itself in such areas as housing, public relations, urban renewal, building conditions of the City of Sarasota, zoning, and other developmental activities of the City of Sarasota. In its study of the recent Urban Renewal Law of the City of Sarasota, said Committee shall make a study and investigation of the ways and means of implementing the same including the educational programs as to the aim and objectives of said Urban Renewal Law.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that there is hereby created a Minority Group Housing Sub-Committee, consisting of nor more than eight (8) members, all of whom shall be appointed by the City Commission, shall serve without compensation and at the pleasure of the City Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that it will not be material as to the selection of either the Citizens' Advisory Committee or the Minority Group Housing Sub-Committee that all or any one such appointee is serving in any other capacity or on any other board or agency of the City of Sarasota.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that both of said committees created herein shall have the power to select the respective Chairman thereof who will preside over its meeting, and further, that accurate minutes of each Committee Meeting shall be kept and copies thereof furnished the City Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that said Sub-Committee members shall be appointed so as to insure that the members thereof shall represent the various ethnic groups of the city.

PASSED AND UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED at a meeting of the City Commission of the City of Sarasota, Florida, on the 1st day of July, 1963.

-oOo-

WHEREAS, in order to assist in maintaining in equipoise the feeling of good will and mutual respect now existing between the races in the City of Sarasota and in order to insure the continued progress, good order, and tranquility of the City of Sarasota, and upon careful consideration by the City Commission of the City, it has been determined to create a Bi-Racial Council, now therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF SARASOTA:

1. There is hereby created a Bi-Racial Council consisting of eight (8) members, all of whom shall be residents of Sarasota County and at least six (6) of whom shall be residents of the City of Sarasota; such members to be appointed by the City Commission and serve, without compensation, at the pleasure of the City Commission.
2. The membership of the Bi-Racial Council shall be selected by the City Commission without regard or qualification as to the race, color, religion, ancestry, or national origin of the persons selected to serve thereon.
3. The Bi-Racial Council shall function and serve, at all times, in an advisory capacity tothe City Commission in the field of race relations.
4. The Bi-Racial Council shall select one of its members as Chairman who shall preside over all meetings of the Council and shall select one of its members as Vice-Chairman to preside in the absence of its Chairman. The City shall furnish such necessary clerical services as is required to keep an accurate record of the deliberations and proceedings of the Council and it shall be the responsibility of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Council to furnish minutes of all such proceedings to the City Commission.
5. This resolution supercedes the previous Resolution of July 1, 1963 on this subject.

PASSED AND UNANIMOUSLY adopted at a meeting of the City Commission on the 5th day of August, 1963.

MEMORANDUM No. 4329

To: W. J. Lee, Special Counsel

From: R. H. Bubier, City Manager

Subject: Request from Bi-Racial Advisory Board-Your memorandum dated 9/12/63, Commission #535-D.

Date: September 18, 1963

As requested in subject memorandum, please be advised that:

(1) The present assessed valuation of the real estate, for tax purposes, is $652,000.

(2) The amount of ad valorem taxes paid to the county was $11,915.04 in the past year.

(3) There were six installments made of $46,036.84 each through September 1, 1963. The current balance outstanding as of September 1, 1963, is $184,147.36, or the equivalent of four additional payments.

RHB/mah

RECEIVED
SEP 19 1963
OFFICE OF THE
CITY ATTORNEY

M I N U T E S

BI-RACIAL ADVISORY BOARD

Date: Thursday, October 3, 1963

Place: Assembly Room, Public Library
1300 East Sunrise Boulevard
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Time: 1:00 P.M.

Presiding: Co-chairmen Rev. J. W. Toomer
Charles Fletcher

Committee: No roll call taken

Advisors: Mrs. Woodrow Gaines

Press: M. Elizabeth Ware, THE FLORIDA SPUR
Pat Mangan, THE MIAMI HERALD

City: William J. Leo, Special Counsel

The meeting was opened with an invocation by Rev. Neumann.

Ms. Miller made a motion that the rules be waivered for this meeting. Mr. Wilkerson seconded the motion. All were in favor.

Rev. Toomer called for the reports from the various committees.

Education committee - Mr. Harry J. Sousely, Jr., Chairman. Mr. Sousely read the report of a meeting on September 30, 1963 of the entire committee. The members had unanimously agreed to ask the mayor and the city commission for a further delineation of the jurisdictional responsibilities of the committee. Since the public school system is administered by a body not responsible to the city commission, the committee wanted to know whether they should ask the Broward County Board of Education directly for any facts concerning the educational facilities of Fort Lauderdale, or if they should make an independent investigation and then recommend that the commission contact the school board or take other appropriate action. The committee also reported it was aware of apparent inequalities of educational facilities available to the Negroes in this area. The report also pointed out the difference in cost per student for the Broward Junior College and the Junior College

branch at Dillard High School and the resulting tax burden.

Mr. McBuffie suggested that the committee conduct the investigation. Mr. Sousely pointed out that the committee should not do anything that would embarass the city-commission. He felt it would be more effective to report to the city commission and let them take whatever action is necessary. Mr. McBuffie explained that he did not want the board to take any action, just investigate and make recommendations to the city commission. There was then a general discussion pro and con on this subject. Mr. Lee stated that legally the Bi-Racial Advisory Board could ascertain facts pertaining to the citizens of Fort Lauderdale. This should be done on a friendly, fact-finding basis. It would be a matter of policy as to which way to proceed, but one thing was clear, the board has no power to execute or act in any way except in an advisory capacity. Mr. Sousely wanted to make clear that this was not a matter of hedging on the part of the committee. He stated that if the city commission wanted the committee to do something, they would, but they did not want to rush into anything that would hurt the aims of the Bi-Racial Advisory Board in the long run.

Mr. Wilkerson commented that the city commission knew when they approved of an education committee that situations existed that needed correcting. Mr. Fletcher stated that there is no question that our purpose is to call to the attention of the city commission things that are not right, but we should be specific in naming these.

Mr. McBuffie stated, as one specific instance, that there was an urgent need of a vocation department at Dillard. There was a hearing in May of this year at Dillard which resulted in a promise by the school board that a vocational department would open up the early part of September of this year. However, no vocational department has started, registration fees for this course are not being accepted from students, no notice has been given to students as to the opening of this department and pressures of all kinds are being put on people. In general, there seems to be a campaign to discourage the people so that the school will deteriorate. He said that he would make a report to the co-chairman before the next meeting of the board.

Mr. Wilkerson reported that there was another problem, namely transportation. Under the Pupil Assignment Law, White parents may transport their children to schools in distant neighborhoods. There are two buses (Nos. 89 and 119) that transport White children to schools that are not integrated, free of charge, but Negro parents must pay for the transportation of their children to Fort Lauderdale H.S.

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Housing Committee - Mr. Noble Larkin, Chairman. Mr. Larkin gave a report on the meeting of the housing committee that was held in Dr. Von Mizell's office on September 27th. Those present at the meeting were Mrs. Wonder Bennett, Rev. Staten, Dr. Mizell and Mr. Larkin; absent were Mr. Ruben Simmons Jr. and Mr. Philip Gott. Rev. Staten had called the meeting, although not a member of the committee, at the request of the co-chairmen of the board. Mr. Larkin reported that they did not go into the hotel situation as many of the hotel men are out of town. He had contacted Mr. Jack Allen, president of the Hotel and Innkeepers Association, and Mr. Allen said that he would try to get some of the hotel men together and report on this meeting to the Advisory Board. Mr. Larkin reported that the housing committee felt that one of its main objectives was the elimination of substandard housing.

Mrs. Bennett reported that she had inquired at the Yankee Clipper hotel about accomodations for the Negroes. The management there said they had a very nice hotel, the "Stanfield", across the street from the Yankee Clipper that would accept Negroes.

Recreation Committee - Mr. Thomas J. Reddick Jr., Chairman. There was no report from this committee.

Employment Committee - Mr. J. S. Miller, Chairman. Mr. Miller said that there would probably be a full report on the activities of this committee at the next meeting.

Mr. Fletcher reported to the board that he had received a call during the week concerning the possibility of many forms of discrimination in the State Employment Office. He asked the employment committee to look into this, find out if there was any substance to this rumor, and report back to the board. Rev. Toomer said that he also had heard rumors in connection with this. Mr. Miller asked what the nature of these complaints were. Mr. Fletcher reported that there were separate facilities for Negroes; job assignment was not based on the person's ability or length of time on the register; and White persons were often sent out for interviews when Negroes had been specifically requested. He said that the private employment agencies, such as the Fort Lauderdale Employment Agency, were cooperating.

Mrs. Woodrow Gaines brought to the attention of the board the fact that she had been asked by the co-chairman of the Advisory Board to act as a laisson between the board and the Ministerial Association. She asked if it would be permissible to send a letter to the Minis-

terial Association requesting that two members of their Social Concern Committee attend meetings of the Advisory Board. Mr. Wilkerson asked if the board had any jurisdiction in this. Mr. Lee replied that there was nothing wrong with it, that it was just a matter of policy. Rev. Neumann said that he would meet with Mrs. Gaines and draft a letter for the approval of the board. He also asked if Mrs. Gaines wanted these two members of the Social Concern Committee to be active members of the Advisory Board. She replied that they could attend the meetings of the board as observers. Mr. Fletcher commented that the board could delegate Mrs. Gaines to attend the next meeting of the Ministerial Association and report on the activities of this group. Rev. Neumann, as program chairman of the Ministerial Association, asked if the co-chairmen of the board could come and talk to the association.

Rev. Tooner acknowledged the visitors at this meeting of the board, Miss Catherine King, Miss Barbara Jolly and Mr. Michael Newton.

The meeting was closed at 2:20 P.M. with a prayer by Mr. Fletcher.

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M I N U T E S

BI-RACIAL ADVISORY BOARD

Date: Thursday, September 26, 1963

Place: Assembly Room, Public Library
1300 East Sunrise Boulevard
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Time: 1:00 P.M.

Presiding: Co-chairmen Rev. J. W. Toomer
Charles Fletcher

Committee:

Leroy Mizell	Dr. Von Mizell
Mrs. Edna Holley	Rev. James Staton
T. J. Reddick, Jr.	Leerue McDuffie
J. S. Miller	Nathaniel Wilkerson
Mrs. Susie Holley	Harry Sousley

Advisors: Rev. Weaver
Mrs. Woodrow Gaines

Press: M. Elizabeth Ware, THE FLORIDA SPUR
Pat Mangan, THE MIAMI HERALD

City: William J. Lee, Special Counsel

The meeting was opened with an invocation by Rev. Staten.

Mr. Miller made a motion, seconded by Rev. Staten that the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting be dispensed with. All were in favor. However, there was one correction noted. Page 2, paragraph 6, line 2, should read "Mr. Mizell", not "Dr. Mizell".

Rev. Toomer called upon the following committees for their reports.

Recreation committee - Thomas J. Reddick, Jr., chairman: There was no report from this committee as they had not met. Rev. Toomer suggested that this committee meet with the recreation department of the city, find out what appropriations will be made for the northwest area of the city, and follow-up to see that any appropriations for this section of the city be spent wisely.

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Education Committee - Harry Sousely, chairman: Mr. Sousley reported that since he had just gotten back from a vacation there had been no committee meeting. Rev. Toomer suggested that the education committee investigate and report to the board about the Junior College branch at Dillard. The Board of Education has decided to continue this branch, in spite of the fact that there are so few students there.

Employment Committee - J. S. Miller, chairman: There was no report from this committee. Rev. Toomer reported that this group had met with the City Manager and there will probably be a report at the next meeting of the board.

Housing committee: The housing committee had not been organized as yet. The secretary read the names of those who had been appointed to this committee at the meeting of the board on July 18, 1963. They are as follows:

Noble Larkin
Rueben Simmons, Jr.
Dr. Von Mizell
Philip Gott
Mrs. Wonder Bennett

Rev. Toomer asked Rev. Staten if he would call the people on this committee together for a meeting to be held as soon as possible.

Rev. Toomer asked the secretary to read the attached memorandum from the City Manager to W. J. Lee, Special Counsel in answer to the Bi-Racial Advisory Board's request concerning the Fort Lauderdale Country Club.

Mrs. Susie Holley wanted to know if this club was sold primarily to avoid the integration required of municipal facilities.

Mr. Reddick stated that there would be a court case attacking the policy of the club because of the following:

1. The club would be a profit making organization if the profits from public admissions exceed the dues paid from members.
2. There is garbage collections at the club by city forces.
3. The suit would contend that the sale by the city was fraudulent.

Mr. Fletcher suggested that this either be left for the court to decide, or that a separate committee be established to investigate this matter. Mr. Lee felt that it should be left for the court to decide and Rev. Tooner agreed with him.

Rev. Tooner noted that Mr. Philip Gott could not be present at today's meeting or at the next meeting because of illness.

Mr. Reddick brought to the attention of the board the fact that there were rest room signs in the County Welfare Department on S. W. 25th Street denoting separate white and colored facilities. However, it was the general feeling of the board that since the Mayor's Bi-Racial Advisory Board had no jurisdiction over a county matter, this could best be handled by another group.

There was a general discussion of the progress that other cities in Florida are making in regards to the desegregation of hotels and motels. Mr. Mizell requested the name of the president of the Hotel and Apartment Association in Fort Lauderdale for the benefit of those on the housing committee. Miss Hangan reported that Mr. Jack Allen of Pier 66 was the president of this organization.

Rev. Tooner stressed the importance of the different committees meeting and preparing reports for presentation to the entire board. He requested that these reports be submitted in written form from now on.

Mr. Fletcher commented that he had received the impression that there was a general feeling of letdown in the board meeting. He highlighted the following areas of progress.

There is at least one substantial motel on Federal Highway that will accept Negroes or anyone else. There very definitely is discrimination against the Negro and others in Fort Lauderdale hotels and motels, and it will be a difficult area in which to deal, but Mr. Fletcher stated that he was sure that in a reasonable length of time there will be progress.

He also felt that some progress had been made in regards to the employment of Negroes in the police department and that within a week's time this problem could be resolved.

Mr. Sousely made a motion, seconded by Mr. Mizell that the employment committee and the two co-chairmen of the board meet with the City Manager and find a way to implement any program that would open the door to the employment of Negroes in the police department. This motion was carried unanimously.

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Mrs. Woodrow Gaines made a motion that the entire Bi-Racial Advisory Board go on record as supporting any decision made by this group. Mrs. Susie Holley seconded the motion and all were in favor.

Mr. Lee suggested that the members of the board decide amongst themselves who they would like to have on the board to replace the members whose terms have expired and then notify the city commission. The following are the names of the members whose terms have ex d:

Rev. James Staten
Mr. Leezue McDuffie
Mr. Nathaniel Wilkerson
Mr. Harry Gousely
Rev. Orlandi

Mrs. Gaines mentioned that it might be advisable to invite members of interested groups, such as churches, to the Bi-Racial Advisory Board meetings. In this way, many people could realize the efforts and progress that are being made in the field of integration. There was a discussion about this, and Rev. Tenner said it would be placed on the agenda for the next meeting.

Mr. McDuffie stated that there were areas of contrast in the south. While there have been bombings in Alabama, there has also been desegregation of hotels in the area of Atlanta, Georgia.

Dr. Von Mizell questioned how many motels and hotels in Fort Lauderdale were desegregated, but no one has that information at this time. This will be handled by the housing committee.

Rev. Weaver closed the meeting with prayer at 2:25 P.M.

gd

ST. PETERSBURG FLA

U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

Special Survey

Human Relations Committees

RECEIVED

Does your community have a human relations committee? Yes

What is its official name? St. Petersburg Biracial Committee

When was the Committee established? Mid July, 1963

Is the Committee bi-racial? Yes

Who appointed the Committee? Mayor with Council majority approval

Did the City Council concur? See above

Did the City Council appropriate funds? No

What was the charge to the Committee? (If possible, attach copy.)
SEE ATTACHMENT #1

(If appropriate, please attach a copy of any Council resolution or ordinance.)

How many members? 5 regular, 4 alternate

(Please attach a list of Committee members with their race and occupation noted.) SEE ATTACHMENT #2

Briefly describe problems or issues that have been considered by the Committee. SEE ATTACHMENT #3

Briefly summarize any recommendations made by the Committee.

(Please attach any public reports.) SEE ATTACHMENT #3

Briefly describe any actions resulting from the Committee's recommendations.
SEE ATTACHMENT #3

How often does the Committee meet? non scheduled, as needed

Does the Committee have any staff assistance?

Part time _____ Full time _____ None X

Additional comments: Attached is a copy of a news story which summarizes human relations activities both for city and county levels.

City: St. Petersburg, Florida

Name of official preparing Report:
Public Information Office

Please return to: U.S.Conference of Mayors
1707 H Street,N.W., Washington,D.C. 20006

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U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS
HUMAN RELATIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

ATTACHMENT SHEET

ATTACHMENT #1

"To find out where areas of racial disharmony exist in the City and present their findings and recommendations to City Council."

"To serve as advisory body only."

ATTACHMENT #2

Mr. William Belcher, Cau., Attorney, Chairman
Mr. Albert Porell, Cau., Electronics Engineer
Rev. Cornelius Ford, Negroe, Pastor
Rev. James Silvers, Cau., Pastor
Miss Olive McLin, Negroe, Chairman English Dept., high school

Alternate members:

Mr. Paul Mohr, Negroe, high school Public Relations Dir.
Mr. LaCoy Punds, Cau., Labor Union Secretary
Mr. Samuel Bond, Cau., Hotel Owner, Mgr.
Mr. Leonard Sommers, Negroe, Elementary School Principal

ATTACHMENT #3

When formed, the Biracial Committee was faced with general racial situations, but no specific, immediate problems. Efforts were already underway to desegregate public facilities, with many already desegregated. With the committee's action involved, all public facilities were finally desegregated. Since that time, the committee has considered general situations, with no specific problems developing.

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ST. PETERSBURG TIMES
AUG 29 1963

Suncoast Biracial Committees Function Quietly

By ROBERT HENDERSON
Of The Times Staff

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Their effectiveness, if measured in no other way, is evident in the absence of demonstrations and violence.

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"We are not pro-integration or pro-segregation," explains chairman Edward Linney, "but merely a fact-finding group."

The 10-member group has subcommittees gathering information on educational opportunities, job opportunities and public accommodations, Linney said. This material is not being prepared for publication, he explained, but will be made available to groups needing it. This would be other biracial committees, the Urban League, NAACP groups and similar organizations, Linney said.

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Both Belcher and Linney stressed the importance of "no fanfare . . . no drum - beating." This is especially significant in the sensitive public accommodations situation. Restaurant owners, for example, are willing to begin serving Negroes if they don't have to cope with anti-Negro rabble-rousers.

THE SAME IS TRUE in Clearwater. That city's committee explains tensions to business leaders, urges them to desegregate and then steps back. Major public-serving establishments have begun to accept Negroes — on their own and without publicity.

Clearwater's biracial committee meets weekly in private.

Bradenton's 10-member committee meets biweekly. The group successfully urged the city to hire a fulltime Negro patrolman — Bradenton's first. Members this week discussed going "directly to our local merchants and find out what their hiring requirements are." The committee also is studying the possible need for a Negro juvenile counselor.

Sarasota's biracial committee has just organized. The [illegible] groes and four whites pl[illegible] first discussion meeting Sep[illegible]

PALM BEACH COUNTY
INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION SERVICE

WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

P. O. BOX 1548

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

E. F. VAN KESSEL, CHAIRMAN
EDWARD BANDLOW, VICE-CHAIRMAN
LAKE LYTAL
GEORGE V. WARREN
PAUL RARDIN

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION OFFICER
RICHARD C. PILGER
PHONE TE 2-1671 EXT. 361

October 11, 1963

RECEIVED
OCT 14 1963
OFFICE OF THE
CITY MANAGER

Honorable Ray Behm, Mayor
City of West Palm Beach
West Palm Beach, Florida

Your Honor:

SUBJECT: Community Relations Committee

There seems to be some confusion in this letter from the United States Conference of Mayors as to the Human Relations Council and the Community Relations Committee and the sphere of their activities. First there is in existence the Palm Beach County Chapter of Florida Council on Human Relations. Mrs. Harold J. Wilson, President, P.O. Box 924, West Palm Beach Florida. This is a County wide organization, therefore, its influence is more extended.

The Community Relations Committee which was originally named the Bi-Racial Committee, upon which I am priviledged to serve was appointed by the Mayor with the Commissions approval in June of this year and was designed to treat with City problems. The following gives a brief outline of our major activities.

This change of name was for a very definite reason, as all our meetings was open to the public and the news media. It appeared to the Committee that too much was expected of them and by the use of the word Bi-Racial it seemed to incite banner headlines in all releases. It was the belief of the Committee that by changing its name to Community Relations Committee it might attract less attention and be relieved of the spot light of publicity and therefore, could operate more effectively.

The first meeting was held on July 10, 1963, in the Mayors office. After reviewing the broad spectrum of Civil Rights the enormity of the problem was viewed with some dismay. It was finally resolved by the Committee that by first dividing this problem into its many component parts and then chosing the one

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PALM BEACH COUNTY
INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION SERVICE

WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

P. O. BOX 1548

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

E. F. VAN KESSEL, CHAIRMAN
EDWARD BANDLOW, VICE-CHAIRMAN
LAKE LYTAL
GEORGE V. WARREN
PAUL RARDIN

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION OFFICER
RICHARD C. PILGER
PHONE TE 2-1671 EXT. 361

that seemed most urgent, ignoring temporarily the others, greater progress might be made. Rather than a scatter shot approach, covering all phases of the problem with little chance of success in any one of them, the Committee after extensive discussion and investigation decided that employment was the most urgent problem, primarily because of its economic effect.

Further investigation revealed that basically this problem was not so much one of discrimination, but rather a lack of appreciation or understanding by the Negro Community of the many intangible and intrinsic qualities that must be demonstrated by any successful applicant for employment.

Following this revelation the Committee has set up an employment workshop where top managements and personnel officers of leading employers address the group and answer questions of the audience, describing in detail what they seek in applicants for employment. It is not designed as an employment agency, but rather to bring to the Negro Community an appreciation of what employers seek before investing in on job training. The Committee felt that if we co-operate with the Negros in the area, that they would over come some of their basic weaknesses and we might advance to a more detailed program that might encompass an actual training program. It was also the Committees thought that any success that this program might have, would have atleast a two-fold effect. First it might tend to encourage the Negro's confidence in his own ability and produce more competency in his work. Second, any success the program might have would tend to inspire others to equip themselves better, and last but no means least, to encourage others to continue their education.

The last such workshop meeting treated with Public Utilities and their view points, was attended by 100 job applicants. Other

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PALM BEACH COUNTY
INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION SERVICE

WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

P. O. BOX 1548

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E. F. VAN KESSEL, CHAIRMAN
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GEORGE V. WARREN
PAUL RARDIN

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION OFFICER
RICHARD C. PILGER
PHONE TE 2-1671 EXT. 361

Honorable Ray Behm, Mayor
City of West Palm Beach
West Palm Beach, Florida

phases of employment will be covered at future workshop meetings.

A number of successful placements have resulted from this program in its short time of operation, but strangely its greatest success which, has proven most heartening to the Committee, has been the coincidental lowering of racial barriers in other unrelated fields. It now appears that this new spirit of co-operation generated by the Committee's work has created a mutual co-operative effort, which seems to work in a mushrooming fashion, spilling over into avenues of the racial problem. Of course, each success has made the next one easier to obtained.

This short summation of our work may sound unduly optimistic but it has been most heartening to the Committee and with our continued endeavor along these lines, I believe we can look forward to, if not a final solution, atleast it will make a major contribution to it.

Sincerely,

Richard C. Pilger
Palm Beach County
Industrial Information Officer

RCP/mh

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SARASOTA, FLA

U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

Special Survey

RECEIVED OCT 14 1963

Human Relations Committees

Does your community have a human relations committee? Yes

What is its official name? Bi-Racial Council and Minority Group Housing Subcommittee

When was the Committee established? August 12, 1963

Is the Committee bi-racial? Yes

Who appointed the Committee? City Commission

Did the City Council concur?

Did the City Council appropriate funds? None needed to date

What was the charge to the Committee? (If possible, attach copy.)

(If appropriate, please attach a copy of any Council resolution or ordinance.) See attached resolutions and minutes of meeting

How many members? Eight

(Please attach a list of Committee members with their race and occupation noted.) See attached list

Briefly describe problems or issues that have been considered by the Committee. Integration of eating establishments in the business district and a local hospital.

Briefly summarize any recommendations made by the Committee.

(Please attach any public reports.) None made to date

Briefly describe any actions resulting from the Committee's recommendations. None to date

How often does the Committee meet? As needed. So far once a month.

Does the Committee have any staff assistance? Yes. Furnished by City

Part time X Full time _____ None _____

Additional comments: _____

City: Sarasota, Florida

Name of official preparing Report: Edward S. Hoyt, Sec'y to Bi-Racial Comm

Please return to: U.S.Conference of Mayors
1707 H Street,N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

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WHEREAS, in order to assist in maintaining in equipoise the feeling of good will and mutual respect now existing between the races in the City of Sarasota and in order to insure the continued progress, good order and tranquility of the City of Sarasota, and upon careful consideration by the City Commission of this City, it has been determined to create a Bi-Racial Council, now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF SARASOTA:

1. There is hereby created a Bi-Racial Council consisting of eight (8) members, all of whom shall be residents of Sarasota County and at least six(6) of whom shall be residents of the City of Sarasota; such members to be appointed by the City Commission and serve, without compensation, at the pleasure of the City Commission.

2. The membership of the Bi-Racial Council shall be selected by the City Commission without regard or qualification as to the race, color, religion, ancestry, or national origin of the persons selected to serve thereon.

3. The Bi-Racial Council shall function and serve, at all times, in an advisory capacity to the City Commission in the field of race relations.

4. The Bi-Racial Council shall select one of its members as Chairman who shall preside over all meetings of the Council and shall select one of its members as Vice-Chairman to preside in the absence of its Chairman. The City shall furnish such necessary clerical services as is required to keep an accurate record of the deliberations and proceedings of the Council and it shall be the responsibility of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Council to furnish minutes of all such proceedings to the City Commission.

5. This Resolution supersedes the previous Resolution of July 1, 1963 on this subject.

PASSED AND UNANIMOUSLY adopted at a meeting of the City Commission on the 5th day of August, 1963.

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RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the City of Sarasota is experiencing a rapid growth which affect the economic conditions of the City and in order to assure harmonious relationship between the City Commission and its technical staff with the public in general, it is deemed advisable to appoint a Citizen's Advisory Committee and also in the public interest to appoint a Minority Group Housing Sub-Committee;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Commission of the City of Sarasota that there is hereby created a Citizen's Advisory Committee consisting of five members, all of whom shall be appointed by the City Commission, shall serve without compensation and at the pleasure of the City Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that said Citizen's Advisory Committee shall primarily concern itself in such areas as housing, public relations, urban renewal, building conditions of the City of Sarasota, zoning, and other developmental activities of the City of Sarasota. In its study of the recent Urban Renewal Law of the City of Sarasota, said Committee shall make a study and investigation of the ways and means of implementing the same including the educational programs as to the aim and objectives of said Urban Renewal Law.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that there is hereby created a Minority Group Housing Sub-Committee, consisting of not more than eight (8) members, all of whom shall be appointed by the City Commission, shall serve without compensation and at the pleasure of the City Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that it will not be material as to the selection of either the Citizen's Advisory Committee or the Minority Group Housing Sub-Committee that all or any one such appointee is serving in any other capacity or on any other board or agency of the City of Sarasota.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that both of said committees created herein shall have the power to select the respective Chairman thereof

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who will preside over its meeting, and further, that accurate minutes of each Committee Meeting shall be kept and copies thereof furnished the City Commission.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that said Sub-Committee members shall be appointed so as to insure that the members thereof shall represent the various ethnic groups of the City.

PASSED AND UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED at a meeting of the City Commission of the City of Sarasota, Florida, on the 1st day of July, 1963.

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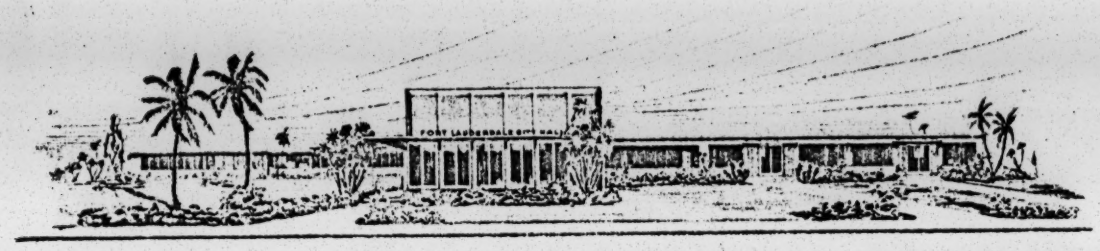

CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

MARIE L. CROW, CITY CLERK

October 18, 1963

RECEIVED OCT 23 1963

The Honorable Arthur L. Selland
Mayor of Fresno
President, Conference of Mayors
U.S. Conference of Mayors
1707 H. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Mayor Selland:

In accordance with your request of September 30th, I am enclosing the questionnaire for the special survey on Human Relations Committees.

I hope this information will be helpful.

Very truly yours,

Marie L. Crow

Marie L. Crow
City Clerk

MLC:md
Encl.

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CLEARWATER FLA

U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

Special Survey

Human Relations Committees

Does your community have a human relations committee? Yes

What is its official name? The Liaison Committee

When was the Committee established? June 1963

Is the Committee bi-racial? No

Who appointed the Committee? City Commission

Did the City Council concur?

Did the City Council appropriate funds? No

What was the charge to the Committee? (If possible, attach copy.) None - No restriction - Work on all Race problems

(If appropriate, please attach a copy of any Council resolution or ordinance.)

How many members? 5

(Please attach a list of Committee members with their race and occupation noted.)

Briefly describe problems or issues that have been considered by the Committee.

Briefly summarize any recommendations made by the Committee.

(Please attach any public reports.)

Briefly describe any actions resulting from the Committee's recommendations.

How often does the Committee meet? Weekly

Does the Committee have any staff assistance?

Part time _____ Full time _____ None ✓

Additional comments: _____

City: Clearwater, Fla

Name of official preparing Report:

Please return to: U.S.Conference of Mayors
1307 H Street,N.W., Washington D.C. 20006

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Ft. LAUDERDALE FLA

U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

Special Survey

Human Relations Committees

1 Does your community have a human relations committee?
Yes

2 What is its official name?
Bi-Racial Advisory Board

3 When was the Committee established?
Bi-Racial Committee originally established 9/20/63-Repealed 6/4/63
Bi-Racial Advisory Board established 6/4/63

4 Is the Committee bi-racial?
Yes

5 Who appointed the Committee?
City Commission by Resolution

6 Did the City Council concur?
Yes

7 Did the City Council appropriate funds?
No.

8 What was the charge to the Committee? (If possible, attach copy.)
Copy of Ordinance C01917 attached
(If appropriate, please attach a copy of any Council resolution or ordinance.)

9 How many members?
Copy of Resolution No. 8954 and Resolution No. 8962 attached.
(Please attach a list of Committee members with their race and occupation noted.)

10 Briefly describe problems or issues that have been considered by the Committee.

11 Briefly summarize any recommendations made by the Committee.
(Please attach any public reports.)

12 Briefly describe any actions resulting from the Committee's recommendations.

13 How often does the Committee meet?

14 Does the Committee have any staff assistance?
No. Personnel of the City takes minutes and they are printed by the City print shop.

Part time _____ Full time _____ None _____

Additional comments: I am enclosing copies of several of the meetings. I believe questions 10 through 13 can best be answered by the minutes.

City: Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Name of official preparing Report:
Marie L. Crow, City Clerk

Please return to: U.S.Conference of Mayors
1707 H Street,N.W., Washington D.C. 20006

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RECEIVED OCT 28 1963

PHILLIPS & McFARLAND
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
311 S. MISSOURI AVENUE
CLEARWATER, FLORIDA
33516

LLOYD M. PHILLIPS
DONALD O. McFARLAND
GEORGE A. ROUTH

TELEPHONE 446-9121
AREA CODE 813

October 25, 1963

U.S. Conference of Mayors
1707 H Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.
20006

Gentlemen:

At the request of the City Manager of Clearwater, Florida, I am enclosing herewith a form report which you requested from the city.

I am Chairman of The Liaison Committee, which said committee is composed of five (5) members, to-wit:

Mr. Wallace Blackburn, President of the Chamber of Commerce;
Dr. Ted Monnier, President of the Junior Chamber of Commerce;
Mr. Talbot Boudreau, representing the Merchant's Division of the Chamber of Commerce;
Mr. Arthur Kruse, representing the City;

all members of the committee are White. As you will note, I am an Attorney; Mr. Blackburn is in the land development business, and has a large retail paint outlet; Mr. Boudreau is the Manager of our largest department store, Maas Brothers, located in Clearwater; and Dr. Monnier is a Doctor of Medicine. Mr. Kruse is retired, is one of our most public minded citizens, and devotes much of his time to the activities of the City of Clearwater.

The Liaison Committee is dedicated to one objective, and that is that there should be no violence in Clearwater over race problems if it is humanly possible to prevent same. We are business leaders of this community, some of us, as myself, having been born and reared here, and others coming here from another state. I do not believe in integration as some people

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do, but as a lawyer, a businessman, and a community leader, in view of the decision of the United States Supreme Court with which I do not personally concur, I feel that the law should be upheld, and for this reason the Committee has worked harmoniously with the representatives of the NAACP, the only active Negro organization in Clearwater.

Working with this problem is not new to Clearwater; nine years ago the City Commission appointed a group of Negro men, thirteen in number, to serve in the capacity of being members of the Better Race Relations Committee. This committee has been actively engaged, along with city officials, in improving race relations in this area during that entire time. These men work on our committee, and although they were not appointed to the committee, we have surrounded ourselves with what we choose to call, for lack of a better name, an Advisory Group, and each member of the Advisory Group has the same voting power, in practicality, as a member of the committee. A vote has never been taken by this committee, and as long as I am Chairman, I do not intend that it ever be done. We have no differences which cannot be worked out in time, and everything has been done with the unanimous decision of the group.

Two representatives of the NAACP are members of the Advisory Group, also, the President of the Ministerial Association, a representative of the Bar Association of Clearwater, Human Relations Council, the Board of Realtors, Clearwater Beach Resort Association, Gulf-to-Bay Notel Association, the Business and Professional Women's Club, Clearwater Beach Association, the Chief of Police of Clearwater, and representatives of any other organizations which would take enough interest in the subject matter to appoint persons to serve in this capacity.

The Liaison Committee meets weekly, but we have been so successful in accomplishing what we feel the committee should accomplish that it was the unanimous decision of the committee, at the last meeting, to meet on a monthly basis in the future, unless a special meeting was called by the Chairman.

The committee has been aided more than words can tell by the attitude of the Negro businessmen who are on the Better Race Relations Committee. Although there was dissension on our

committee between the Negro memhers of the NAACP and the Better Race Relations Committee at the commencement of its activity, this has quickly been worked out, and we now have complete harmony among the entire members of this committee.

All public facilities of Clearwater are integrated, a vast majority of the restaurants in Clearwater are integrated, the schools have been integrated in this area without incident, a local theatre chain has opened its doors to Negroes, the main hotels in Clearwater will accept Negroes, and with few exceptions, there are no areas in Clearwater of the nature described, which would not be integrated under proper circumstances. The committee has, to say the least, been somewhat instrumental in effecting these changes, for changes they are.

We refuse to permit any publicity concerning the work of this committee, and intend to continue adhering to this policy. No press releases or reports have ever been filed by this committee; however, the individual members of this committee, the bulk of this having been done by me, have made countless speeches before service clubs, church groups, neighborhood organizations, and anyone who will listen to the problems involved insofar as the law of the Supreme Court is concerned.

Unless Clearwater receives interference from the outside, there should be no problems here, at least, not in the near future.

The housing and educational programs have been discussed many, many, times, along with kindred subjects. This phase of integration will be more difficult to accomplish. This is not going to be done over night, and no legislation will, in my opinion, and in the opinion of my committee, accomplish this purpose.

We have spent no money, we have no budget; all we have is the willingness to work on the part of the people dedicated to the thought that our town is not going to be a scene of violence if we can possibly prevent it.

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I believe that this letter in addition to the form which I am returning, should answer any questions.

Very truly yours,

PHILLIPS & McFARLAND

Lloyd M. Phillips

LMP-js
cc:
Mr. James Stewart
City Manager
Clearwater, Florida

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DAYTONA FLA

U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

Special Survey

Human Relations Committees

Does your community have a human relations committee? Yes

What is its official name? Council of Human Relations

When was the Committee established? October 1963

Is the Committee bi-racial? Yes

Who appointed the Committee? Independent

Did the City Council concur? No

Did the City Council appropriate funds? No

What was the charge to the Committee? (If possible, attach copy.) No

(If appropriate, please attach a copy of any Council resolution or ordinance.)

How many members? Seven

(Please attach a list of Committee members with their race and occupation noted.)

Briefly describe problems or issues that have been considered by the Committee. City is not notified of any problems or issues discussed by this Committee.

Briefly summarize any recommendations made by the Committee. No recommendations made to date.

(Please attach any public reports.)

Briefly describe any actions resulting from the Committee's recommendations.

How often does the Committee meet? Monthly

Does the Committee have any staff assistance?

Part time _____ Full time _____ None X

Addotional comments: This Committee is independent of any City action. The City does have a bi-racial committee consisting of 24 members, 12 white and 12 colored, to discuss Negro problems.

City: Daytona Beach, Florida

Name of official preparing Report: City Manager

Please return to: U.S.Conference of Mayors
1707 H Street,N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

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U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

Special Survey

Human Relations Committees

Does your community have a human relations committee? **Yes**

What is its official name? **Council of Human Relations**

When was the Committee established? **October 1963**

Is the Committee bi-racial? **Yes**

Who appointed the Committee? **Independent**

Did the City Council concur? **No**

Did the City Council appropriate funds? **No**

What was the charge to the Committee? (If possible, attach copy.) **No**

(If appropriate, please attach a copy of any Council resolution or ordinance.)

How many members? **Seven**

(Please attach a list of Committee members with their race and occupation noted.)

Briefly describe problems or issues that have been considered by the Committee. **City is not notified of any problems or issues discussed by this Committee.**

Briefly summarize any recommendations made by the Committee. **No recommendations made to date.**

(Please attach any public reports.)

Briefly describe any actions resulting from the Committee's recommendations.

How often does the Committee meet? **Monthly**

Does the Committee have any staff assistance?

Part time _____ Full time _____ None **X**

Addotional comments: **This Committee is independent of any City action. The City does have a bi-racial committee consisting of 24 members, 12 white and 12 colored, to discuss Negro problems.**

City: **Daytona Beach, Florida**

Name of official preparing Report: **City Manager**

Please return to: U.S.Conference of Mayors
1707 H Street,N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

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HUMAN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Started October 1963

Rev. Irving Chaney, Pres.	Minister - First Congregational Church	White
Rev. Samuel Johnson, 1st V.P.	Minister - Mt. Zion Church	Colored
Rev. Kenneth Mochel, 2nd V.P.	Minister - Unitarian	White
Mrs. Pierre Miles, Rec. Secy.	Housewife	White
Mrs. Duffren Harris, Treas.	Housewife	Colored

Members-at-Large

Mrs. Liliburn B. Mosley	Housewife	White
Dr. W.A. McMillan	Dean - Bethune-Cookman	Colored

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W. PALM BCH FLA

U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

Special Survey

RECEIVED DEC 13 1967

Human Relations Committees

Does your community have a human relations committee?

What is its official name? Community Relations Committee

When was the Committee established?

Is the Committee bi-racial? Yes

Who appointed the Committee? MAYOR

Did the City Council concur? Yes

Did the City Council appropriate funds? COMMITTEE ASSURED OF FUNDS TO MEET EXPENSES

What was the charge to the Committee? (If possible, attach copy.)

(If appropriate, please attach a copy of any Council resolution or ordinance.)

How many members?

(Please attach a list of Committee members with their race and occupation noted.)

Briefly describe problems or issues that have been considered by the Committee.

Briefly summarize any recommendations made by the Committee. (Please attach any public reports.)

Briefly describe any actions resulting from the Committee's recommendations.

How often does the Committee meet? - Usually twice a month.

Does the Committee have any staff assistance? Yes - City MANAGER & CLERK-TYPIST

Part time ✓ Full time _____ None _____

Additional comments: See attached information.

W. Palm Beach

City: [illegible] City Mgr.

Name of official preparing Report:

Please return to: U.S.Conference of Mayors
1707 H Street,N.W., Washington D.C. 20006

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The first Committee was established on April 18, 1960.

Problems or issues that have been considered by the Committee are:

1. Employment of colored persons in other than medial jobs.

2. Appointment of colored persons to Boards of the City in an advisory capacity.

3. Integration of hospital facilities.

The above problems and issues have had favorable acceptance to all concerned.

1. Qualified colored persons are employed with no barriers

2. Colored persons have been added to the City Boards in an advisory capacity.

3. All hospitals are integrated, except one.

To help eliminate the problem of employment and bring an understanding to the Negro Community of many intangible and intrinsic qualities that must be demonstrated by an applicant for employment, the Committee has set up an employment workshop, JOB PREPAREDNESS WORKSHOP.

The JOB PREPAREDNESS WORKSHOP is designed to bring to the Negro community an appreciation of what employers seek before investing in on-job-training. A number of successful placements have resulted from this program in its short time of operation.

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RESOLUTION No. 172 - 60

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA, AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR TO APPOINT A COMMITTEE TO BE KNOWN AS THE MAYOR'S BI-RACIAL COMMITTEE.

BE AND IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA:

SECTION 1:

Because of numerous problems which arise from time to time in connection with community relations, and it being the consensus of opinion of the City Commission that an Advisory Group is deemed essential to advise the Mayor and the City Commission,

NOW THEREFORE:

The Mayor of the City is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint a Mayor's Bi-Racial Committee to consist of such number of persons as he shall deem necessary and essential thereto.

SECTION 2:

This Committee shall be an Advisory Committee or Group only and shall serve without compensation.

Passed and Adopted this 18 day of April, A.D. 1960.

(corporate seal)

Roy G Behne

Ralph G York

CITY COMMISSION

ATTEST:

J R Gardner

CITY CLERK

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MEMBERSHIP LIST-COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMITTEE-CITY OF WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

NAME	OCCUPATION	RACE
Rev. Andrew Blackwood	Minister	White
Rev. A. E. Isaacs	Minister	Negro
Mr. U. B. Kinsey	School Principal	Negro
Mr. Richard C. Pilger	Industrial Information Officer	White
Mr. Paschal C. Reese	Attorney	White
Mr. Carl M. Robinson	Supermarket Owner	Negro

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Racial Group Pushes Jobs In Utilities

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA., THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 25, 1963

Racial Body Pushes Jobs In Utilities

Palm Beach Post Times

The Bi-Racial Committee will ask public utilities in West Palm Beach to follow the lead of other firms and employ Negroes in other than menial jobs.

Southern Bell Telephone, Florida Power and Light Co. and Florida Public Utilities Co. will be asked to follow the example of Pratt & Whitney, Minneapolis-Honeywell, RCA, Burdine's Sears and A & P in employing Negroes.

The Bi-Racial Committee, meeting today for the second time since it was formed several weeks ago, set another meeting for next Thursday at 9:30 a.m. at City Hall.

Conversation today touched on a number of racial issues, employment, housing, motels and hotels

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

(Continued from Page One)

Racial Body

tels and appointment of Negroes to city boards and committees.

But the committee generally agreed to tackle one problem at a time, starting with employment.

The committee discussed but took no action on:

—Asking the city commission to pass a formal resolution stating that the city practices no racial discrimination in use of public facilities or in city hiring.

—Requesting officials of the George Washington and the Pennsylvania Hotels to open their facilities to Negroes.

Formally requesting the city commission to appoint qualified Negroes to city board and committees. City Manager Frank Lawler advised the committee that the commission already has been advised of the committee's sentiment in this matter. He suggested that the committee wait and see whom the commission appoints to current vacancies on several city boards.

—Asking the Housing Authority of West Palm Beach to cut back on the number of public low-rent housing units it plans for the city. Committee member U. B. Kinsey said that a number of residents in the Negro community do not favor condemnation of private property and construction of more low-rent housing because the housing is not needed.

Committee chairman Paschal C. Reese said he felt that members of the Negro community should handle this problem by conferring with the Housing Authority. He also noted that before a court will approve condemnation proceedings, need of the condemnation must be proven.

Kensey predicted "a problem the likes of which you have never seen before" if the Housing Authority does not trim its program. He predicted Negroes would refuse to rent the public dwelling units.

"If the Housing Authority would relent on the 17 parcels now disputed (in court) it would relieve the pressure," Kinsey said.

—Increasing the size of the six-member Bi-Racial Committee. Committee member Richard Miger said he felt that representatives of the motel and hotel business, for example, would have to be pulled into committee meeting in the future, but he suggested that the committee wait until it decides what its program is to be before it decides whether its size should be increased.

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ST. AUGUSTINE - OPERATION

File St. Augustine

Box 484
St. Augustine, Florida
January 27, 1964

Mrs. Eliza Hawthorne, secretary
St. Augustine Branch
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
P.O. Box 682
St. Augustine, Fla.

Dear Mrs. Hawthorne:

I acknowledge with appreciation your invitation, by telephone and letter, to appear before your organization on January 29 and hear your views on the planning of the St. Augustine 400th anniversary.

However, in view of the fact that I am here briefly only in the capacity of a consultant and without authority to make commitments or state policy, I have concluded that my acceptance might appear to be an unjustified assumption of initiative and policy formulation on my part.

In the present early state of Anniversary planning, I would hesitate to say or do anything which might give offense to or affect the support of any sector of the St. Augustine population.

Under these circumstances I hope you will understand my conclusion in this matter. As an alternative, might I propose that you present any suggestions you might have either to Mr. W. I. Drysdale, chairman of the St. Augustine 400th Anniversary Celebration Corporation or, if they should be on the Federal level, to Mr. Earle W. Newton, Director General of the National Quadricentennial Commission.

With appreciation for your interest, I am

Yours sincerely,

Parke Rouse, Jr.

Parke Rouse, Jr.

Copy of reply from letter of January 21, 1964, forward to you.

MRS. F. FULLERWOOD, PRESIDENT File: MRS. E. HAWTHRON, SECRETARY

ST. AUGUSTINE BRANCH OF

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

P. O. BOX 682

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

January 21, 1964

Mr. Park Rowse, Director of the Jamestown, Va.; Festival
Arrivas House Museum
St. George Street
St. Augustine, Florida

Dear Mr. . Rowse:

We are happy to welcome you to our city. We hope that your stay will be enjoyable and profitable.

Your request to hear all views and comments from all segments of the community has prompted us to request a meeting with you, so that our views on the planning and projected conduct of the 400th anniversary celebration can be heard.

In accordance with my phone conversation with you, the meeting is planned for the Education Building of St. Paul A. M. E. Church, 87 Central Avenue at 8:00 P. M. January 29, 1964.

We certainly hope that you will find this time convenient inspite of your busy schedule.

Yours truly,

Mrs. E. Hawthron, Secretary

CC:Mr. H. E. Wolfe, Chairman of the Quadricentennial Commission
Dr. Joseph A. Shelley, Mayor of St. Augustine, Fla.
Mr. Charles P Barrier, City Manager of St. Augustine, Fla.
Mr. Robert H. Amidon, Chief, Investigations and Hearings unit, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
Mr. Burke Marshall, Assistant U. S. Attorney General
Mr. Hugh A. Brimm, Chief, Equal Employment Opportunity Office
Rev. L. L. Mitchell, Jr., Executive Director, Florida Council On Human Relations
Rev. Max J. Karl, Florida Regional Director, The National Conference Of Christians and Jews, Inc.
Mr. Rutledge Pearson, State President N.A.A.C.P.
Mr. Robert W. Saunders, Florida Field Secretary N.A.A.C.P.
Mrs. Ruth Hurley, Southeastern Regional Director N.A.A.C.P.
Dr. Paul Green, Chapel Hill, Notrh Carolina

MRS. F. FULLERWOOD, PRESIDENT

MRS. E. HAWTHRON, SECRETARY

ST. AUGUSTINE BRANCH OF
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

P. O. BOX 682

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

January 14, 1964

Mr. Charles P. Barrier, City Manager
City Building
City of St. Augustine, Florida

Dear Mr. Barrier:

In light of the recent findings and recommendations of the St. Johns County Grand Jury; the St. Augustine Branch of the N.A.A.C.P. would like to request a meeting with the City Commissioners at the earliest possible date. The implication of their findings was that when given a chance, well-meaning persons of both races would be able to sit-down and discuss ways and means of establishing better racial relations and communications in the City of St. Augustine. This gesture it is hoped, is the first step in that direction.

This request is being made with cognizance being taken of the resignations of the two N.A.A.C.P. Officials who were labeled as non-acceptable for negotiations by City Officials.

Our Organization will await your reply with great anticipation.

Yours for a more democratic St. Augustine,

Mrs. F. Fullerwood

Mrs. F. Fullerwood, President

Eliza Hawthorne

Mrs. E. Hawthron, Secretary

CC: President Lyndon B. Johnson
Governor Farris Bryant
Circuit Judge Robert Wingfield
United States District Judge William A. McRae
County Judge Charles C. Mathis
Mr. H. E. Wolfe, Chairman of the Quadricentennial Commission
Mr. Robert H. Amidon, Chief, Investigations and Hearings Unit, U. S. Commission On Civil Rights

MRS. F. FULLERWOOD, PRESIDENT

MRS. E. HAWTHRON, SECRETARY

ST. AUGUSTINE BRANCH OF
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

P. O. BOX 682

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

Continued
CC:
Mr. Burke Marshall, Assistant United States Attorney General
Mr. Hugh A. Brimm, Chief, Equal Employment Opportunity Office
Rev. L. L. Mitchell, Jr., Executive Director, Florida Council On Human Relations
Rev. Max J. Karl, Florida Regional Director, The National Conference Of Christians and Jews, Inc.
Mr. Rutledge Pearson, Florida State President N.A.A.C.P.
Mr. Robert W. Saunders, Florida Field Secretary N.A.A.C.P.
Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southeastern Regional Director N.A.A.C.P.

March 13, 1964

Dear Rose,

Please forgive me for not using the typewriter - but it would wake the children and then I couldn't write. We received the membership cards and I hope to get a trickle moving soon. Would like to see a big membership drive here - but it may be too ambitious for CWER to work on right now since we have several other irons heating at the moment.

Currently we are trying to help turn out the vote on this city commission election (Mar. 17). At our general meeting Feb. 26, we decided to push ahead on three new fronts - education, job opportunities, desegregation of medical facilities. It is in one of these areas that I would like to request further information.

Katie Bowers (Mrs. Robert) is heading up our Job Opportunities Committee and is currently collecting information, ideas,

and suggestions from all over. She has gathered a mass of pertinent govt documents for information on retraining programs, etc., etc. Since this is one of the chief areas of concern for the Council this year, I thought you might have some suggestions to offer.

Mrs. Borders finds that the Gainesville Council has a chrm. of that Comm. but as yet we haven't learned of any specific plans or program. She has written to the Urban League Dir. in Tampa to get a clear picture of what has been done there. She is trying to gather enough facts now to cover most obvious possibilities of profitable action so that we can see clearly the few specific areas in which we can be most effective. We hope to avoid duplication of effort and hope to cooperate with other organizations both local and State.

Therefore any suggestions you may have will be most welcome. Sorry there

was so little opportunity to have you meet with members of the Gainesville Women for Equal Rights when you were here for the Council Session. However as we get these other projects off the ground we'll be picking your brain again.

Many thanks! Glad you were here for the Conf. The evening gathering here was a very enlightening one for all concerned. There has grown a spirit of mutual trust and friendship which has resulted in a much freer expression of thought on both sides.

Thanks also from Dick for the names of Daytona Housing people.

Regards to your good wife—

Sincerely,

Jane Kiser

507 N.W. 36th Street
Gainesville

P.S. Election Over!! Byron Winn reelected in a cliff hanger by 46 votes. Our other candidate lost. Housing ordinance should now be safe!!

LAKELAND, FLA

U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

Special Survey

Human Relations Committees

RECEIVED MAR 1 6 1964

Does your community have a human relations committee? YES

What is its official name? NONE

When was the Committee established? 1963

Is the Committee bi-racial? YES

Who appointed the Committee? SELF APPOINTED

Did the City Council concur? NO ACTION

Did the City Council appropriate funds? NO

What was the charge to the Committee? (If possible, attach copy.) NONE

(If appropriate, please attach a copy of any Council resolution or ordinance.)

How many members? 13

(Please attach a list of Committee members with their race and occupation noted.)

Briefly describe problems or issues that have been considered by the Committee. See Attached

Briefly summarize any recommendations made by the Committee.

(Please attach any public reports.) See Attached

Briefly describe any actions resulting from the Committee's recommendations. NONE

How often does the Committee meet? monthly

Does the Committee have any staff assistance? NO

Part time _____ Full time _____ None ✓

Addotional comments: _____

City: B.F. JARRELL Lakeland, Fla

Name of official preparing Report: Public Relations Director

Please return to: U.S.Conference of Mayors
1707 H Street,N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

LAKELAND COMMITTEE MEMBERS - OCCUPATION AND RACE

WHITE

One citrus executive (state agency)
One citrus producer
One insurance executive
One bank president
One Chamber of Commerce official
One businessman

NEGRO

Two medical doctors
One minister
One school principal
Two insurance executives
One business woman

PROBLEMS CONSIDERED BY THE COMMITTEE:

1. Employment of Negro in qualified jobs

2. Education of Negro so that he may qualify for better jobs.

3. Promotion of acceptance of Negro in public places.

NOTE: The committee makes no recommendations but consults with the NAACP and merchants whenever the situation warrants it.

Purpose of the committee is to work toward the betterment of the community, with better race relationships as one of the primary objectives.

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

CITY JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Coordinating Responsibility

1. Biracial Committee Members

Unofficial group, formed at the request of the Mayor.

(Names on Attached Sheet)

2. Other Key People (Including Mayor)

Mayor Haydon Burns
Clyde C. Cannon, Pres. of City Council
Rutledge Pearson, Pres., Jacksonville NAACP
James Workman, Postmaster
Robert Milius, Chairman, Community Relations Committee, Gen. Mgr. May-Cohens
William H. Maness, attorney for Atlantic Coast Line RR
Dale Carson, sheriff
C. Howard Hill, Chamber of Commerce Exec. Dir.
Ernest R. Lent, Human Relations Council (private, interracial)
J. J. Daniel, Stockton, Whatley, and Davin

The Rev. Chas. McGehee (Unit.)
Nathan Wilson, Pres., Jax Bar Assn.
Dr. A. M. Manson, Pres., Duval Co. Medical Assn.

3. Local Associations (Including officers)

Jacksonville Area Chamber of Commerce, Community Advisory Committee -
Arthur W. Milam, Chairman
C. W. Beaufort
J. J. Daniel

Jacksonville Hotel & Motel Assn. - William E. Stubbs, Pres.
Hotel Robert Meyer
315 Julia Street

4. Newspapers (Including Editors)

Jacksonville Journal (e) - Robert C. Millar, Publisher
John S. Walters, Editor

Florida Times-Union (m-S) -

5. Colleges & Universities (Including Presidents & Trustees)

Jacksonville University - Franklyn A. Johnson, Pres. (Music school)
Edward Waters College (N)
University of Jacksonville

6. Other Information or Attachments

Florida Times-Union 3/29/64

Members of Community Relations Committee: (Bi-Racial Committee)

Executive Committee:

Robert L. Milius
Rutledge Pearson
Thomas Hargraves
I. H. Burney II
Dr. W. W. Schell, Jr.
Earl M. Johnson
Charles W. Campbell
Robert R. Feagin
Claude J. Yates

General Membership

Dr. Arnett E. Girardeau
Frank Hampton
Wendell P. Holmes
Rev. J. S. Johnson
Dr. C. B. McIntosh
Leander J. Shaw, Jr.
Eric O. Simpson
Rev. Landon Williams
Fred J. Abood
C. A. Alexander
Rear Adm. Robert Goldthwaite
Ernest E. Lent, Jr.
Richard J. Lewinson
William H. Maness
Dr. A. McKenzie Manson
Roland Mumford
Rt. Rev. Msgr. Patrick E. Nolan
Prime F. Osborn
Franklin G. Russell
Crawford Solomon
Nathan H. Wilson

—Times-Union Photo by Frank Smith

COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMITTEE ANNOUNCES GOALS
Shown Clockwise Are Burney, Campbell, Johnson, Milius and Pearson

Goals Outlined By Community Relations Body

Businesses Serving Public Due Emphasis in Study

Jacksonville's new Community Relations Committee yesterday adopted a program of objectives with priority given to exploring means of bringing about a voluntary desegregation of all establishments serving the public.

The committee also agreed to study ways to provide Negroes with more jobs, better types of employment and increased income.

The full committee's executive committee was given a mandate to proceed with a study of how to attain the objectives and to make an initial report no later than April 10.

A nucleus of the Community Relations Committee was formed Wednesday in response to a request by Mayor Haydon Burns that leaders of good will of both races meet to re-establish racial harmony in Jacksonville. Burns said that while the committee would have no official standing, he would be delighted to have any recommendations it would present.

Unanimous Backing

The statement of goals was formulated by the executive committee and then approved unanimously yesterday by the full committee. It was announced at a late afternoon press conference by the full committee's chairman, Robert Milius, president and general manager of Afay-Cohens department store.

Other members of the executive committee were on hand, including Rutledge Pearson, president of both the Jacksonville and Florida branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Pearson told newsmen that he has accepted temporary appointment to the executive group.

Milius said that the total membership of the full committee is in the mid-thirties. He said that the number of members of the full committee will be expanded greatly within the next few days.

No Power of Action

Milius also emphasized that the executive committee "has no power of action except as specifically delegated by the full committee of the Community Relations Committee. Our only power is to suggest and recommend.

(Continued on Page 24—Column 4)

(Continued from Page 17)

All actions are to be taken by the full committee."

The chairman distributed to newsmen a list of 30 members of the full committee who attended yesterday's meeting. It included 17 white members and 13 Negroes.

The full text of the statement approved by the full committee is as follows:

"Jacksonville in recent years has made some progress in relations between the races and in civil rights. Colored citizens now work in jobs that they could not have held some years ago. They are served in many establishments which some time ago were segregated. They are welcome in public facilities where they were once denied admittance. There is a Negro assistant county solicitor and a Negro assistant public defender. A program of pupil integration has begun in the first grade of our public schools. There has been some progress in other respects.

Divided on Pace

"Many of our citizens feel we must make much more rapid progress. Many of our citizens feel we should proceed more slowly.

"There has been a period of unrest—a period when respect for law and order has been ignored.

"No citizen can afford this situation. It is caused by a lack of communication between the races, and a lack of our ability, in the words of President Johnson, 'to sit down and reason together.'

"This committee was formed to resolve these problems.

"OUR GOALS:

"1. The Community Relations Committee recognizes that respect for, and protection of, the rights of all individuals and their property is the paramount purpose of law.

"2. There are communities which have resolved these problems in one way or another, and we believe there are lessons to be learned from their experience.

To Gather Data

"The committee has therefore determined immediately to gather information and data based upon this experience, particularly from other Southern cities which have experienced similar conditions:

"(a) To ascertain to what extent and how they resolved similar unrest and differences existing in their communities.

"(b) To determine what course of action (including the power of reason and persuasion) can be undertaken to bring about a voluntary desegregation in our community of all establishments serving the public;

"(c) To determine, if possible, what laws, if any, the committee, can undertake to have repealed, or passed, in the hope that they will help bring about a permanent resolution of the unrest and differences presently existing;

"(d) To determine what recommendations can and should be made to the duly constituted authorities of our city and country and immediately to make such recommendations as may be deemed desirable in a further effort to accomplish such purposes.

Gains Noted

"3. The committee further recognizes that in this community there have been gains in the area of employment of Negroes,

The Florida Times-Union
Date: 3/29/64

but that much more should be done. The building of the economic status of the Negro in the community is an important goal. Such an improvement would contribute significantly to the overall economy of the Jacksonville community. The committee will study, therefore, avenues of increasing employment and concurrently avenues of training citizens of the Negro race to qualify for better employment and increased income.

"4. It is agreed by the committee that the study, discussion and analysis above proposed, and the decisions to the questions which have been above set forth, will be concluded at the earliest possible date.

"This information can be obtained most rapidly, and it is recommended that the first of these reports be made to the full committee by April 10, or sooner, if possible. It is hoped that continuing reports will be made to the full committee, so that a program of action may proceed.

Calmness Urged

"5. This committee cannot function with any degree of success in an atmosphere of violence, and it urges upon all citizens calmness and patience, which provide the only atmosphere conducive to progress. Nothing in this statement of policy is intended to restrict or oppose the lawful rights of individuals or groups to participate in peaceful protests."

Immediately after the press conference, Pearson, the NAACP head, issued a statement to newsmen in which he said he endorsed the committee's general objectives but insisted that no studies of the experiences of other communities are necessary to immediately desegregate public facilities here.

Pearson said:

"Having endorsed the general objectives of the Community Relations Committee and assuming that these objectives will be forthwith implemented, and at the request of Mr. Robert Millius, I have temporarily accepted appointment to the committee's executive board.

"In respect to public accommodations, I am persuaded that no further studies, outside of the information and experiences of Jacksonville, are necessary or important for their immediate desegregation.

NAACP Position

"It is the position of the NAACP that these services can be desegregated without further ado, study, analysis or consideration. If the NAACP has at hand any experience or statistics that will be helpful in giving momentum to this body and will aid in the speedy desegregation in places of public accommodation, it shall forthwith submit such information to the committee."

Aside from Milius and Pearson, executive committee members attending the press conference were Thomas Hargraves, executive secretary of the James Weldon Johnson Branch of the YMCA and the committee's elected secretary; I. H. Burney II, vice president and secretary of the Afro-American Life Insurance Co.; Dr. W. W. Schell Jr., physician and chairman of the board of the Jacksonville Urban League; and Earl M. Johnson, an attorney, all Negroes: and Charles W. Campbell, senior vice president of the Prudential Insurance Co. of America: Robert R. Feagin, vice president of Florida Publishing Co.; and Claude J. Yates, vice president of Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co., all white members.

Members Listed

When he distributed the list of names of full committee members voting at yesterday's meeting, Milius said there were others who have accepted appointment who were not able to be present yesterday. Aside from those members of the executive committee attending the press conference, the list distributed by Milius included:

Dr. Arnett E. Girardeau, Frank Hampton, Wendell P. Holmes, Rev. J. S. Johnson, Dr. C. B. McIntosh, Leander J. Shaw Jr., Eric O. Simpson, and Rev. Landon Williams, all Negroes; and Fred J. Abood, C. A. Alexander, Rear Adm. Robert Goldthwaite, Ernest E. Lent Jr., Richard J. Lewinson, William H. Maness, Dr. A. McKenzie Manson, Roland Mumford, Rt. Rev. Msgr Patrick E. Nolan, Prime F. Osborn, Franklin G. Russell, Crawford Solomon, and Nathan H. Wilson, all white members.

Milius pointed out that the committee membership includes outstanding community leaders of both races in a wide range of fields of endeavor.

March, 1964

BOARD MEMBERS
of the
Upper Pinellas Branch of the Council on Human Relations

Officers

President: Mrs. Eugene Halmi,, 411 Orangeview Ave., Clearwater
First Vice-President: Rev. Samuel Blackshear
1149 East Pierce, St., Clearwater
Second Vice-President: Rev. Donald L. Airey
Christ Presbyterian Church, Largo
Recording Secretary: Mrs. B. M. Gibson, 1129 E. Clevland St.
Clearwater
Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. Helen M. Jefferson
1436 Lime St., Clearwater
Treasurer: Mrs. Dilworth Lupton, 1606 Fruitwood, Dr.
Clearwater

Directors

Member Contact: Miss Marjorie D. Bowen, 1857 McMullen Rd.
Membership: Mrs. Leon W. Bradley, 1407 N. Madison
Schools: Stephen Bragin, Bel Forest Dr.
Voting: Rev. P. E. Davenport, 708 N. Myrtle Ave.
Mrs. James C. Goss, 1154 Queen St.
Employment: Mr. William Nodine, Lincoln Ave. and Park St.
Voting: Mr. Talmadge Rutledge, Palm Dry Cleaning
1111 N. Greenwood
Housing: Mrs. Fred Shoaff, Jr., 147 Edgewater Drive
Dunedin
Membership Mrs. Louis H. Spiner, 1361 Pinellas Road
Belleair
Public Relations: Mrs. Willis Spivey, 125 Harbor Bluff Drive
Largo
Recreation and Public Facilities: Dr. John S. Wiley
1846 Venetian Dr., Clearwater
Bulletin, Mrs. John Fournier, I938 Carlos Ave. Clearwater

Nominating Committee for 1965:

Mrs. Noel Vester, 960 Mandalay, Clearwater Beach
Mrs. Florence Belcher, Greenwood Apts., Clearwater
Dr. Joel Hunter, Osceola Inn, 400 Drew Street
Clearwater

Appointed by the Board:
Dr. J. Marshall Taxay, 20 South Betty Lane, Clearwater
Mr. H. B. Pinkney, II49 Queen St. Clearwater

March, 1964

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Mr. S. W. Curtis, 1164 Marshall Street, Clearwater

Rev. Ellis Lee Graves, Trinity Presbyterian Church

Dr. Joel Hunter, Osceola Inn, 400 Drew Street, Clearwater

Mrs. William M. Lints, 180 Brewster Drive, Largo

Dr. Dilworth Lupton, 1606 Fruitwood Drive, Clearwater

Dr. D. P. McGeachy, Peace Memorial Presbyterian Church

Mr. Ivory Mitchell, 412 Palmetto Street, Dunedin

Mrs. S. D. Mullins, 437 Gardenia Street, Belleair

Mr. Ralph Richards, Lincoln Avenue and Park, Clearwater

Dr. J. Marshall Taxay, 20 South Betty Lane, Clearwater

Mrs. Noel Vester, 960 Mandalay, Clearwater Beach

Rev. Mac James Williams, 7902 Fir Drive, Tampa 5

METROPOLITAN DADE COUNTY

Community Relations News

ALL AMERICA CITY

METROPOLITAN DADE COUNTY FLORIDA

Published monthly by the Metropolitan Dade County Community Relations Board

Dade County, Florida No.2 Vol.1

METROPOLITAN DADE COUNTY
Community Relations Board
Dade County Courthouse
Miami, Florida

BULK RATE
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REV. LOUIS L. MITCHELL, EXEC.DIR
FLA. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
356 SOUTH BEACH ST.
DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

PROCLAMATION OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS WEEK

At the meeting of the Board of County Commissioners on April 21st, the week of May 3rd through May 9th, 1964 was officially proclaimed as COMMUNITY RELATIONS WEEK in Metropolitan Dade County. Mr. Ed Swenson, representing the Community Relations Board accepted the proclamation from Mayor Chuck Hall. Via the use of public media and private forum efforts are being made to disseminate information regarding: the existence of the Community Relations Board; the problems it faces; its importance to the total community structure; successes it has experienced; progress and futility. The means being employed to expose as many people as possible to this information has run the gamut from editorial comments, extensive articles, personal interviews on radio, television and newspaper pages.

In addition, it is anticipated that individual speakers representing the CRB will appear before civic and other organized bodies through the remainder of the month of May.

TELEVISION COVERAGE

As part of the work of the Communications Committee of CRB several television panels were established. On the night of May 3rd there was a discussion program on Channel 10 (WLBW-TV) -- "Miami Uncovered" during which Larry King interrogated several members of the Board regarding the broad scope of its effort. Dr. George A. Simpson, Bishop James L. Duncan, Mr. Virgil Pitstick, Dr. John O. Brown and Mr. John Van Wezel appeared on this program. Through this means the broad scope of CRB relationship to the complex considerations of education, employment, housing and public accommodations were brought into current focus.

Another panel program appeared on Channel 2 (WTHS-TV) on Wednesday evening, May 6th. Here, too, the role of CRB in Dade County was given clear expression.

The photograph on the preceding page was taken during the progress of a panel discussion on the subject of Community Relations Board at WTHS-TV. L. to r. Dr. George A. Simpson, Bishop Coleman F. Carroll, Mr. James I. Keller, Mr. Ed Swenson and Mr. Jack I. Green.

PENDING HOUSING COMMITTEE SEMINAR

The Housing Committee of the CRB is planning a two-day seminar on the general subject of open housing to be held in co-sponsorship with the FHA. This seminar is scheduled for May 27 and 28 at the Dupont Hotel. The first day of the program will be attended by mortgage bankers, real estate agents, developers, contractors, etc. The second day will be open to general public attendance.

The primary motivation behind the seminar is to discuss ways and means of bringing about open housing in Dade County and to give support to the fact that the fear of economic loss is largely unqualified.

The program development is being supervised by Mr. Kenneth Keyes, Jr. in conjunction with key representatives of the Federal Housing Administration.

CRB LOSES PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS COMMITTEE PROFESSIONAL ADVISOR

It was recently announced that Miami will soon lose Mr. Nathan Perlmutter, one of its top fighters for civil rights, as a consequence of his return to New York.

For the past eight years Mr. Perlmutter has been Executive Director of the Florida Regional office of the Anti-Defamation League. These years have resulted in considerable civil rights transition and progress in the Greater Miami area.

In announcing his departure he was quoted in the Miami Herald as saying that, "The establishment of a Community Relations Board in Miami has tended to make the progress of integration in our area a far more peaceful accomplishment. We are not going to have desegration overnight just because we have a Community Relations Board, but in other cities where they refuse to talk or fail to show any tangible evidence of doing something -- there has been violence."

Miami has been greatly benefitted as a consequence of the earnestness and extreme qualification of Mr. Perlmutter -- finding a replacement with his knowledge and determination will be extremely difficult.

RESIGNATION OF BOB MACHT

From the day of the establishment of the Community Relations Board, board member Robert Macht, President of Jordan Marsh, has made many beneficial contributions. Unfortunately, current business pressures are such that they oblige him to considerable travelling and absence from Greater Miami. The result is that Mr. Macht has reluctantly submitted his resignation to the Community Relations Board effective at the pleasure of the Board. Several potential replacements are being evaluated. Once determined, the recommendation will be presented to the County Commissioners for final endorsement.

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS RESOLUTION

Tuesday, May 19th, should be an important date in this community. It is then that the Metropolitan Dade County Board of Commissioners will be asked to consider a Resolution affirming their stand in approving the Resolution endorsing the principles of equal treatment for all persons regardless of race, color, religion or national origin in all places of public accommodation -- and passage of such a legislation as soon as possible.

This consideration by the County Commissioners is the direct result of a Resolution passed by the Community Relations Board which requested this action. It is believed that this strong indication of the position of county leadership will do much to foster the capacity of our community to maintain its pride and dignity during this period of civil rights debate.

THE MATTER OF A PERMANENT DIRECTOR FOR THE CRB

A continuing problem faced by the Community Relations Board is that of acquiring a permanent director. During the first eight months of its existence, Mr. Seymour Samet, Regional Director of The American Jewish Committee, served the Board in the capacity of Interim Executive Director. Since the 15th of February, Mr. John Van Wezel of The Budget & Analysis Division of The County Manager's office has held the responsibility of Administrative Assistant to the CRB.

The need for a permanent director, strongly qualified as a human relations specialist, is well understood by the CRB, its personnel committee and the office of the County Manager. However, it appears to be far easier to state the objective than to actually find a specific individual with the total attributes required. The search continues with increasing urgency.

MEETING WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

A pre-organizational meeting was held with several members and representatives of Community Relations Board on May 4th. The women present represented the local chapters of many who are involved with the President's Committee on Human Rights. The purpose of the program was to explore ways and means of successfully applying the tremendous energy and talent inherent in these organizations to the service of Community Relations The key roles visualized are in the areas of research and public education as related to civil rights. They were addressed by Mr. John Turner who explained in detail the general human relations picture in Dade County, policies and goals of the CRB and its historic background. John Van Wezel explained the structure and staff of CRB. Jack I. Green discussed the history of women's organizations and committees in working with similar boards in other areas of the country -- and the proposed manner of incorporating these local groups into the general purpose of the CRB.

The resolvement of the meeting was the appointment of a planning committee whose purpose it will be to explore the mechanics of forming a women's organization committee to serve with the Community Relations Board.

The importance of "the hand which rocks the cradle" cannot possibly be overstated in this vital area of human dignity. It is anticipated that much community benefit will be derived from the ultimate efforts of the ambitious program.

It is anticipated that the functioning activities of this committee will be effective as of September of this year.

NEWSPAPER UNDERSTANDING

Contrary to the incredibly difficult problem which many other communities have experienced with newspapers, Dade County is fortunate in having civil rights news interpreted and disseminated with great sensitivity. The evidence is constant. The cartoon reproduced herewith appeared recently in the Miami News at the time of the threatened overt demonstrations on the opening day of the New York World's Fair. The article reproduced from the Miami Herald, the editorial from the News are both self-evident. Each demonstrates the understanding so essential to public support for the principle and practice of human rights and dignity.

Dade Integrating Quietly, And Here's How It's Done

Sunday, May 3, 1964 THE MIAMI HERALD 5-G

By PETE MANN
Herald Staff Writer

This is Community Relations Week in Dade County. It is a time for residents to reflect on the status of equality for Dade's citizens, and to examine what is being done about the inequalities which persist. That means taking a close look at Metro's Community Relations Board and its activities.

Do the boundary lines for Dade's schools tend to perpetuate racial segregation? If so, should they be redrawn?

Is it feasible to seek racial balance in the schools by the "cross-bus" method, sending white students into Negro areas and Negroes into white areas?

Should Negro teachers be added to all-white faculties as a matter of School Board policy? Whites to Negro faculties?

These are questions now being asked, not yet answered, by a 24-member committee which includes several school officials although it operates outside the framework of the school system.

It is one of four special committees created by Metro's Community Relations Board to, examine the major problem areas in the current Negro struggle for equality in citizenship and opportunity.

Aside from education, the committees deal with emplo[illegible] ment, h[illegible] acco[illegible]

Bu[illegible] scho[illegible] some[illegible] Count[illegible]

LES[illegible] after [illegible] segrega[illegible] markab[illegible]

Last [illegible] Joe Hal[illegible] Negroes [illegible] 50 pre[illegible] schools [illegible] about 11 [illegible] Negro en[illegible]

Another [illegible] recently [illegible] figure has [illegible] than 3,200 [illegible] cent.

The[illegible] schools at [illegible] elementary [illegible] Dade Jun[illegible] Faculties [illegible] integrated h[illegible] primarily at [illegible] Negro studen[illegible]

Concerted [illegible] efforts are [illegible] upgrade the [illegible] Negro youngst[illegible] bridge the 'ach[illegible] created by yea[illegible]

economic and educational deprivation.

* * *

VIRGIL PITSTICK, acting director of the University of Miami's human relations department, is executive secretary of the committee. Saturday he explained how it operates.

"Any issue that we feel is pertinent to the area of educational equality, we have two people investigate what is being done about it outside of Dade County, in New York, Chicago, other cities," he said.

"Then we have someone else, usually someone who works in the school system, report to us on the status quo in Dade County. That way, we can compare and contrast . . ."

drawn, the committee is expected to single out areas in which action is needed and make suitable recommendations to the CRB.

In turn, the 18-member board, with Roman Catholic Bishop Coleman Carroll as chairman, makes recommendations to the Metro Commission.

* * *

CREATED by the commission last June 11 with the passage of an emergency ordinance the CRB is designed to perform two specific functions for the community:

TO ADVISE the commission on action considered necessary to provide harmonious progress towards equality of opportunity for all citi[illegible]

TO A[illegible]

the ordinance to "purely advisory, voluntary and persuasive" efforts. It has no power to subpena, conduct binding arbitration, or enforce its views.

The work of CRB's committees depends heavily on research into existing conditions, and unfortunately the committee members do not have time to devote to detailed research. They are for the most part, busy professional people who serve the CRB in their so - called spare time.

Metro commissioners provided funds for the CRB to hire a professional executive director and a secretary, has been hard to find.

John Van Weisel, employed in Metro's budget analysis division, is currently filling the directorship "on loan" from County Manager Irving McNayr.

Even so, the staff [illegible] insufficient,' Pitstick said. [illegible] full-time researcher is wha[illegible] is needed, and the CRB ha[illegible] asked Metro to supply fund[illegible] to hire one next year.

* * *

AGAINST this background the education committee ha[illegible] devoted its efforts to focus[illegible] ing on problems it think[illegible]

* * *

School Integration: It's Proceeded Rapidly in Dade County
. . . latest unofficial estimate is that 18 per cent of Negroes attend integrated schools

require looking into — such as cross-bussing, faculty integration, and school [illegible]

equality unless the existing inequalities are pinpointed.

And this is not as simple as [illegible]

high schools offer different vocational courses than white high schools.

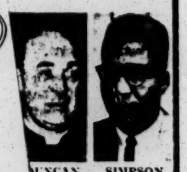
That's because Negroes ob[illegible]

sufficient to justify scrapping the traditional courses.

* * *

THESE inter-related [illegible]

[illegible]o Tack[illegible]



[illegible]UNCAN SIMPSON

[illegible]heap in their rush t[illegible] losing money.

[illegible]hop Duncan, CRB mem[illegible] who serves as liaison mar[illegible] housing committee [illegible]mmittee members now [illegible] gathering data [illegible] existing patterns in [illegible]using.

* * *

[illegible]EORGE A. Simpson [illegible] surgeon and vice [illegible]ent of the local [illegible] serves as CRB's [illegible]an to the employ[illegible]

"Notice The Difference When We Throw Our Weight Around!"

THE MIAMI NEWS

The Best Newspaper Under The Sun

6A Tuesday, May 5, 1964 68th Year, No. 341

Difficult Task

Community Relations Board Merits Support Of All

This is Community Relations Week in Dade County, so designated by the Metro Commission. As such, it is an appropriate time for the public to say thanks to a large number of selfless persons who have been laboring for harmony between the races.

We always feel we should cross our fingers for luck when we point out that Dade County has been spared the racial violence that has shattered other communities around the country. Certainly there are serious problems here remaining to be settled.

But if violence does come, it will come despite the preventive efforts of responsible political leaders and the fine Community Relations Board they appointed last June.

Much of the board's work, by its nature, is undertaken informally, without fanfare, and therefore its achievements are unheralded. But any observant citizen can see that the Negro in Miami is making progress in the critical areas of education and employment.

It may surprise many readers to learn that as many as 85 persons, from both races and from all walks of life, are involved in the work of the Community Relations Board through its main body and nine working committees.

It is realistic to anticipate that the task of these persons may become more difficult in the future, especially as they enter the sensitive areas of public accommodations and housing. Obviously, they cannot succeed without the cooperation and support of the entire community, white and Negro.

Tampa, Fla.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Mrs. Harold E. Carmony, 1216 E. Sligh Ave., Tampa
Mr. Byrne Litschge, Mr. Charles Adler, Wm. E. Reed
(Co-Chm. of N.C.C.J.)
Faculty and Staff of the University of South Florida
R. Allen Davis - Arthur Allen - Rev. John Simon
Unitarian Church

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

N.C.C.J. * Urban League Council on Human Relations
Unitarian Church Frontiers Organization
A.D.L. of B'nai B'rith

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

D.A.R. U.D.C. Birch Society
Awake and Survive under Bill Hagerty
Sumpter Lowrey (owner of a hate press with large circulation)
About 90% of our power structure

4. General attitude of:

City officials
Strong opposition to
Civil Rights Legislation

Press
Opposed and closed
(no negro news)

Business leadership
Not good

Church leaders
Some strongly opposed
Others in favor
None take a strong stand

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

In most cases open to all races. All dime stores are integrated.

Restaurants

Open for special occasions in * most cases. Hotels most lenient. Some drug stores serve all equally. Walgreens and Tampa-Sheraton to be commended. International Inn also very gracious.

* Only in large groups, except at Tampa-Sheraton

Hotels - Motels

Tampa-Sheraton
International Inn
Above hotels are open.
Bitterly opposed to groups or individuals is the Hawaiian Village and Floridan Motel

Theatres

None integrated
This includes operas - Little Theatre - Drive-Ins Municipal Auditorium

Municipal facilities

Negros are permitted a small strip of Causeway Beach
One pool in Latin Quarter is open to negroes (this is connected with a boy s club
Library is open - Negroes cannot use the Municipal Auditorium

Schools

Ybor School in Latin area is integrated. Two others have token integration of I to 3

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. **Is there a community bi-racial committee?** Yes. Appointed by the Mayor.
Six members are white - 7 are negro

a) **Official or unofficial (check one)**
~~Cody Fowl~~er All are official
~~Be Thoma~~s

b) **Names of members**

Cody Fowler
Be Thomas
Coby Armstrong
James Hammond
Clarence Wilson
C. Blythe Andrews, Sr.
Rev. A Leon Lowry
Perry Harvey, Sr.
Rev. W. H. Calhoun
Sandy Moffat
W. Rasdale
Raynell Sloan
Jerome Waterman

7. **In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?**
Floridan Hotel - Hawaiian Village - All Theatres - Beaches
Public Parks - Most Churches - Swimming Pools

P.S. Past experience has proven that the best attack is to work through existing organizations such as listed in item 2.

SARASOTA

South Gate Shopping Center

Sears
Ringling Center
Maas Bros.
J. C. Penney, R. H. Laney, Mgr.
Montgomery-Roberts
Sport Shop
Lerners
Kress
McCrory

Colleges:

New College, aid from Board of Home Missions of the Congregational and Christian Churches, co-ed, to open fall of 1963.

Major Industries	# Emp.
Electro-Mechanical Research, Inc.	1044
Sarasota Growers & Shippers Coop. Assn.	300

JACKSONVILLE

Sears
May-Cohen
J. C. Penney, R. F. Gay, Mgr.
Furchgotts
Ivy
Levys
Purcells
Grants
Woolworths
McCrory's
Rosenblums
Wolf Bros.
Mangels

North Gateway Shopping Center

J. C. Penney, N. H. Watkins, Mgr.
Grants
Murphy's
Lerner
Robt. Hall
Holiday
McAn

Lake Shore Shopping Center

Sears
Atlantic Mills
J. C. Penney, B. D. Fuller, Mgr.
Sun Disc.
Furgotis
G. C. Murphy
Grants
Lerners
Woolworth
Larry Shoes

Colleges:

Edward Waters College, controlled by African Episcopal Church, co-ed, 628 students.
University of Jacksonville, independent, non-denominational institution, co-ed, 1,850 students.
Jacksonville University, College of Music, independent non-profit institution, co-ed, 80 students.
Jones Business College, privately controlled.

JACKSONVILLE - Cont'd

Major Industries	# Emp.
Anchor Hocking Glass Corp.	500
Foremost Dairies,Inc. (PFP)	325
Gibbs Shipyards	1000
Glidden Co.	300
Hondaille-Duval Co.	750
Maxwell House Div. General Foods	320
St. Regis Paper Co. (PFP)	830
John H. Swisher & Son, Inc.	2000
United States Gypsum	300
Wilson & Toomer Fertilizer Co.	450

BRADENTON

Roberts
Wards
Beall's
J. C. Penney, J. B. Robinson, Mgr.
Diana
Raymonds
Butler's
Groff
Jonas
Leeds
Fabric Shop
Schiff's
Butlers
Elizabeth Ann
Fremac's

College:

Manatee Junior College, publicly controlled, co-ed, 663 students.

Major Industries	# Emp.
Miller Trailers, Inc.	300
Tropicana Products, Inc.	650

TALLAHASSEE, FLA.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Hon Farris Bryant, Governor of Florida
Hon. Sam Teague, Member Tallahassee City Commission
Dr. Gordon W. Blackwell, President, Florida State University
Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., President, Florida A &M University
Hon. William P. Joyce, Sheriff of Leon County
Mr. R. L. Bradley, President, Tallahassee Lodging & Restaurant Association
Hon. Clinton ~~Ashmore~~ Ashmore, U. S. District Attorney (should be called on anyway)

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Tallahassee Ministerial Association (The Rev. Harry B. Douglas, President)
League of Women Voters
Members of the Cabinet of the State of Florida (opposed to passage of CRA of course
County Commission of Leon County "
City Commission of Tallahassee "
AAUP
AAUW

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

Citizens Council
(Evasion, but not organized efforts at non-compliance, probable in Tallahassee)

(Vice President of Tallahassee Bar Association expressed strong hostility when approached. President of Tallahassee Chamber of Commerce slightly less hostile.)

4. General attitude of:

City officials	Press
Antagonistic	Hostile
Business leadership	**Church leaders**
Generally opposed to passage of act.	Generally very favorable, except fundamentalist sects.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Restaurants

SEE ENCLOSURE BY PRES. OF TALLAHASSEE CORE.

Hotels - Motels

Advised by a friend in Motel business that Gandy Motel and Howard Johnson both desegregated.

Theatres

Municipal facilities

Schools

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official or unofficial ✓ (check one)

b) Names of members

B. C. Lewis, P O Box 750, is a member of group appointed by Ministerial group.

Only Tallahassee Council on Human Relations, and an inactive committee appointed by Ministerial Association several years ago.

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

Expect some to be evasive but unable to pinpoint them; probably Holiday Inn.

B. Lewis Jr.
PO Box 750

CLEARWATER

Maas Bros.
Wards
J. C.Penney, E. C. Marquardt, Mgr.
McCrorys
Lerners
Rutlands
Woolworth
Franks
Short's
Daniel's
Ray-Allen
Fremac's
Diana
Kinney's
Butler's

Major Industries	# Emp.
La Primadora Cigar Corp.	300
Sperry Microwave Electronics Co.	700

CLEARWATER

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Mr. William Nodine, Lincoln and Park Ave. Clearwater
Mr. and Mrs Hugh Davis, I3I0 Gulf Blvd. Indian Rocks Beach, Fla.
Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Handville, P.O.Box I35, Largo, Fla.
Dr. and Mrs. Dilworth Lupton, I606 Fruitwood Ave. Clearwater

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

United Church Women of Central Pinellas County,--President, Mrs. Alan Carlson, 2I6I Burnice Dr. Clearwater
N.A.A.C.P.--President, The Rev. P. E. Davenport, 708 North Myrtle Ave. Clearwater
Ministerial Association--President, The Rev. Pat McBride, Skycrest Methodist Church, Clearwater
The Upper Pinellas Council on Human Relations--President, Mrs. E. N. Halmi, 4II Orangeview Ave. Clearwater

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

Clearwater-Largo Board of Realtors,--I209-A Court St. Clearwater
Clearwater Beach Motel Owners Assc.

4. General attitude of:

City officials

Quite narrow and rather bigoted

Press

Liberal and cooperative

Business leadership

Divided in their feelings

Church leaders

Liberal

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. **Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:**

Lunch counters

All integrated--except "The Owl" lunchroom, across the street from the old County Courthouse.

Restaurants

All integrated, except the cafeterias. The Home Cafeteria in Dunedin is the only one integrated.

Hotels - Motels

The Jack Tar Harrison Hotel (the largest hotel) is completely integrated. As far as I know, none of the motels are integrated.

Theatres

The Capitol Theatre is integrated, but both the Carib and the Ritz are still segregated.

Municipal facilities

Officially, all the municipal beaches, parks etc are open, but few negroes avail themselves of this opportunity.

Schools

The Dunedin elementary schools are completely integrated. The Clearwater schools are segregated.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. **Is there a community bi-racial committee?** Yes

   a) **Official or unofficial (check one)**
      Official

   b) **Names of members**

      Chairman, Mr. LLoyd Phillips
      Mr. Talbot Boudreau
      Mr. Arthur Kruze
      Mr. Wally Blackburn
      Mr. Ted Monnier

7. **In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?**

   The small motels on Clearwater Beach.

Sarah Louise Halmi

Clearwater
May 25, 1964

PENSACOLA

Sears
Gayfers
J. C. Penney, Charles M. Westbrook, Mgr.
Shoppers Fair
Newberry
Murphys
Woolworths
Lerner
Kress
Grants
Ordons
D. Allen
Mangels
BonMarche
Thom McAn

Colleges:

Pensacola Junior College, publicly controlled by county, co-ed, 2,144 students.
Washington Junior College, county controlled, co-ed, 188 students.

Major Industries	# Emp.
American Cyanamid (PFP)	465
Armstrong Cork Co.	500
Bordons Dairy	134
Newport Industries	500
St. Regis Paper Co. (PFP)	3600

RECEIVED [illegible] 1965

U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

Special Survey

Human Relations Committees

PENSACOLA, FLA

Does your community have a human relations committee? YES

What is its official name? CITY OF PENSACOLA BI-RACIAL COMMITTEE

When was the Committee established? JUNE, 1963

Is the Committee bi-racial? YES

Who appointed the Committee? CITY COUNCIL

Did the City Council concur? YES

Did the City Council appropriate funds? CITY STAFF DOES NECESSARY WORK

What was the charge to the Committee? (If possible, attach copy.)

(If appropriate, please attach a copy of any Council resolution or ordinance.)

How many members? 10

(Please attach a list of Committee members with their race and occupation noted.)

Briefly describe problems or issues that have been considered by the Committee. SEE ATTACHED REPORTS

Briefly summarize any recommendations made by the Committee.

(Please attach any public reports.) SEE ATTACHED REPORTS

Briefly describe any actions resulting from the Committee's recommendations. DOWNTOWN MERCHANTS ARE EMPLOYING NEGRO CLERKS; FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES ELSEWHERE; ONE HOTEL & RESTAURANT HAS DESEGREGATED. SEE ATTACHED REPORT

How often does the Committee meet? WEEKLY

Does the Committee have any staff assistance? NONE REGULARLY — COMMITTEE USES SOME CITY PERSONNEL AS NEEDED

Part time _____ Full time _____ None _____

Additional comments: _____

City: Pensacola, Florida

Homer D. Reed, City Manager

Name of official preparing Report:

Please return to: U.S.Conference of Mayors
1707 H Street,N.W., Washington D.C. 20006

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BIRACIAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

White

Wallace King, Master Mechanic, Naval Air Station

R. Ira Bascle, Owner, Private Kindergarten

Dr. E. V. Anderson, Pediatrician

Rev. Paul Duffey, Pastor, First Methodist Church

Mr. Frank Fricker, VP Weis-Fricker Mahogany Co.

Negro

Rev. H. E. Calloway, Pastor Methodist Church (AME Zion)

Dr. E. S. Cobb, MD

Raymond Soto, sheet metal worker, Naval Air Station

Robert Walker, owner and opr. Gulf Filling Station

Howard King, Sr., INdustrial Relations, Naval Air Station

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CITY PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

Coordinating Responsibility _____

1. Biracial Committee Members (Official - City Council)

White
Wallace King, Master Mechanic, Naval Air Station
R. Ira Bascle, Owner, Private Kindergarten
Dr. E. V. Anderson, Pediatrician
Rev. Paul Duffey, Pastor, First Methodist Church
Mr. Frank Fricker, VP Weis-Fricker Mahogany Co.

Negro
Rev. H. E. Calloway, Pastor, Methodist Church (AME Zion)
Dr. E. S. Covv, MD
Raymond Soto, sheet metal worker, Naval Air Station
Robert Walker, owner and opr. Gulf Filling Station
Howard King, Sr., Industrial Relations, Naval Air Station

2. Other Key People (Including Mayor)

3. Local Associations (Including officers)

4. Newspapers (Including Editors)

Journal, Harold C. Stokes, ed.; Braden Ball, pub.
News, same

5. Colleges & Universities (Including Presidents & Trustees)

6. Other Information or Attachments

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

CITY TAMPA, FLORIDA

Coordinating Responsibility _____

1. Biracial Committee Members Mayor's Bi-Racial-Committee:

Cody Fowler (W) Attorney
C. Blythe Andrews, Sr. (N) Hospital Administrator
Colby C. Armstrong (W) Executive, Merchants' Assn.
The Rev. W. H. Calhoun (N) Minister
James A. Hammond (N) Contractor
Perry Harvey (N) Pres., Longshoreman Assn.
The Rev. A. Leon Lowry (N) Minister
A. Sandy Moffett (W) Executive
K. D. Rippey (W) Executive, Department Store
Raynell Sloan (N) Realtor
Clarence Wilson (N) Funeral Director
A. Ray Ragsdale (W) Contractor
Jerome Waterman
Be Thomas

2. Other Key People (Including Mayor)

Nick C. Nuccio, Mayor
John McGrath, V.P. Allied Stores Corp.
Mrs. Harold E. Carmony, 1216 E. Sligh Ave.
Byrne Litschge, Charles Adler, Wm. E. Reed, Co-chrmn. of N.C.C.J.
R. Allen Davis, Arthur Allen, The Rev. John Simon - Unitarian Church

3. Local Associations (Including officers):

Tampa Hotel-Motel Assn. - Phyllis Rubin, Pres., Bayshore Hotel.
Natl. Conf. of Christians and Jews - Litschge, Adler, Reed (names above)
Unitarian Church
Anti-Defamation League
Council on Human Relations
Frontiers Organization
Urban League - The Hon. Robert Trask Mann (W), 703 Wallace St. Bldg. Atty., Rep. to Fla. St. Legislature, Member Tampa Urban League Bd., president of League 1955-1960.
A.A.U.W. - Mrs. Fred J. Hohnadel, 3612 Empedrado (Pres., Tampa branch)
Miss Jane Mobley, 203 S. O'Brien St. (Area Rep. for Community Problems)

4. Newspapers (Including Editors):

Tribune (m-S) - J. C. Council, Publ.
C. W. Johnson, Editor
Times (e) - J. C. Council. Publ.
J. A. Clendinen, Editor

5. Colleges & Universities (Including Presidents & Trustees)

University of South Florida - John S. Allen, Pres.

University of Tampa - David M. Delo, Pres.

6. Other Information or Attachments

TAMPA

North Gate Shopping Center

Sears
J. C. Penney, H. E. Reynolds, Mgr.
Grants
Grand Way
Fields
Child World

Britton Plaza Shopping Center

Wards
Belk Lindsey
J. C. Penney, R. A. Nutter, Mgr.
Belk Lindsey
Grants
Egar Diaz
Tom McAn
Beck
Russels'
Ann's Casuals
Schiffs

Colleges:

Florida Christian College, private, co-ed, 228 students.
University of South Florida, state supported, co-ed, 1,991 students.
Tampa College, privately controlled, co-ed, 510 students.
University of Tampa, private non-sectarian, co-ed, 1,529 students.

TAMPA - Cont'd

Major Industries	# Emp.
American Can Co. (PFP)	700
Bordens Dairy	1250
California Packing Co.	250
Continental Can Co. (PFP)	325
Wodiska y la Corral	1000
Florida Portland Cement Co.	400
Florida Steel Corp.	1500
Foremost Dairies	1000
Garcia, Perfecto & Bros., Inc.	940
Garcia & Vega	475
Annis Grading & Co. Inc.	350
Hav-A-Tampa Cigar	500
Lykes Bros., Inc.	600
Oceans Products	375
Joseph Schlitz Brewing Co.	1000
Seald Sweet Sales	500
Tampa Marine	350
Tampa Ship Repair & Dry Dock Co.	625
U. S. Phosphoric Products Div. Tenn. Corp.	1200

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Dr. R. B. Hayling
Mr. H. L. Irvine
Mr. Oscar Turner

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

NAACP
SCLC
Members of Fla. Council of Human Relations
Church Groups

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

KKK
White Citizen's Council
John Birch

4. General attitude of:

City officials
Have refused to talk with the negro citizens

Press
The local press will not print conditions as they really are in the city.

Business leadership

Church leaders
Not interested

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Woolworths Dixie store
McCrory's Dixie store

Restaurants

Chimes
Howard Johnson

Hotels - Motels

not any

Theatres

not any

Municipal facilities

Golf course

Schools

Ketterlinus Jr. H.
one student

Fullerwood Elementary
five students

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee? no

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

b) Names of members

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

In my opinion I think that all will be defiant of the law

JACKSONVILLE

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

James Workman, Postmaster.
Robert Milius, Chairman, Community Relations Committee, Gen. Mgr. May-Cohens.
Wm. H. Maness, Attorney for Atlantic Coast Line R.R.
Dale Carson, County Sheriff
C. Howard Hill, Chamber of Commerce Staff member
Ernest Lent, Human Relations Council Exec. Dir., Jax Coordinator for Operation Opportunity
J. J. Daniel, Stockton,Whatley & Davin.
Charles McGehee, Minister, Unitarian Church
Nathan Wilson, Pres. Jax Bar Assoc.; Dr.A.M.Manson, Pres. Duval County Med. Assoc.

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Community Relations Committee
NAACP
Urban League
WSCS of Methodist Church
Florida Chain of Missions
United Church Women
Human Relations Council
Girl Scouts
Jax Chapter of National Assoc. of Social Workers

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

Duval County Federation for Constitutional Government
KKK
White Citizens Council
On the Commission - Thomas
On the Council - Towers
Mayor will probably be uncooperative. He is running for governor and wooing segregationist vote.

Wm. S. Johnson, President of Chamber of Commerce
Representative State Legislature Stallings (and Mrs. Stallings)

4. General attitude of:

City officials
Head in Sand
On City Council -Dick Burroughs and LaVerne Reynolds are least obstructionist.
On City Commission - Ritter and Smith - least obstructionist.

Business leadership
Slowing coming around in self-defense.

Press
Now beginning to include news about negroes. Still publishing anti-civil rights bill news and cartoons.

Church leaders
Timid with few exceptions.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

See attached sheet #1.

Restaurants

Hotels - Motels

Conventions only and only 10% to 15% of convention can be Negro.

Theatres

Downtown theatres now accept Negroes in severely limited numbers. Neighborhood theatres still segregated.

Municipal facilities

All open but swimming pools.

Schools

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) ~~Official or~~ unofficial (check one)

b) Names of members

See attached sheet No. 2

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

Tad H. Davis-Bar-b-q stand-Park St.
Stricklands Town House
Bay-Mar Cafeteria
LaRosa's -opposite City Hall
Eddie's on Park St.
Colonial Motel near Naval Air Station
owned by Admiral Stockton, Retired,
uncle of W. T. Stockton, Jr., running
for Congress.

LISTING OF EATING FACILITIES SERVING
WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION
In Duval County

Restaurants:

La Maison

Howard Johnson's

Ivey's Department Store

May Cohens Department Store

Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Lunch Counters:

Walgreen's

Grants

Woolworths

Kress

Attached Sheet No. 2

Names of Members of Community Relations Committee: (Bi-Racial Committee)

Executive Committee:

Robert L. Milius
Rutledge Pearson
Thomas Hargraves
I. H. Burney II
Dr. W. W. Schell, Jr.
Earl M. Johnson
Charles W. Campbell
Robert R. Feagin
Claude J. Yates

General Membership

Dr. Arnett E. Girardeau
Frank Hampton
Wendell P. Holmes
Rev. J. S. Johnson
Dr. C. B. McIntosh
Leander J. Shaw, Jr.
Eric O. Simpson
Rev. Landon Williams
Fred J. Abood
C. A. Alexander
Rear Adm. Robert Goldthwaite
Ernest E. Lent, Jr.
Richard J. Lewinson
William H. Maness
Dr. A. McKenzie Manson
Roland Mumford
Rt. Rev. Msgr. Patrick E. Nolan
Prime F. Osborn
Franklin G. Russell
Crawford Solomon
Nathan H. Wilson

TALLAHASSEE, FLA.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

REV. DR. ROBERTS, PASTOR, FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

FACULTY AND CHAPLAINS OF FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
MAJORITY OF MINISTERS, TALLAHASSEE (esp. EPISCOPAL, LUTHERAN, CATHOLIC, SOUTHERN BAPTIST).
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL
TALLAHASSEE ASSOCIATION FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

"OPERATION INFORMATION" (JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY)
WHITE CITIZENS COUNCIL OF TALLAHASSEE
MUNICIPAL JUDGE JOHN RUDD
CITY COMMISSION

4. General attitude of:

City officials
HOSTILE, ESPECIALLY CITY COMMISSION AND MUNICIPAL JUDGE, POLICE DEPT.

Press LOCAL PAPER hostile, RADIO STATIONS AND PRESS CORRESPONDENTS GENERALLY FAVORABLE

Business leadership
NOT VERY FAVORABLE, OFTEN hostile

Church leaders
GENERALLY VERY FAVORABLE, ESP. LEADERS OF LARGE CHURCHES AND DENOMINATIONS

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

DESEGREGATED - Woolworths
NEISNERS
WALGREENS
McCORY'S
GREYHOUND Bus Station
JAILAWAYS Bus Station
TALLAHASSEE Airport

ALL DESEGREGATED.

Restaurants

- HOWARD JOHNSON'S (2)
DOBBS HOUSE
TALEM RESTAURANT & LOUNGE
HOUSE OF HERO
TALLAHASSEE Airport
MOM & POP'S ITALIAN RESTAURANT
STEER BURGER "DRIVE-IN"
CHANDLERS "DRIVE-IN"
ROYAL BURGER

Hotels - Motels

ONLY HOWARD JOHNSON'S IS DESEGREGATED

Theatres

LEON (FORMERLY ALL-NEGRO) IS NOW DESEGREGATED, ALL OTHERS, INCLUDING "DRIVE-INS" ARE SEGREGATED.

Municipal facilities

RESTROOMS, COURT ROOMS DESEGREGATED. RESTAURANTS, HOSPITAL SEGREGATED

Schools

LEON High School, FLA. STATE UNIVERSITY, FLA A & M UNIVERSITY - TOKEN DESEGREGATION.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee? NO

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

b) Names of members

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

MORRISON'S CAFETERIA
TALLAHASSEE FLORIDA & STATE THEATERS
HOLLAND'S RESTAURANT

(This is response of President of Tallahassee CORE.)

(Survey form sent to 6 or 8 local citizens)

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

4. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

RESOLUTION NO. 8962

A RESOLUTION APPOINTING MRS. WONDER BENNETT AND PHILIP GOTT TO THE BI-RACIAL ADVISORY BOARD TO FILL THE VACANCIES OCCASIONED BY THE RESIGNATIONS OF DR. ROGER K. STOCKTON AND JAMES A. DEARING.

WHEREAS, Dr. Roger K. Stockton and James A. Dearing have resigned from the Bi-Racial Advisory Board; and

WHEREAS, The City Commission desires to fill the vacancies occasioned by their resignations;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA:

SECTION 1. That Mrs. Wonder Bennett and Philip Gott be appointed to the Bi-Racial Advisory Board to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignations of Dr. Roger K. Stockton and James A. Dearing.

SECTION 2. That the Bi-Racial Advisory Board as now composed consists of the following members:

Charles Fletcher, Co-Chairman
Rev. J. W. Toomer, Co-Chairman
Leroy Mizell
Mrs. Edna Holley
Thomas J. Reddick, Jr.
Noble Larkins
Rev. Richard E. Neumann
James Gardner
Reuben Simmons, Jr.
J. S. Miller
Dan Fairchild
Mrs. Susie Holley
Dr. Von D. Mizell
Frank Ghiotto
Capt. A. E. Erb
Rev. James Staten
Leerue McDuffie
Nathaniel Wilkerson
Harry J. Sousley
Rev. Samuel G. Orlandi
Mrs. Wonder Bennett
Philip Gott

SECTION 3. The term of the following shall expire on September 20, 1963:

Rev. James Staten
Leerue McDuffie
Nathaniel Wilkerson
Harry J. Sousley
Rev. Samuel G. Orlandi

SECTION 4. The members of the Bi-Racial Advisory Board shall serve without compensation and at the pleasure of the City Commission.

ADOPTED this the 18th day of June, 1963.

Mayor-Commissioner

ATTEST:

City Clerk

8962

8962

RESOLUTION NO. 8954

A RESOLUTION APPOINTING THE MEMBERS TO THE BI-RACIAL ADVISORY BOARD

WHEREAS, the City Commission has established the Bi-Racial Advisory Board by Ordinance No. C-1917; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission desires to appoint the members to the Bi-Racial Advisory Board;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA:

SECTION 1. That the following be appointed as members of the Bi-Racial Advisory Board:

Charles Fletcher, Co-Chairman
Rev. J. W. Toomer, Co-Chairman
Leroy Mizell
Mrs. Edna Holley
Thomas J. Reddick, Jr.
Noble Larkins
Rev. Richard E. Neumann
James Gardner
Reuben Simmons, Jr.
J. S. Miller
Dan Fairchild
James A. Dearing
Mrs. Susie Holley
Dr. Von D. Mizell
Frank Ghiotto
Capt. A. E. Erb
Rev. James Staten
Leerue McDuffie
Nathaniel Wilkerson
Harry J. Sousley
Dr. Roger Stockton
Rev. Samuel G. Orlandi

SECTION 2. The term of the following shall expire on September 20, 1963.

Rev. James Staten
Leerue McDuffie
Nathaniel Wilkerson
Harry J. Sousley
Dr. Roger Stockton
Rev. Samuel G. Orlandi

SECTION 3. The members of the Bi-Racial Advisory Board shall serve without compensation and at the pleasure of the City Commission.

ADOPTED this the 4th day of June, 1963.

Mayor-Commissioner

ATTEST:

City Clerk

8954

FLORIDA

Mr. George Lewis II, P.O. Box 750, Tallahassee, Florida 32302. 224-2121 (Bus.) 385-1835 (Res.)

President Lewis State Bank, Tallahassee. Finance Committee Chairman, Suwannee River Area Council Boy Scouts of America, and past Council treasurer. Treasurer, Tallahassee Council for International Friendship. Past chairman, (Florida Branch) United World Federalists. Member, Tallahassee and Florida Councils on Human Relations.

Mrs. Mabel Norris Chesley, Associate Editor, Daytona Beach News-Journal, Daytona Beach, Florida. VA 3-2151 (Bus.) CL 5-4629 (Res.)

Associate editor, Daytona Beach News-Journal. President, Florida Council on Human Relations, and Daytona Beach Open Forum. Winner, Lovejoy Award for Courage in Journalism (for work in the field of race relations).

The Reverend Caxton Doggett, 504 South Lake, Lakeland, Florida 33801. MI 4-2906 (Bus.) NI 4-3623 (Res.)

Minister, Winter Park Methodist Church. President (two years) Florida Council on Human Relations, and Greater Miami Chapter of American Association for United Nations. Member, Committee of 100 in support of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., and of the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta, Georgia.

The Right Reverend Henry I. Louttit, P.O. Box 597, Winter Park, Florida 32790. MI 4-6581 (Bus.) MI 4-2439 (Res.)

Bishop of the Episcopal Church. Chairman, General Commission on Chaplains, Washington, D.C. Member, Florida Council on Human Relations, and the Division of Cultural and Racial Relations of the National Council of Churches.

The Honoarable Stanley Milledge, 601 Flagler Building, 111 Northeast First Street, Miami 32, Florida. 373-2137 (Bus.)

Retired Circuit Judge (Florida) and professor of law. President, Dade County Bar Association (1941-42). States attorney 11th Judicial Circuit of Florida (1943-45). Circuit Judge (1945-58).

Mr. James E. Workman, Jr., 117 Federal Building, Jacksonville 32201. EL 4-7111 ext. 420 (Bus.) EV 7-1468 (Res.)

Postmaster for the city of Jacksonville. Active in the Chamber of Commerce activities.

Race Strife Split Savannah

By David Barnett

North American Newspaper Alliance

Mayor Malcolm Maclean sits in his second-floor office of Savannah's 58-year-old city hall.

In 90-degree heat across the street, some 100 Negroes stand in single file in the shade of the custom house singing, "Which Side Are You On?" with the lilt and rhythm of gospel chanters. Most of them are teenagers.

There is an air of futility in the city and in the mayor's office.

"All we want is peace," he says. "This city knows the winds of change are blowing throughout the world. We've been doing our best to meet the justifiable Negro claims. This isn't Birmingham."

The first Negroes joined the Savannah police department in 1947. There are now 22 on a force of some 165. The first Negro policeman started work in Jackson, Miss., last Friday.

There are six Negroes on the 150-man fire department in Savannah. Buses were desegregated years ago. The municipal golf course was integrated in January 1961, the library the following June. Tennis courts and park playgrounds are integrated. In July 1961, lunch counters in department stores were desegregated.

Negroes serve on seven of the city boards. The city has a modern type of government: a city manager with a mayor and council.

The area has a population of about 150,000, one-third Negro. Some 13,000 Negroes are registered to vote; but less than 6,000 actually go to the polls. The total vote in the area rarely goes above 20,000.

Maclean, a 45-year-old Yale man who went to Harvard Law School, was elected with the help of the Negro voters.

In the past three years, however, the "white power structure" in Savannah has come to respect Negro economic power even more than Negro voting power.

Sparked by students at Savannah State College, a Negro state institution that is the only four-year college in the city, the Negroes have maintained an economic boycott against downtown stores that have refused to hire Negroes or to serve Negroes at their lunch counters.

Businessmen estimate that the boycott cut business in the heart of the city some 30 per cent.

Most of the advancement in the Negro situation in Savannah during those years was accomplished by economic pressure and negotiations. The Negro community was represented by the NAACP.

Three weeks ago, a campaign of demonstrations and picketing started in an attempt to force desegregation of restaurants, motels, hotels and theaters.

Leadership of the "non-violent" movement was in the hands of Hosea Williams, a chemist who works for the U.S. Department of Agriculture station near here, head of the Chatham County Crusade for Voters, and a member of Dr. Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference. His first assistant is a 19-year-old student, Benjamin Van Clarke.

Like most other municipalities, Savannah has an ordinance requiring parade permits. Unlike authorities in some other Deep South cities, the Savannah council has never tried to apply the ordinance to the Negro demonstrations.

During the first two weeks of demonstrations, Williams and the city authorities worked closely to prevent violence.

In mass meeting after meeting, Williams told his followers: "One silly Negro who hits a white man can set us back 20 years in our efforts."

But there was another side. The demonstrators had to be protected against the white hooligans.

Usually, Williams would inform Mayor Maclean of the day's schedule of demonstrations. The mayor, councilmen and police were on the spot to keep order.

For a while, it looked as though the Negroes would gain some objectives without violence or vandalism.

The Savannah Chamber of Commerce, with some 1,500 all-white members, recommended desegregation of all business firms "soliciting business from the public." Only 12 members resigned.

An agreement to desegregate theaters was patched together. The next day, in a reaction to threatening phone calls, the owner of three of the movie houses, pulled out of the agreement. The whole plan fell through.

As frustration on both sides mounted, cooperation ceased. Williams threatened to fill the jails.

At one night demonstration, Police Chief Sidney B. Barnes Jr. asked Clarke to move his followers.

Clarke spoke to the meeting: "I will leave, but those who wish to stay may stay if you think you have done nothing wrong." Thirty-two were jailed.

At another Mayor Maclean appealed to Williams:

"All you have to do is take your people off this property."

Williams replied: "You've got to understand."

Two weeks ago, a group of Negroes at the police station began throwing bricks and bottles at the police as demonstrators were being brought in. The police, under continual pressure to "get tough," used tear gas.

Bands of Negroes roamed the streets until dawn, breaking store windows. Four white men were injured.

Williams contends the damage was not done by his followers. Mayor Maclean concedes that hooligans of both races will join large night-time demonstrations and pleads with the Negro leaders to desist.

The Chamber of Commerce interim committee to deal with the integration crisis has been disbanded.

Chamber Executive director Irving Metz says Negro leadership is so fragmented there is nobody to negotiate with.

Pressure from the anti-integration whites has taken the form primarily of telephone campaigns threatening businessmen who appear to be wavering in favor of granting some demands. One argument is that the Negro campaign is being financed by the Communists.

Mayor Maclean says this is nonsense. Jailed demonstrators post a $100 bond but, Maclean explained, these are realty bonds.

He noted that one piece of Negro-owned posted property was worth at least $50,000, which would handle 500 jailings.

Direct economic reprisals against the Negro demonstrators are almost impossible.

The major employers of Negroes in the city are the industrial plants, such as the Union Bag, Hunter Field, now a MATS installation, and the stevedoring operators on the city's docks. As one city official put it:

"None of these could care less whether or not their employees got involved in the demonstrations."

But the plea to the white businessmen—"Don't give in to mob pressure and give up your private property rights"—has made some progress.

The situation has settled down to this kind of conflict: The theaters, motels and hotels will do nothing until the restaurants integrate.

As the mayor put it:

"Everybody is ready but nobody will be first."

Virginian Pilot
Norfolk, Virginia
Date: 6/30/63

CITY OF ATLANTA

GA.

IVAN ALLEN, JR.
MAYOR

October 3, 1963

Hon. Arthur L. Selland, Mayor
City of Fresno
U. S. Conference of Mayors
1707 H. Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mayor Selland:

I believe your inquiry of September 30th regarding human relations committees can best be answered by the attached testimony which Mayor Allen presented to the Senate Commerce Committee.

It is a very comprehensive synopsis of what has been done in Atlanta.

Sincerely yours,

Ann Drummond

Ann Drummond,
Executive Secretary

AD/br

Enclosure

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STATEMENT

by

IVAN ALLEN, JR.

MAYOR OF ATLANTA, GA.

BEFORE

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

REGARDING

S. 1732

BILL TO ELIMINATE DISCRIMINATION IN PUBLIC

ACCOMMODATIONS AFFECTING

INTERSTATE COMMERCE

July 26, 1963

STATEMENT BY IVAN ALLEN, JR.
MAYOR OF ATLANTA July 26, 1963

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Senate Commerce Committee:

I am honored to appear before your Committee.

At the beginning I would like to make it clear that I feel qualified to speak on the subject under discussion which is the elimination of racial discrimination, on what I have learned from personal experience and observation in my home city of Atlanta, Georgia. As perceptive men of wide experience I feel confident that you will agree with me that this is as serious a basic problem in the North, East and West as it is in the South.

It must be defined as an all-American problem, which requires an all-American solution based on local thought, local action and local cooperation.

The 500,000 people who live within our city limits consist of 300,000 white citizens and slightly more than 200,000 Negro citizens. That makes the population of Atlanta 60 percent white, 40 percent Negro.

That 60 - 40 percentage emphasizes how essential it is for the people of Atlanta, on their local level, to solve the problem of racial discrimination in order to make Atlanta a better place in which to live.

Elimination of racial descrimination is no far off philosophical theory to the more than one million people who live in and around Atlanta. The problem is part and parcel of our daily lives. Its solution must be studied and worked out on our homefront.

As the mayor of the Southeast's largest city, I can say to you out of first hand experience and first hand knowledge that nowhere does the problem of eliminating discrimination between the races strike so closely home as it does to the local elected public official. He is the man who cannot pass the buck.

From this viewpoint, I speak of the problem as having been brought into sharp focus by decisions of the Supreme Court of the

United States and then generally ignored by the Presidents and Congresses of the United States. Like a foundling baby, this awesome problem has been left on the doorsteps of local governments throughout the nation.

Now to take up specifics. You gentlemen invited me to tell you how Atlanta has achieved a considerable measure of comparative success in dealing with racial discrimination.

It is true that Atlanta has achieved success in eliminating discrimination in areas where some other cities have failed, but we do not boast of our success. Instead of boasting, we say with the humility of those who believe in reality that we have achieved our measure of success only because we looked facts in the face and accepted the Supreme Court's decisions as inevitable and as the law of our land. Having embraced realism in general, we then set out to solve specific problems by local cooperation between people of good will and good sense representing both races.

In attacking the specific problems, we accepted the basic truth that the solutions which we sought to achieve in every instance granted to our Negro citizens rights which white American citizens and businesses previously had reserved to themselves as special privileges.

These special privileges long had been propped up by a multitude of local ordinances and statewide laws which had upheld racial segregation in almost every conceivable form.

In Atlanta we had plenty of the props of prejudice to contend with when we set out to solve our specific problems of discrimination. In attacking these problems, I want to emphasize that in not one single instance have we retained or enhanced the privileges of segregation.

It has been a long, exhausting and often discouraging process and the end is far from being in sight.

In the 1950's Atlanta made a significant start with a series of reasonable eliminations of discrimination such as on golf courses and public transportation. We began to become somewhat conditioned for more extensive and definitive action, which has been taking place in the 1960's.

During the past two and a half years, Atlanta has taken the following major steps to eliminate racial discrimination:

1. In September, 1961, we began removing discrimination in public schools in response to a court order.

2. In October, 1961, lunch counters in department and variety stores abolished discrimination by voluntary action.

3. On January 1, 1962 Atlanta city facilities were freed from discrimination by voluntary action of municipal officials.

4. In March, 1962 downtown and arts theatres, of their own volition, abolished discrimination in seating.

5. On January 1, 1963, the city voluntarily abolished separate employment listings for whites and Negroes.

6. In March, 1963 the city employed Negro firemen. It long ago employed Negro policemen.

7. In May of 1963 the Atlanta Real Estate Board (white) and the Empire Real Estate Board (Negro) issued a Statement of Purposes, calling for ethical handling of real estate transactions in controversial areas.

8. In June, 1963, the city government opened all municipal swimming pools on a desegregated basis. This was voluntary action to comply with a court order.

9. Also in June, 1963, 18 hotels and motels, representing the leading places of public accommodations in the city, voluntarily removed all segregation for conventions.

10. Again, in June, 1963 more than 30 of the city's leading restaurants, of their own volition, abolished segregation in their facilities.

You can readily see that Atlanta's steps have been taken in some instances in compliance with court decisions, and in other instances the steps have been voluntary prior to any court action. In each instance the action has resulted in white citizens relinquishing special privileges which they had enjoyed under the practices of racial discrimination. Each action also has resulted in the Negro citizen being given rights which all others previously had enjoyed and which he has been denied.

As I mentioned at the beginning, Atlanta has achieved only

a measure of success. I think it would assist you in understanding this if I explained how limited so far has been this transition from the old segregated society of generations past, and also how limited so far has been the participation of the Negro citizens.

Significant as is the voluntary elimination of discrimination in our leading restaurants, it affects so far only a small percentage of the hundreds of eating places in our city.

And participation by Negroes so far has been very slight. For example, one of Atlanta's topmost restaurants served only 16 out of Atlanta's 200,000 Negro citizens during the first week of freedom from discrimination.

The plan for eliminating discrimination in hotels as yet takes care only of convention delegates. Although prominent Negroes have been accepted as guests in several Atlanta hotels, the Negro citizens, as a whole, seldom appear at Atlanta hotels.

Underlying all the emotions of the situation, is the matter of economics. It should be remembered that the right to use a facility does not mean that it will be used or misused by any group, especially the groups in the lower economic status.

The statements I have given you cover the actual progress made by Atlanta toward total elimination of discrimination.

Now I would like to submit my personal reasons why I think Atlanta has resolved some of these problems while in other cities, solutions have seemed impossible and strife and conflict have resulted.

As an illustration, I would like to describe a recent visit of an official delegation from a great Eastern city which has a Negro population of over 600,000 consisting of in excess of 20% of its whole population.

The members of this delegation at first simply did not understand and would hardly believe that the business, civic and political interests of Atlanta had intently concerned themselves with the Negro population. I still do not believe that they are convinced that all of our civic bodies backed by the public interest and supported by the City Government have daily concerned themselves with an effort to solve our gravest problem -- which is relations between our races. Gentlemen, Atlanta has not swept this

question under the rug at any point. Step by step - sometimes under Court order - sometimes voluntarily moving ahead of pressures - sometimes adroitly - and many times clumsily - we have tried to find a solution to each specific problem through an agreement between the affected white ownership and the Negro leadership.

To do this we have not appointed a huge general bi-racial committee which too often merely becomes a burial place for unsolved problems. By contrast, each time a specific problem has come into focus, we have appointed the people involved to work out the solution . . . Theatre owners to work with the top Negro leaders . . . or hotel owners to work with the top leadership. . . or certain restaurant owners who of their own volition dealt with top Negro leadership. By developing the lines of communication and respectability, we have been able to reach amicable solutions.

Atlanta is the world's center of Negro higher education. There are six great Negro universities and colleges located inside our city limits. Because of this, a great number of intelligent, well-educated Negro citizens have chosen to remain in our city. As a result of their education, they have had the ability to develop a prosperous Negro business community. In Atlanta it consists of financial institutions like banks - building and loan associations - life insurance companies - chain drug stores - real estate dealers. In fact, they have developed business organizations, I believe, in almost every line of acknowledged American business. There are also many Negro professional men.

Then there is another powerful factor working in the behalf of good racial relations in our city. We have news media, both white and Negro, whose leaders strongly believe and put into practice the great truth that responsibility of the press (and by this I mean radio and television as well as the written press) is inseparable from freedom of the press.

The leadership of our written, spoken and televised news media join with the business and government leadership, both white and Negro, in working to solve our problems.

We are fortunate that we have one of the world famous editorial spokesmen for reason and moderation on one of our white newspapers, along with other editors and many reporters who stress significance rather than sensation in the reporting and interpretation of what happens in our city.

And we are fortunate in having a strong Negro daily newspaper, The Atlanta Daily World, and a vigorous Negro weekly, The Atlanta Inquirer.

The Atlanta Daily World is owned by a prominent Negro family - the Scott family - which owns and operates a number of other newspapers.

The sturdy voices of the Atlanta Daily World and the Atlanta Inquirer, backed by the support of the educational, business and religious community, reach out to our Negro citizens. They speak to them with factual information upon which they can rely. They express opinions and interpretations in which they can have faith.

As I see it, our Negro leadership in Atlanta is responsible and constructive. I am sure that our Negro leadership is as desirous of obtaining additional civic and economic and personal rights as is any American citizen. But by constructive I mean to define Atlanta's Negro leadership as being realistic - as recognizing that it is more important to obtain the rights they seek than it is to stir up demonstrations. So it is to the constructive means by which these rights can be obtained that our Negro leaders constantly address themselves. They are interested in results instead of rhetoric. They reach for lasting goals instead of grabbing for momentary publicity. They are realists, not rabble rousers. Along with integration they want integrity.

I do not believe that any sincere American citizen desires to see the rights of private business restricted by the Federal Government unless such restriction is absolutely necessary for the welfare of the people of this country.

On the other hand, following the line of thought of the decisions of the Federal Courts in the past 15 years, I am not convinced that current rulings of the Courts would grant to American business the privilege of discrimination by race in the selection of its customers.

Here again we get into the area of what is right and what is best for the people of this country. If the privilege of selection based on race and color should be granted then would we be giving to business the right to set up a segregated economy? . . . And if so, how fast would this right be utilized by the Nation's people? . . . And how soon would we again be going through the old turmoil of riots, strife, demonstrations, boycotts, picketing?

Are we going to say that it is all right for the Negro citizen to go into the bank of Main street to deposit his earnings or borrow money, then to go the department store to buy what he needs, to go to the supermarket to purchase food for his family, and so on along Main street until he comes to a restaurant or a hotel -- In all these other business places he is treated just like any other customer -- But when he comes to the restaurant or the hotel, are we going to say that it is right and legal for the operators of these businesses, merely as a matter of convenience, to insist that the Negro's citizenship be changed and that, as a second class citizen, he is to be refused service? I submit that it is not right to allow an American's citizenship to be changed merely as a matter of convenience.

If the Congress should fail to clarify the issue at the present time, then by inference it would be saying that you could begin discrimination under the guise of private business. I do not believe that this is what the Supreme Court has intended with its decisions. I do not believe that this is the intent of Congress or the people of this country.

I am not a lawyer, Senators. I am not sure I clearly understand all of the testimony involving various amendments to the Constitution and the Commerce clause which has been given to this Committee. I have a fundamental respect for the Constitution of the United States. Under this Constitution we have always been able to do what is best for all of the people of this country. I beg of you not to let this issue of discrimination drown in legalistic waters. I am firmly convinced that the Supreme Court insists that the same fundamental rights must be held by every American citizen.

Atlanta is a case that proves that the problem of discrimination can be solved to some extent . . . and I use this "some extent" cautiously . . . as we certainly have not solved all of the problems; but we have met them in a number of areas. This can be done locally, voluntarily, and by private business itself!

On the other hand, there are hundreds of communities and cities, certainly throughout the nation that have not ever addressed themselves to the issue. Whereas, others have flagrantly ignored the demand, and today, stand in all defiance to any change.

The Congress of the United States is now confronted with a grave decision. Shall you pass a public accommodation bill that

forces this issue? Or, shall you create another round of disputes over segregation by refusing to pass such legislation?

Surely, the Congress realizes that after having failed to take any definite action on this subject in the last ten years, to fail to pass this bill would amount to an endorsement of private business setting up an entirely new status of discrimination throughout the nation. Cities like Atlanta might slip backwards. Hotels and restaurants that have already taken this issue upon themselves and opened their doors might find it convenient to go back to the old status. Failure by Congress to take definite action at this time is by inference an endorsement of the right of private business to practice racial discrimination and, in my opinion, would start the same old round of squabbles and demonstrations that we have had in the past.

Gentlemen, if I had your problem armed with the local experience I have had, I would pass a public accommodation bill. Such a bill, however, should provide an opportunity for each local government first to meet this problem and attempt to solve it on a local, voluntary basis, with each business making its own decision. I realize that it is quite easy to ask you to give an opportunity to each businessman in each city to make his decision and to accomplish such an objective . . . but it is extremely difficult to legislate such a problem.

What I am trying to say is that the pupil placement plan, which has been widely used in the South, provided a time table approved by the Federal courts which helped in getting over troubled water of elimination of discrimination in public schools. It seems to me that cities working with private business institutions could now move into the same area and that the federal government legislation should be based on the idea that those businesses have a reasonable time to accomplish such an act.

I think a public accommodation law now should stand only as the last resort to assure that discrimination is eliminated, but that such a law would grant a reasonable time for cities and businesses to carry out this function before federal intervention.

It might even be necessary that the time factor be made more lenient in favor of smaller cities and communities, for we all know that large metropolitan areas have the capability of adjusting to changes more rapidly than smaller communities.

Perhaps this, too, should be given consideration in your legislation. But the point I want to emphasize again is that now is the time for legislative action. We cannot dodge the issue. We cannot look back over our shoulders or turn the clock back to the 1860's. We must take action now to assure a greater future for our citizens and our country.

A hundred years ago the abolishment of slavery won the United States the acclaim of the whole world when it made every American free in theory.

Now the elimination of segregation, which is slavery's step-child, is a challenge to all of us to make every American free in fact as well as in theory - and again to establish our nation as the true champion of the free world.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I want to thank you for the opportunity of telling you about Atlanta's efforts to provide equality of citizenship to all within its borders.

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

Atlanta Constitution 4-21-64

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
4-21-64

There Are Others...

Yes, there are others...

who, like yourself, share a compassionate concern for the right of every human being to live, to work, and to mature in a community that makes its goods, services and opportunities for growth available to all its citizens.

There are others...

who believe, as you do, that Atlanta will reassert her leadership role . . . and that we will achieve positive human relations goals because these goals are *right*, because they are needed, because they are implicit in the word "American."

There are others...

who want, as you do, to help Atlanta attain equal opportunities for all in the specific areas of education, employment, health, housing and public services . . . and who realize that a supporting climate of opinion is vital to their achievement.

Join your own personal good will and desire to act with that of other women and women's organizations . . . come join hands in

PARTNERS FOR PROGRESS

41 Exchange Place, S.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30303 • Room 503 • Telephone 523-0347

—A coordinating effort by Atlanta women of all faiths and fifteen key women's organizations.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Mrs. Edward M. Vinson, Chairman • Mrs. George J. Gunning • Mrs. H. Cooke Hamilton • Mrs. Sidney Q. Janus, Mrs. Fred W. Patterson, Vice Chairmen • Mrs. Hamilton Lokey, Secretary • Mrs. J. R. Wilson Sr., Treasurer • Mrs. Cecil Alexander • Mrs. Edward Askren • Mrs. Dan Burge • Mrs. Donald Ross Green • Mrs. DeJongh Franklin • Mrs. David Neiman • Mrs. Brittain Pendergrast • Mrs. Harry Richardson

TO: PARTNERS FOR PROGRESS
P. O. Box 15238
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Yes, I share your concerns and would like to know more about Partners for Progress.

Name: _____

Address: _____ **Zone** _____

Telephone: _____

GA

Partners for Progress ATLANTA Notes

Judy Neiman: Stations not willing to do spots on Pub. Acc. before bill passes.

4-8-64 Telephone

After bill, public service spots will be given

CE 7-0209

NBC outlet (Ch. 2) will do brotherhood bit.

NBC outlet going to do something on Bill itself-
1) Want to interview Attorney General in D.C.
or 2) Humphry-Russell debate

WAGA CBS (Ch 5) owned Storey Broadcast Co., concerning Spots after bill only;
Dale Clark Show (Panel) will carry interpretive job on bill in May; will call Clark 27 April to confirm this.

Will follow them on radio;

ALBANY

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RECEIVED MAR - 9 1964

file

U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

Special Survey

Human Relations Committees

Does your community have a human relations committee? No

What is its official name?

When was the Committee established?

Is the Committee bi-racial?

Who appointed the Committee?

Did the City Council concur?

Did the City Council appropriate funds?

What was the charge to the Committee? (If possible, attach copy.)

(If appropriate, please attach a copy of any Council resolution or ordinance.)

How many members?

(Please attach a list of Committee members with their race and occupation noted.)

Briefly describe problems or issues that have been considered by the Committee.

Briefly summarize any recommendations made by the Committee.

(Please attach any public reports.)

Briefly describe any actions resulting from the Committee's recommendations.

How often does the Committee meet?

Does the Committee have any staff assistance?

Part time _____ Full time _____ None _____

Addotional comments: _____

City: Albany, Georgia

Name of official preparing Report: S. A. Roos

Please return to: U.S. Conference of Mayors
1707 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

SAVANNAH, GA

RECEIVED MAR 10

U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

Special Survey

Human Relations Committees

Does your community have a human relations committee? Yes

What is its official name? Committee of 100

When was the Committee established? This is the third Committee of this type established here. First in 1957, 2nd 1960, 3rd 1963

Is the Committee bi-racial? Not this one, but first two were.

Who appointed the Committee? Local business men.

Did the City Council concur? Yes

Did the City Council appropriate funds? None needed.

What was the charge to the Committee? (If possible, attach copy.)
To bring racial tranquility.

(If appropriate, please attach a copy of any Council resolution or ordinance.)

How many members? 100

(Please attach a list of Committee members with their race and occupation noted.)

Briefly describe problems or issues that have been considered by the Committee.
Desegregation of Hotels, Motels, Movies, Restaurants, Bowling alleys, Taxis, & employment opportunities.

Briefly summarize any recommendations made by the Committee.

(Please attach any public reports.)

Briefly describe any actions resulting from the Committee's recommendations.
Desegregation of Hotel, Motels, Movies & enlarging of employment opportunities.

How often does the Committee meet? → At call of Chairman.

Does the Committee have any staff assistance?

Part time _____ Full time _____ None ✓

Addotional comments: _____

City: Savannah, Ga

Name of official preparing Report: M Mullen, Mayor

Please return to: U.S.Conference of Mayors
1707 H Street,N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

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CITY SAVANNAH, GA.

Coordinating Responsibility

1. Biracial Committee Members

COMMITTEE OF 100 (Third committee of this type; first two were bi-racial, this one NOT)

No names available

2. Other Key People (Including Mayor)

Mayor Malcolm Maclean

(Other names attached)

3. Local Associations (Including officers)

Chatham County Hotel and Motel Assn. -- Walter A. Henkel, Chairman
Manger Hotel
Bull and Congress Streets

4. Newspapers (Including Editors)

News (m) - Henry L. Schulte, Jr., Exec. Ed. of News-Press

Press (e) - John L. Sutlive, Editor

5. Colleges & Universities (Including Presidents & Trustees)

Savannah State (N) - William K. Payne, Pres.

6. Other Information or Attachments

Virginian-Pilot - 6/30/63

SAVANNAH:

Most helpful in bringing about desegregation:

James Lientz, Vice President
Union Bag Paper Corporation

Monsignor John D. Toomey, Rector
St. James Roman Catholic Church

Henry Goldberg, President
Levey's of Savannah

George Patterson, President
Liberty National Bank

John Pidcock, President
Savannah Gas Company

L. C. McClurkin, President
Savannah Electric and Power Company

H. J. Harrison, Exec. Vice President
Citizens and Southern National Bank

A. Pratt Adams, Jr., Esq.
Adams, Adams, & Brennan (Mr. Adams was largely responsible for getting the movie houses.)

Walter A. Henkel, Gen. Manager
Manger Hotel and Manger Towne & Country Motor Lodge
Savannah
Chairman of the newly formed Hotel-Motel Association of Chatham County.

SAVANNAH

Levys
Belks
Websters
Woolworth
J. C. Penney, R. F. Laney, Mgr.
Hogans
Kress
Fines
Morris Levy
Lerner
Grants
H. L.Green
The Hub
Alan Barry
Town and Country

Colleges:

Armstrong College of Savannah, state owned, co-ed, 1,087 students.
Savannah State of College, publicly controlled, co-ed, 1,126 students.

Major Industries	# Emp.
American Cyanimid Pigments Div. (PFP)	400
Borden Co.	100
Diamond Mfg. Co.	300- 400
Georgia Pacific Co. - Harwood Plywood Div.	500-1000
Great Dane Trailers, Inc.	400- 500
Mutual Mfg. Co. (funeral suppliers)	over 3000
National Gypsum Co.	300
Savannah Marine and Foundry Co.	500-1000
Savannah Sugar Refining Corp.	500-1000
Union Bag-Camp Co.	over 3000
Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co.	300- 400

The Reverend James L. Hooten, Sr., 110 Harlan Drive, Savannah, Georgia 31406. 236-8271 (Bus.) EL 5-7296 (Res.)

Minister, First Christian Church. Member, board of directors of HOPE, Inc. (Atlanta). President, General Board, Christian Churches of Georgia, Inc. Member, S vannah Ministerial Association.

Dr. Guy H. Wells, Statesboro, Georgia 30458. PO 4-3241 (Bus. & Res.)

Retired president, Georgia State College for Women and Georgia Southern College, and former president, Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Consultant, U.S. Office of Education, ICA and educational consultant with Gen. Clay (1948) Germany, Point IV Program (1953-54) Libya, North Africa.

VALDOSTA, GA.

U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

Special Survey

Human Relations Committees

RECEIVED MAR 11 1964

Does your community have a human relations committee? Yes

What is its official name? Valdosta Bi-Racial Committee

When was the Committee established? Sept. 1963

Is the Committee bi-racial? Yes

Who appointed the Committee? Mayor

Did the City Council concur? Yes

Did the City Council appropriate funds? No

What was the charge to the Committee? (If possible, attach copy.)
To study inter-racial and bi-racial problems and programs for advancement of

(If appropriate, please attach a copy of any Council resolution or ordinance.)
relations. Liaison between city government and business groups.

How many members? 24

(Please attach a list of Committee members with their race and occupation noted.)

Briefly describe problems or issues that have been considered by the Committee. Employment opportunities - educational opportunities.

Briefly summarize any recommendations made by the Committee.
None made as yet

(Please attach any public reports.)

Briefly describe any actions resulting from the Committee's recommendations. Meetings with industrial and business firms regarding employment. Some industrial firms have broadened employment practices to include Negroes.

How often does the Committee meet? Irregularly - as desired

Does the Committee have any staff assistance? No

Part time _____ Full time _____ None _____

Addotional comments: _____

City: Valdosta, Georgia

Name of official preparing Report:
B. Harold Farmer, City Manager

Please return to: U.S.Conference of Mayors
1707 H Street,N.W., Washington D.C. 20006

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CITY OF BRUNSWICK

BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA

March 13, 1964

yes

COMMISSIONERS
JOSEPH B. MERCER, M.D., MAYOR
HARRY D. LONG, PRO TEM
W. H. SIGMAN
CLYDE A. TAYLOR
WILLIE H. WATSON

H. B. LOVVORN
CITY MANAGER

B. N. NIGHTINGALE
CITY ATTORNEY

RECEIVED MAR 19 1964

Mr. John J. Gunther
Executive Director
U. S. and Conference of Mayors
1707 "H" Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mr. Gunther:

In reply to your request for information about human relations' committees in Brunswick, Georgia, the following information is submitted:

The Brunswick-Glynn County Bi-racial Committee was established under the auspices of the local Chamber of Commerce in the early part of 1960. The Chamber of Commerce named the committee membership and the City of Brunswick unofficially approved the establishment of the committee. At the time of its organization the committee was charged with the duty of serving as a clearing house for information on race relations in our community. The committee has made recommendations for the solution of immediate racial problems. The recommendations have been implemented with some degree of success.

The committee is composed of ten members, five Negro members and five white members. The Negro members are as follows:

J. P. Atkinson, a retired postman.
T. P. Martin, Episcopal minister.
Thomas P. Williams, school principal.
James Stephens, postal worker.
R. B. Butts, mortician.

The white membership has changed from time to time and is composed as follows:

The Mayor of the City of Brunswick, Georgia.
Chairman of the County Commission or his representative.
President Brunswick-Glynn County Chamber of Commerce.
President Retail Merchant Association.
A local banker.
A representative of the local real estate group.

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Mr. John J. Gunther
Executive Director
U. S. and Conference of Mayors
1707 "H" Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

The committee has considered and made recommendations on the following racial matters:

1. Desegregation of lunch counters.
2. Employment of Negro Policemen.
3. A program for desegregation of public parks.
4. A program of training qualified Negro applicants for positions in food markets.
5. A program for the beginning of integrating the public school system starting with the last two years of high school.

The committee meets monthly or more often if necessary; the meetings are not open to the public and news releases are forbidden. The committee does not have staff assistance.

As Mayor Mercer stated to you over the telephone a few days ago we are not interested in any publicity whatsoever concerning any success that the citizens of Brunswick may have had in the past in the field of race relations. We do not object to the information contained in this report being used as statistical information. We do request that the report not be given to any news media whatsoever.

Yours very truly,

H. B. Lovvorn
City Manager

HBL:lvb

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Ga. Council on Human Relations

Augusta

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Father J.W. Morris - 1115 - 12th Street - Augusta Georgia

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

4. General attitude of:

City officials unfavorable

Press unfavorable

Business leadership ??

Church leaders unfavorable

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Woolworth
W. L. Green
Kress

Restaurants

Savain's Airport
Bus Station
Trailway
Greyhound
Fort Gordon

Hotels - Motels

Town House Limited basis

Theatres

Miller
Modjeska
Majestic

Municipal facilities

City Auditorium

Schools

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

b) Names of members

would rather not be identified.

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

Some Hotels - Motels - Restaurants

Augusta

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Mr Maurice Sternberg
Mrs Frank Anderson

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

League of Women Voters - good - (has Negro members)
B'nai B'rith
H. R. Council
A. A. U. W. -
Knights of Columbus

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II. - Roy Harris -

7r Miss Johnny Hilburn
Fugua - Chairman of democratic party will help

4. General attitude of:

City officials
Fair

Press
Poor

Business leadership
?

Church leaders
Poor

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Yes but not used

Restaurants

No

Hotels - Motels

Partial - at leading hotel - Augusta Town House Motel (Old Richmond Hotel)

Theatres

Open Jan 1964

Municipal facilities

Parks - open
Buses - desegr
Library - -
Municipal Auditorium

Schools

No —

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

Yes —

b) Names of members

Rev C. A. Hamilton - is a Negro member
Tabernacle Baptist Church —

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

9

1

GEORGIA

Mr. Sylvan H. Meyer, The Daily Times, Gainesville, Georgia 30501. LE 2-6211 (Bus.) LE 2-2078 (Res.)

Editor, The Daily Times. Member, American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Mr. L.D. Milton, Citizens Trust Company, Atlanta, Georgia 30303. 524-0614 (Bus.) 794-1078 (Res.)

President, Citizens Trust Company. Director, Southern Regional Council.

Mr. James S. Childers, Tupper & Love, Inc., 3030 Peachtree Road, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30305. CE 7-4006 (Bus.) GL 7-9026 (Res.)

Publisher and writer, Tupper & Love, Inc. Former college professor at Birmingham Southern. Newspaper columnist, Birmingham News. Newspaper editor, (Atlanta Journal 1953-57). Author of numerous books. Traveler, writing and living in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, and in Australia (ten years).

The Reverend Charles S. Hamilton, 1223 Gwinnett Street, Augusta, Georgia 30901. 724-1230 (Bus.) 724-8303 (Res.)

Minister, Tabernacle Baptist Church. Former president, Augusta chapter, NAACP. Member, various committees appointed by the Mayor of Augusta to work in the area of race relations.

Miss Johnnie Hilbun, 922 S.F.C. Building, Augusta, Georgia. 722-7142 (Bus.) 722-8427 (Res.)

Insurance counselor for Mutual of New York. Former teacher. Member, Business & Professional Women's Club. Past State vice president, League of Women Voters. Past president, State of Georgia League Quota Club International. Past District Governor (8th District) Girl Scouts of America. Served on local boards of Chamber of Commerce (Women's Division), Mental Health Association, and Council of Human Relations.

CITY COLUMBUS, GEORGIA

Coordinating Responsibility _____

1. Biracial Committee Members

ADVISORY BI-RACIAL COMMITTEE:

John D. Abernathy (W)
The Rev. Bruce Newsome (W)
The Rev. Byram H. Glaze (W)
Tom Fowler (W)
Luke Teasley (W)
W. C. Barlow (W)
J. R. Estes (W)
Emmett Cartledge (W)
G. T. Slocumb (W)
J. C. Rowe (W)
Robert Lewis (W)
Dayton Preston (W)
Harry Thomason (W)
Floyd Mitchell (W)
Albert Stubbs (W)
A. J. McClung (N)
Gordon Kitchens (N)
The Rev. T. G. Blue (N)
Fred D. Franklin (N)
The Rev. W. J. Reynolds (N)
C. B. Marshall (N)
Dr. Robert White (N)
Mrs. Margaret Belcher (N)
Dr. Clarence Jackson (N)

2. Other Key People (Including Mayor)

Mayor Steve Knight

3. Local Associations (Including officers)

Chamber of Commerce, 13th Avenue - Tom Moore, Chairman

4. Newspapers (Including Editors)

Enguirer (m) - M. R. Ashworth, Publisher
Edge R. Reid, Editor
Ledger (e) - Carlton M. Johnson, Editor
Ledger-Enquirer (S)

5. Colleges & Universities (Including Presidents & Trustees)

--

6. Other Information or Attachments

--

Columbus -

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Brad Ansley - V.P. R.C. Cola
Rabbi Alfred Goodman

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Chamber of Commerce has been very good —

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

Very Active John Birch Society.

4. General attitude of:

City officials
poor

Press
poor

Business leadership
poor

Church leaders
very poor

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

all but Kirven's dept. store

Restaurants

None

Hotels - Motels

None

Theatres

all(?) Open

Municipal facilities

Buses - desegr -

Schools

Sept. 1 all 12th grade -

W of Fa extension open

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

appointed by mayor - Sept 1963

b) Names of members

15 white - 10 Negro -

Mr A.J. McClung is one Negro

group very ineffective -

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

9

1

Macon

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Ed Wilson, Mercer University - Former Mayor
Joe Hendricks. " " - Council on Human Relations -
Rev. Walter Moore - Vineville Baptist Church -
Rev. Hastings - Episcopal Church

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Human Relations Council
League of Women Voters -

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

4. General attitude of:

City officials - segregationist -

Press good

Business leadership
Retail merchants good
Buses - dealy

Church leaders
poor

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

~~all~~ open
Some or all open

Restaurants

None

Hotels - Motels

None

Theatres

None (?)

Municipal facilities

Parks - open
golf courses "

Schools

No -

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

no

b) Names of members

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

S & S Cafeteria probably the worst —

Locally owned —

Americus -

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Atty Warren Fortson is the only positive factor we have found here -

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

None -

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

They don't need an organization - It is 99% total -

4. General attitude of:

City officials
Rotten

Press
Rotten

Business leadership
Rotten

Church leaders
Epis & Catholic good -

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

No

Restaurants

No

Hotels - Motels

No

Theatres

No

Municipal facilities

No

Schools

No

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

No

b) Names of members

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

All

Athens

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Judge Jim Barrow -
Catholic Priests - Father Mulroy -

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

KKK very strong -
Tom W Hicks president -
- lives at Crawford, Ga - has office in Athens

4. General attitude of:

City officials	Press
Fair	Poor
Business leadership	**Church leaders**
Poor	Poor

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Some

Restaurants

Some

Key & America Motel

Hotels - Motels

None

Theatres

Some

Municipal facilities

Schools

Grade schools -
& High school -
& University.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

b) Names of members

A feeble attempt at appointing some kind of a committee - Does not meet -

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

Picketing of Varsity for some time - Owned by Atlanta Varsity

Rome —

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Don't trust Carl Collins at Chamber of Commerce —
Victor Yeargen - white business
Ellis Hale - " "
Rev Gow - Presbyterian
Hancock - on City Commission

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

?

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

Active KKK
Active ~~Coun~~ White Citizens Council.
Tommy Dobson leader " "
Tommy Medlock Jr. " "

4. General attitude of:

City officials
Poor

Press
Poor

Business leadership
~~Poor~~ Fair

Church leaders
Good —

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

No

Restaurants

No

Hotels - Motels

No

Theatres

No

Municipal facilities

Parks

Buses - deseg

Library -

Municipal Auditorium

Schools

Trade School open

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

b) Names of members

Had an effective negotiating committee — appointed ?? not official - but met at City Hall —

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

Van Enloe's drug store counters have been the hold out —

Thomaston, Ga.

all addresses-
Thomaston, will reach them

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

(1) Mrs. Henry Strickland WTGR owner of Radio Station
(2) Mr. Wm Yelvin, operator Radio Sta WKTT.
(3) Mrs. John Gandrews - Hotel Simpson, Pres. WMCS of Methodist Church.

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Mrs. Irvin Hendricks, Log Town Rd. Yatesville, Ga. Pres. of Literary Club
Pres. Womans Aux. 1st Presbyterian Ch.
" Baptist missionary Society, 1st Baptist Ch

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

Leon Smith ~~owner~~ Thom Press -
John M. Gehrger, Judge of Dis. Court
Hon. Harvey Crawley, N. Center St. and every lawyer in Town.

4. General attitude of:

City officials
? ? ? ?

Press
antagonistic
Bitterly against
(Leon Smith is Editor)

Business leadership
? ? ? ? ?

Church leaders
Complacent
uninterested

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Restaurants

no desegregation in anything anywhere in town, or county

Hotels - Motels

Theatres

Municipal facilities

Schools

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee? No

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

b) Names of members

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

All

Even voting places are separate for Negro and White

U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

Special Survey

Human Relations Committees

Does your community have a human relations committee? Yes

What is its official name? Committee of 100

When was the Committee established? This is the third committee of this type established here. First in 1957, 2nd 1960, 3rd 1963

Is the Committee bi-racial? Not this one, but first two were.

Who appointed the Committee? Local business men.

Did the City Council concur? Yes

Did the City Council appropriate funds? None needed.

What was the charge to the Committee? (If possible, attach copy.)
To bring racial tranquility.

(If appropriate, please attach a copy of any Council resolution or ordinance.)

How many members? 100

(Please attach a list of Committee members with their race and occupation noted.)

Briefly describe problems or issues that have been considered by the Committee.
Desegregation of Hotels, Motels, Movies, Restaurants, Bowling alleys, Taxis, & employment opportunities.

Briefly summarize any recommendations made by the Committee.

(Please attach any public reports.)

Briefly describe any actions resulting from the Committee's recommendations.
Desegregation of Hotels, Motels, Movies & enlargement of employment opportunities.

How often does the Committee meet? At call of Chairman.

Does the Committee have any staff assistance?

Part time _____ Full time _____ None ✓

Addotional comments: _____

City: Savannah, Ga

Name of official preparing Report: M Mullen, Mayor

Please return to: U.S.Conference of Mayors
1307 H Street,N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

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ATLANTA

Northeast Plaza Shopping Center

J. C. Penney, A. H. Byington, Jr., Mgr.
Grants
Woolworth
Lerners
Fabric Shop
Kinneys
Bell Bros.

Stewart-Lakewood Shopping Center

J. C. Penney, M. R. Johndrow, Mgr.
Grants
Lerner
Butler Shoes
Lee's Men's Shop
Bell Shoes

Moreland Shopping Center

J. C. Penney, C. W. White, Mgr.
Grants
Kresge

Colleges:

Atlanta Art Institute, privately controlled, co-ed, 383 students.
Atlanta Law School, privately controlled, co-ed, 208 students.
Atlanta University, privately controlled, co-ed, 4,032 students.
Clark College, privately controlled, co-ed, 878 students.
Emory University, private Methodist Church, co-ed, 4,295 students.
Georgia Institute of Technology, state techn. college, co-ed, 5,747 students.
Interdenominational Theological Center, operated by A.M.E., C.M.E., Baptists, Methodists, co-ed, 115 students.
John Marshall University, privately controlled law school, co-ed, 265 students.
Morehouse College, privately controlled with Baptist Church affiliated, 796 men.
Morris Brown College, controlled by African M.E. Church, co-ed, 849 students.
Oglethorpe University, privately controlled, co-ed, 360 students.
Spelman College, privately controlled, women, 500 students.
Woodrow Wilson College of Law, privately, controlled, co-ed, 151 students.

ATLANTA - Cont'd

Major Industries	# Emp.
Cluett Peabody	1500-2000
Coca Cola Co.	500-1000
Fulton Cotton Mills	1500-2000
General Motors (PFP)	1500-2000
Gordon Foods Div. Sunshine Biscuit Co. (PFP)	500-1000
The Monarch Co. (Boys wear)	500
Montag Bros. (stationery)	500
National Buscuit Co. (PFP)	500-1000
Owens-Illinois Glass Co.	500-1000
Scripto, Inc.	1500-2000
Simmons Co.	500-1000
Southern Bakeries	2000-2500
Southern Mills (textiles)	500-1000
Southern Spring Bed Co.	500-1000
J. P. Stevens & Co.	500-1000
White Provision Co. (meats)	500-1000

DECATUR

Belks
Kresge
J. C. Penney,

Colleges:

Agnes Scott College, private, 640 women.
Columbia Theological Seminary, controlled by Presbyterian Church, 256 men.

MARIETTA

Sears
J. C. Penney, F. M. Fender, Mgr.
Woolworth
Grants
3 Sisters
Miles
Kinneys
Casual Town

66

Committees 2-11-

2-11-64

I - No Committee

ALABAMA	1	ALEXANDER CITY
		ANDALUSIA
		AUBURN
		BESSEMER
		CHICKASAW
		CULLMAN
		DECATUR
		DOTHAN
		ENTERPRISE
		FAIRFIELD
		HOMEWOOD
		HUNTSVILLE
		JASPER
		MOUNTAIN BROOK
		OPELIKA
		PRICHARD
		SELMA
		TROY
		TUSCALOOSA
		FORT PAYNE
ARKANSAS	1	BENTON
		BLYTHEVILLE
		CAMDEN
		EL DORADO
		HELENA
		JACKSONVILLE
		JONESBORO
		MAGNOLIA
		N. LITTLE ROCK Mayor fairly good man RBr
		SPRINGDALE
		TEXARKANA
		ARKADELPHIA
		CONWAY
		HOPE
		MALVERN
		NEWPORT
		SEARCY
FLORIDA	1	BRADENTON
		CAROL CITY
		DE LAND
		LAKELAND

C			
D			
E			LEESBURG
			PANAMA CITY
F			SANFORD
			SARASOTA
			LAKE CITY
	GEORGIA	1	ALBANY
			AMERICUS
			BAINBRIDGE
			CARROLLTON
			COLLEGE PK
			DALTON
			DECATUR
			DUBLIN
			E POINT
			FOREST PARK
			GAINESVILLE
			HAPEVILLE
			LA GRANGE
			MARIETTA
			MILLEDGEVILLE
			MOULTRIE
			ROME
			SMYRNA
			CEDARTOWN
			WEST POINT
	KENTUCKY	1	ASHLAND
			COVINGTON
			FORT THOMAS
			GLASGOW
			MADISONVILLE
			MAYFIELD
			NEWPORT
			OWENSBORO
			PLEASURE RIDGE PARK
			RICHMOND
			SHIVELY
			VALLEY STA
			CENTRAL CITY
			GEORGETOWN
			MT STERLING
			PARIS
	LOUISIANA	1	ABBEVILLE
			ALEXANDRIA
7			BASTROP
			BOGALUSA
6			BOSSIER CITY
5			
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XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

		CROWLEY
		EUNICE
		GRETNA
		HOUMA
		JENNINGS
		KENNER
		LAFAYETTE
		LAKE CHARLES
		MINDEN
		MONROE
		MORGAN CITY
		NATCHITOCHES
		NEW IBERIA
		OPELOUSAS
		RUSTON
		SULPHUR
		THIBODAUX
		WEST MONROE
MARYLAND	1	CATONSVILLE
		ESSEX
		FREDERICK
		LOCH RAVEN
		MIDDLE RIVER
		OVERLEA
		PARKVILLE
		PIKESVILLE
		TAKOMA PARK
		TOWSON
MISSISSIPPI	1	CLEVELAND
		COLUMBUS
		CORINTH
		GREENWOOD
		HATTIESBURG
		JACKSON
		LAUREL
		MCCOMB
		NATCHEZ
		PASCAGOULA
		TUPELO
		VICKSBURG
		YAZOO CITY
		BROOKHAVEN
		COLUMBIA
		KOSCIUSKO
		PHILADELPHIA
		STARKVILLE
NORTH CAROLINA	1	CONCORD

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

			DURHAM
			ELIZABETH CITY
			HENDERSON
			JACKSONVILLE
			KANNAPOLIS
			LUMBERTON
			ROANOKE RAPIDS
			HENDERSONVILLE
			ROCKINGHAM
	OKLAHOMA	1	ALTUS
			ARDMORE
			BARTLESVILLE
			BETHANY
			CHICKASHA
			DELL CITY
			DUNCAN
			DURANT
			EL RENO
			ENID
			MIAMI
			MIDWEST CITY
			MUSKOGEE
			NORMAN
			PONCA CITY
			SAPULPA
			SHAWNEE
			STILLWATER
			THE VILLAGE
			ALVA
			BRISTOW
			CLINTON
			CUSHING
			ELK CITY
			FREDRICK
			GUTHRIE
			HOLDENVILLE
			OKEMAH
			PAULS VALLEY
			VINITA
			WEWEKA
	SOUTH CAROLINA	1	AIKIN
			GAFFNEY
			GEORGETOWN
			GREENWOOD
7			N. AUGUSTA
			ORANGEBURG
6			SUMTER

C			
D			
E			UNION
			BENNETTSVILLE
F			HARTSVILLE
			SENECA
	TENNESSEE	1	BRISTOL
			DONELSON
			DYERSBURG
			ELIZABETHTON
			JACKSON
			KINGSPORT
			MARYVILLE
			MORRISTOWN
			GALLATIN
			MC MINNVILLE
			ROCKWOOD
			SPRINGFIELD
	TEXAS	1	ABILENE
			ALICE
			AMARILLO
			ARLINGTON
			BAY CITY
			BEEVILLE
			BELLAIRE
			BIG SPRING
			BROWNFIELD
			BROWNSVILLE
			BROWNWOOD
			BRYAN
			CLEBURNE
			DEL RIO
			DENISON
			EAGLE PASS
			EDINBURG
			GAINSVILLE
			GARLAND
			GREENVILLE
			GROVES
			HALTOM CITY
			HARLINGEN
			HIGHLAND PK
			HOUSTON
			HUNTSVILLE
			IRVING
			KERMIT
7			KILGORE
			LAMESA
6			LAREDO
5			
4			
3			
2			

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

LEVELLAND
LUBBOCK
LUFKIN
MC ALLEN
MC KINNEY
MERCEDES
MESQUITE
MIDLAND
MINERAL WELLS
MISSION
NACOGDOCHES
NEW BRAUNFELS
ODESSA
PALESTINE
PARIS
PASADENA
PECOS
PHARR
PLAINVIEW
PORT ARTHUR
RICHARDSON
ROBSTOWN
SAN BENITO
SHERMAN
SNYDER
SWEETWATER
TEMPLE
TERRELL
TEXARKANA
UNIVERSITY PK.
UVALDE
VERNON
VICTORIA
WAXAHACHIE
WESLACO
BRECKENRIDGE
CAMERON
COMMERCE
CONROE
CRYSTAL CITY
DUMAS
HENDERSON
JACKSONVILLE
KERRVILLE
LITTLEFIELD
LOCKHART
MEXIA
MT PLEASANT
NAVASOTA

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

		PADUCAH
		SHAMROCK
		STAMFORD
		STEPHENVILLE
		WEATHERFORD
		YOAKUM
VIRGINIA	1	DANVILLE
		FAIRFAX
		FALLS CHURCH
		HARRISONBURG
		SALEM
		S. NORFOLK
		SUFFOLK
		VIENNA
		WAYNESBORO
		WINCHESTER
		CHANTILLY
		VIRGINIA BEACH
WEST VIRGINIA	1	CLARKSBURG
		FAIRMONT
		MARTINSBURG
		MORGANTOWN
		MOUNDSVILLE
		S. CHARLESTON
		ST. ALBANS
		WEIRTON
		GRAFTON
		WELCH
		WESTON

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

2- Committee Planned

FLORIDA	2	KEY WEST
GEORGIA	2	GRIFFIN WARNER ROBINS
MISSISSIPPI	2	BILOXI CLARKSDALE MERIDIAN
TENNESSEE	2	JOHNSON CITY
TEXAS	2	BORGER
VIRGINIA	2	COVINGTON

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XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

3 Effective Committee

ALABAMA	3	ANNISTON
		BIRMINGHAM
		GADSDEN
		MOBILE
		MONTGOMERY
ARKANSAS	3	FAYETTEVILLE
		FT SMITH
		HOT SPRS NATL PK
		LITTLE ROCK
		PINE BLUFF
FLORIDA	3	CLEARWATER
		COCOA
		CORAL GABLES
		DELRAY BEACH
		EAU GALLIE
		FT LAUDERDALE
		FT MYERS
		FT PIERCE
		GAINESVILLE
		HALLANDALE
		JACKSONVILLE
		JACKSONVILLE BEACH
		MELBOURNE
		MIAMI
		MIAMI BEACH
		N MIAMI
		OCALA
		ORLANDO
		PENSACOLA
		ST AUGUSTINE
		ST PETERSBURG
		TAMPA
		W PALM BEACH
		WINTER HAVEN
		WINTER PARK
		KENDALL
		HOMESTEAD
		TITUSVILLE
GEORGIA	3	ATHENS
		ATLANTA
		AUGUSTA
		BRUNSWICK
		COLUMBUS
		CORDELE
		MACON
		SAVANNAH

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

		THOMASVILLE
		VALDOSTA
KENTUCKY	3	BOWLING GREEN
		HENDERSON
		HOPKINSVILLE
		LEXINGTON
		LOUISVILLE
		MIDDLESBORO
		PADUCAH
		MAYSVILLE
LOUISIANA	3	BATON ROUGE
		NEW ORLEANS
		SHREVEPORT
MARYLAND	3	ANNAPOLIS
		BALTIMORE
		BETHESDA
		CAMBRIDGE
		COLLEGE PARK
		DUNDALK
		HAGERSTOWN
		HYATTSVILLE
		ROCKVILLE
		SALISBURY
		SILVER SPR
		SUITLAND
		WHEATON
		CHESTERTOWN
		DENTON
		DISTRICT HEIGHTS
		EASTON
		LA PLATA
		OCEAN CITY
		PRINCESS ANNE
		WALDORF
		WESTMINSTER
MISSISSIPPI	3	GREENVILLE
NORTH CAROLINA	3	ALBEMARLE
		ASHEVILLE
		BURLINGTON
		CHAPEL HILL
		CHARLOTTE
		FAYETTEVILLE
		GASTONIA
		GREENSBORO

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

		GREENVILLE
		HICKORY
		HIGH PT.
		KINSTON
		LENOIR
		LEXINGTON
		MONROE
		NEW BERN
		RALEIGH
		REIDSVILLE
		ROCKY MT.
		SALISBURY
		SANFORD
		SHELBY
		STATESVILLE
		THOMASVILLE
		WILMINGTON
		WILSON
		WINSTON SALEM
		MOUNT AIRY
		NORTH WILKESBORO
		OXFORD
		ELKIN
OKLAHOMA	3	ADA
		LAWTON
		MC ALESTER
		OKLAHOMA CITY
		OKMULGEE
		TULSA
SOUTH CAROLINA	3	ANDERSON
		CHARLESTON
		COLUMBIA
		FLORENCE
		GREENVILLE
		SPARTANBURG
TENNESSEE	3	CHATTANOOGA
		CLARKSVILLE
		CLEVELAND
		COLUMBIA
		KNOXVILLE
		LEBANON
		MADISON
		MEMPHIS
		MURFREESBORO
		NASHVILLE
		OAK RIDGE

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

TEXAS	3	AUSTIN
		BAYTOWN
		BEAUMONT
		CORPUS CHRISTI
		CORSICANA
		DALLAS
		DENTON
		EL PASO
		FT. WORTH
		GALVESTON
		GRAND PRAIRIE
		KILLEEN
		KINGSVILLE
		MARSHALL
		PAMPA
		SAN ANTONIO
		SAN MARCOS
		SEGUIN
		TEXAS CITY
		TYLER
		WACO
		WICHITA FALLS
VIRGINIA	3	ARLINGTON
		BRISTOL
		CHARLOTTESVILLE
		FREDERICKSBURG
		HAMPTON
		HOPEWELL
		LYNCHBURG
		MARTINSVILLE
		NEW PORT NEWS
		NORFOLK
		PETERSBURG
		PORTSMOUTH
		RICHMOND
		ROANOKE
		STAUNTON
		LAWRENCEVILLE
WEST VIRGINIA	3	BECKLEY
		BLUEFIELD
		CHARLESTON
		HUNTINGTON
		PARKERSBURG
		WHEELING

180

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

4 Ineffective Committee

ALABAMA	4	FLORENCE
FLORIDA	4	BARTOW
		DAYTONA BEACH
		HIALEAH
		PALATKA
GEORGIA	4	WAYCROSS
KENTUCKY	4	FRANKFORT
		WINCHESTER
LOUISIANA	4	HAMMOND
MISSISSIPPI	4	GULFPORT
NORTH CAROLINA	4	GOLDSBORO
SOUTH CAROLINA	4	ROCK HILL
TENNESSEE	4	GREENEVILLE
TEXAS	4	ANDREWS
		COLLEGE STATION
		LONGVIEW
		ORANGE
		SAN ANGELO
VIRGINIA	4	ALEXANDRIA

19

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

X UNKNOWN

ALABAMA	X	PHENIX CITY
		SHEFFIELD
		SYLACAUGA
		TALLADEGA
ARKANSAS	X	FORREST CITY
		W MEMPHIS
FLORIDA	X	BELLE GLADE
		BOYNTON BEACH
		FT WALTON BEACH
		HOLLYWOOD
		LAKE WORTH
		PINELLAS PARK
		PLANT CITY
		POMPANO BEACH
		RIVIERA BEACH
		TALLAHASSEE
		WARRINGTON
		WESTWOOD LAKES
		BOCA RATON
		DANIA
		VERO BEACH
GEORGIA	X	NEWNAN
KENTUCKY	X	DANVILLE
		LONDON
		SOMERSET
MARYLAND	X	CUMBERLAND
OKLAHOMA	X	SEMINOLE
TENNESSEE	X	ATHENS
		EAST RIDGE
		FOUNTAIN CITY
		INGLEWOOD
		SHELBYVILLE
		TULLAHOMA
		WHITE HAVEN
		ALCOA
		RIPLEY
TEXAS	X	FARMERS BRANCH
		FREEPORT
		GALENA PARK
		HURST
		LAMARQUE

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

C

D

E WHITE SETTLEMENT
ALPINE
F ATHENS
BRENHAM
COLORADO CITY
RAYMONDVILLE

VIRGINIA X PULASKI
SPRINGFIELD
BLACKSBURG
LEXINGTON

WEST VIRGINIA X DUNBAR

52

566

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XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

File Justice Dept

c 68

Hotels - Motels 2-11-6

1 Segregated

ALABAMA	1	ALEXANDER CITY
		ANDALUSIA
		ANNISTON
		AUBURN
		CHICKASAW
		CULLMAN
		DOTHAN
		ENTERPRISE
		FAIRFIELD
		FLORENCE
		GADSDEN
		HOMEWOOD
		JASPER
		MONTGOMERY
		MOUNTAIN BROOK
		OPELIKA
		PRICHARD
		SELMA
		SHEFFIELD
		SYLACAUGA
		TALLADEGA
		TROY
		TUSCALOOSA
		FORT PAYNE
ARKANSAS	1	BLYTHEVILLE
		CAMDEN
		EL DORADO
		FORREST CITY
		HELENA
		JACKSONVILLE
		JONESBORO
		MAGNOLIA
		N. LITTLE ROCK
		TEXARKANA
		W MEMPHIS
		ARKADELPHIA
		CONWAY
		HOPE
		MALVERN
		NEWPORT
		SEARCY
FLORIDA	1	BARTOW

		DE LAND
		JACKSONVILLE BEACH
		LAKELAND
		LEESBURG
		OCALA
		PALATKA
		WARRINGTON
GEORGIA	1	ALBANY
		AMERICUS
		ATHENS
		AUGUSTA
		BAINBRIDGE
		CARROLLTON
		COLLEGE PK
		COLUMBUS
		CORDELE
		DALTON
		DUBLIN
		GAINESVILLE
		GRIFFIN
		LA GRANGE
		MILLEDGEVILLE
		MOULTRIE
		NEWNAN
		ROME
		THOMASVILLE
		VALDOSTA
		WARNER ROBINS
		WAYCROSS
		CEDARTOWN
KENTUCKY	1	MADISONVILLE
		RICHMOND
		WINCHESTER
		CENTRAL CITY
		GEORGETOWN
		MAYSVILLE
		MT STERLING
		PARIS
LOUISIANA	1	ABBEVILLE
		ALEXANDRIA
		BASTROP
		BATON ROUGE
		BOGALUSA
		BOSSIER CITY
		CROWLEY
		EUNICE

		GRETNA
		HAMMOND
		HOUMA
		JENNINGS
		LAFAYETTE
		LAKE CHARLES
		MINDEN
		MONROE
		MORGAN CITY
		NATCHITOCHES
		NEW IBERIA
		OPELOUSAS
		RUSTON
		SHREVEPORT
		SULPHUR
		THIBODAUX
		WEST MONROE
MARYLAND	1	CHESTERTOWN
MISSISSIPPI	1	BILOXI
		CLARKSDALE
		CLEVELAND
		COLUMBUS
		CORINTH
		GREENVILLE
		GREENWOOD
		GULFPORT
		HATTIESBURG
		JACKSON
		LAUREL
		MCCOMB
		MERIDIAN
		NATCHEZ
		PASCAGOULA
		TUPELO
		VICKSBURG
		YAZOO CITY
		BROOKHAVEN
		COLUMBIA
		KOSCIUSKO
		PHILADELPHIA
		STARKVILLE
NORTH CAROLINA	1	ALBEMARLE
		BURLINGTON
		CONCORD
		ELIZABETH CITY
		GOLDSBORO

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

			GREENVILLE
			HENDERSON
			KANNAPOLIS
			KINSTON
			LENOIR
			LEXINGTON
			MONROE
			NEW BERN
			REIDSVILLE
			ROANOKE RAPIDS
			SHELBY
			THOMASVILLE
			WILMINGTON
			HENDERSONVILLE
			MOUNT AIRY
			OXFORD
			ELKIN
	OKLAHOMA	1	ALTUS
			DELL CITY
			EL RENO
			MIAMI
			SAPULPA
			THE VILLAGE
			CLINTON
			GUTHRIE
			OKEMAH
			PAULS VALLEY
			VINITA
			WEWEKA
	SOUTH CAROLINA	1	AIKIN
			ANDERSON
			FLORENCE
			GAFFNEY
			GEORGETOWN
			GREENWOOD
			N. AUGUSTA
			ORANGEBURG
			ROCK HILL
			SUMTER
			UNION
			BENNETTSVILLE
			HARTSVILLE
			SENECA
7	TENNESSEE	1	DYERSBURG
			JACKSON
6			JOHNSON CITY

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

8			
C			
D			
E			LEBANON
			MORRISTOWN
F			GALLATIN
			MC MINNVILLE
			ROCKWOOD
			SPRINGFIELD
	TEXAS	1	ANDREWS
			BAY CITY
			BRYAN
			CLEBURNE
			COLLEGE STATION
			DENISON
			GAINSVILLE
			GARLAND
			GREENVILLE
			HALTOM CITY
			HIGHLAND PK
			HUNTSVILLE
			HURST
			KERMIT
			KILGORE
			LAMESA
			LEVELLAND
			LONGVIEW
			MARSHALL
			MC KINNEY
			MESQUITE
			MINERAL WELLS
			NACOGDOCHES
			ODESSA
			PALESTINE
			PARIS
			PECOS
			PLAINVIEW
			PORT ARTHUR
			SAN MARCOS
			SEGUIN
			SHERMAN
			SNYDER
			TEMPLE
			TERRELL
			TEXARKANA
			TYLER
			VICTORIA
			WAXAHACHIE
7			BRECKENRIDGE
			CAMERON
6			COLORADO CITY
5			
4			
3			
2			
A			

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

		COMMERCE
		CONROE
		DUMAS
		HENDERSON
		JACKSONVILLE
		KERRVILLE
		LITTLEFIELD
		LOCKHART
		MEXIA
		MT PLEASANT
		NAVASOTA
		PADUCAH
		SHAMROCK
		STAMFORD
		WEATHERFORD
		YOAKUM
VIRGINIA	1	COVINGTON
		DANVILLE
		HOPEWELL
		LYNCHBURG
		MARTINSVILLE
		PETERSBURG
		S. NORFOLK
		STAUNTON
WEST VIRGINIA	1	WELCH

2 Partial Desegregation

ALABAMA	2	BESSEMER
		BIRMINGHAM
		DECATUR
		HUNTSVILLE
ARKANSAS	2	FAYETTEVILLE
		FT SMITH
		HOT SPRS NATL PK
FLORIDA	2	CORAL GABLES
		DELRAY BEACH
		FT PIERCE
		HALLANDALE
		HIALEAH
		JACKSONVILLE
		KEY WEST
		MIAMI
		MIAMI BEACH
		N MIAMI
		ORLANDO
		PANAMA CITY
		PINELLAS PARK
		POMPANO BEACH
		SANFORD
		SARASOTA
		ST AUGUSTINE
		ST PETERSBURG
		TALLAHASSEE
		TAMPA
		W PALM BEACH
		WINTER HAVEN
		WINTER PARK
		KENDALL
		HOMESTEAD
		LAKE CITY
		TITUSVILLE
GEORGIA	2	ATLANTA
		BRUNSWICK
		DECATUR
		E POINT
		FOREST PARK
		HAPEVILLE
		MACON
		MARIETTA
		SMYRNA
KENTUCKY	2	ASHLAND
		FRANKFORT

			HENDERSON
			HOPKINSVILLE
			LEXINGTON
			MAYFIELD
			MIDDLESBORO
			SHIVELY
	LOUISIANA	2	KENNER
	MARYLAND	2	DENTON
			LA PLATA
			OCEAN CITY
			WALDORF
	NORTH CAROLINA	2	CHAPEL HILL
			GASTONIA
			GREENSBORO
			HICKORY
			JACKSONVILLE
			LUMBERTON
			RALEIGH
			ROCKY MT.
			SALISBURY
			WILSON
			NORTH WILKESBORO
	OKLAHOMA	2	BARTLESVILLE
			BETHANY
			ENID
			LAWTON
			MIDWEST CITY
			NORMAN
			OKMULGEE
			SHAWNEE
			STILLWATER
	SOUTH CAROLINA	2	CHARLESTON
			COLUMBIA
			GREENVILLE
	TENNESSEE	2	BRISTOL
			CHATTANOOGA
			CLEVELAND
			DONELSON
			EAST RIDGE
			ELIZABETHTON
			FOUNTAIN CITY
			GREENEVILLE
			KINGSPORT

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

			MARYVILLE
			MURFREESBORO
			WHITE HAVEN
	TEXAS	2	ABILENE
			AMARILLO
			ARLINGTON
			BAYTOWN
			BEAUMONT
			BEEVILLE
			BIG SPRING
			BORGER
			BROWNSVILLE
			CORSICANA
			DEL RIO
			EDINBURG
			GRAND PRAIRIE
			KINGSVILLE
			LUFKIN
			ORANGE
			PAMPA
			ROBSTOWN
			SWEETWATER
			UVALDE
			WESLACO
			WICHITA FALLS
	VIRGINIA	2	FREDERICKSBURG
			HAMPTON
			HARRISONBURG
			NORFOLK
			ROANOKE
			SALEM
			SUFFOLK
			WAYNESBORO
			WINCHESTER
	WEST VIRGINIA	2	MARTINSBURG
			S. CHARLESTON

3 Substantial Desegregation

ARKANSAS	3	LITTLE ROCK
		SPRINGDALE
FLORIDA	3	BRADENTON
		CLEARWATER
		COCOA
		DAYTONA BEACH
		EAU GALLIE
		FT LAUDERDALE
		FT MYERS
		MELBOURNE
		PENSACOLA
GEORGIA	3	SAVANNAH
KENTUCKY	3	BOWLING GREEN
		GLASGOW
		OWENSBORO
		PADUCAH
LOUISIANA	3	NEW ORLEANS
MARYLAND	3	ANNAPOLIS
		BALTIMORE
		BETHESDA
		COLLEGE PARK
		CUMBERLAND
		DUNDALK
		FREDERICK
		HAGERSTOWN
		HYATTSVILLE
		ROCKVILLE
		SALISBURY
		SUITLAND
		TAKOMA PARK
		WHEATON
		DISTRICT HEIGHTS
NORTH CAROLINA	3	CHARLOTTE
		HIGH PT.
		SANFORD
		STATESVILLE
		WINSTON SALEM
OKLAHOMA	3	ADA
		ARDMORE
		CHICKASHA
		DUNCAN
		DURANT

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

		MUSKOGEE	
		OKLAHOMA CITY	
		PONCA CITY	
		TULSA	
		CUSHING	
SOUTH CAROLINA	3	SPARTANBURG	
TENNESSEE	3	CLARKSVILLE	
		MADISON	
TEXAS	3	ALICE	
		AUSTIN	
		CORPUS CHRISTI	
		DALLAS	
		DENTON	
		GALVESTON	
		HARLINGEN	
		IRVING	
		KILLEEN	
		MERCEDES	
		MIDLAND	
		MISSION	
		NEW BRAUNFELS	
		PASADENA	
		PHARR	
		RICHARDSON	
		SAN ANGELO	
		SAN BENITO	
		TEXAS CITY	
		WACO	
VIRGINIA	3	ALEXANDRIA	
		ARLINGTON	
		BRISTOL	
		CHARLOTTESVILLE	
		FAIRFAX	
		FALLS CHURCH	
		NEW PORT NEWS	
		PORTSMOUTH	
WEST VIRGINIA	3	BECKLEY	
		BLUEFIELD	
		ST. ALBANS	
		WHEELING	
			82

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

4 Virtually All Desegregated

FLORIDA	4	GAINESVILLE
KENTUCKY	4	LOUISVILLE
		PLEASURE RIDGE PARK
		VALLEY STA
MARYLAND	4	SILVER SPR
		EASTON
NORTH CAROLINA	4	ASHEVILLE
		DURHAM
		FAYETTEVILLE
OKLAHOMA	4	MC ALESTER
TENNESSEE	4	KNOXVILLE
		MEMPHIS
		NASHVILLE
		OAK RIDGE
TEXAS	4	EAGLE PASS
		EL PASO
		FT. WORTH
		HOUSTON
		LAREDO
		LUBBOCK
		MC ALLEN
		SAN ANTONIO
		CRYSTAL CITY
VIRGINIA	4	RICHMOND
		VIRGINIA BEACH
WEST VIRGINIA	4	CHARLESTON
		CLARKSBURG
		FAIRMONT
		HUNTINGTON
		MORGANTOWN
		MOUNDSVILLE
		PARKERSBURG
		WEIRTON
		GRAFTON
		WESTON

5 - Same, Degree Unknown

ALABAMA	5	MOBILE
ARKANSAS	5	PINE BLUFF
FLORIDA	5	LAKE WORTH
MARYLAND	5	CATONSVILLE
		ESSEX
		LOCH RAVEN
		MIDDLE RIVER
		OVERLEA
		PARKVILLE
		PIKESVILLE
		TOWSON
OKLAHOMA	5	BRISTOW
		HOLDENVILLE
TEXAS	5	BROWNFIELD
		BROWNWOOD
		VERNON
		WHITE SETTLEMENT
VIRGINIA	5	BLACKSBURG

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

		X UNKNOWN
ALABAMA	X	PHENIX CITY
ARKANSAS	X	BENTON
FLORIDA	X	BELLE GLADE
		BOYNTON BEACH
		CAROL CITY
		FT WALTON BEACH
		HOLLYWOOD
		PLANT CITY
		RIVIERA BEACH
		WESTWOOD LAKES
		BOCA RATON
		DANIA
		VERO BEACH
GEORGIA	X	WEST POINT
KENTUCKY	X	COVINGTON
		FORT THOMAS
		NEWPORT
		DANVILLE
		LONDON
		SOMERSET
MARYLAND	X	CAMBRIDGE
		PRINCESS ANNE
		WESTMINSTER
NORTH CAROLINA	X	ROCKINGHAM
OKLAHOMA	X	SEMINOLE
		ALVA
		ELK CITY
		FREDRICK
TENNESSEE	X	ATHENS
		COLUMBIA
		INGLEWOOD
		SHELBYVILLE
		TULLAHOMA
		ALCOA
		RIPLEY
TEXAS	7	BELLAIRE
		FARMERS BRANCH
		FREEPORT
		GALENA PARK
		GROVES

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

C

D

E LAMARQUE
UNIVERSITY PK.
F ALPINE
ATHENS
BRENHAM
RAYMONDVILLE
STEPHENVILLE

VIRGINIA X PULASKI
SPRINGFIELD
VIENNA
CHANTILLY
LAWRENCEVILLE
LEXINGTON

WEST VIRGINIA X DUNBAR

54

566

7

6

5

4

3

2

A

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

70

Lunch Counters 2-11-64

1 Segregated

ALABAMA	1	ALEXANDER CITY
		ANDALUSIA
		AUBURN
		CHICKASAW
		CULLMAN
		DOTHAN
		ENTERPRISE
		FAIRFIELD
		FLORENCE
		GADSDEN
		JASPER
		MONTGOMERY
		OPELIKA
		SELMA
		SHEFFIELD
		SYLACAUGA
		TALLADEGA
		TROY
		TUSCALOOSA
		FORT PAYNE
ARKANSAS	1	BLYTHEVILLE
		CAMDEN
		EL DORADO
		FORREST CITY
		HELENA
		JACKSONVILLE
		MAGNOLIA
		N. LITTLE ROCK
		TEXARKANA
		ARKADELPHIA
		HOPE
		NEWPORT
		SEARCY
FLORIDA	1	BARTOW
		LEESBURG
		SANFORD
GEORGIA	1	AMERICUS
		BAINBRIDGE
		CARROLLTON
		COLLEGE PK

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

		CORDELE
		DUBLIN
		LA GRANGE
		MILLEDGEVILLE
		MOULTRIE
		ROME
		WARNER ROBINS
		WAYCROSS
		CEDARTOWN
KENTUCKY	1	WINCHESTER
		CENTRAL CITY
		MAYSVILLE
		MT STERLING
LOUISIANA	1	ABBEVILLE
		ALEXANDRIA
		BASTROP
		BOGALUSA
		BOSSIER CITY
		CROWLEY
		EUNICE
		GRETNA
		HAMMOND
		HOUMA
		JENNINGS
		KENNER
		MINDEN
		MONROE
		MORGAN CITY
		NATCHITOCHES
		NEW IBERIA
		OPELOUSAS
		RUSTON
		SHREVEPORT
		SULPHUR
		THIBODAUX
		WEST MONROE
MARYLAND	1	CAMBRIDGE
		WESTMINSTER
MISSISSIPPI	1	BILOXI
		CLARKSDALE
		CLEVELAND
		COLUMBUS
		CORINTH
		GREENVILLE
		GREENWOOD

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

		GULFPORT
		HATTIESBURG
		JACKSON
		LAUREL
		MCCOMB
		MERIDIAN
		NATCHEZ
		TUPELO
		VICKSBURG
		YAZOO CITY
		COLUMBIA
		KOSCIUSKO
		PHILADELPHIA
		STARKVILLE
NORTH CAROLINA	1	MONROE
		ROANOKE RAPIDS
		HENDERSONVILLE
		ELKIN
OKLAHOMA	1	EL RENO
		THE VILLAGE
		CLINTON
		GUTHRIE
		HOLDENVILLE
		OKEMAH
SOUTH CAROLINA	1	AIKIN
		GAFFNEY
		GEORGETOWN
		GREENWOOD
		N. AUGUSTA
		ORANGEBURG
		SUMTER
		UNION
		BENNETTSVILLE
		SENECA
TENNESSEE	1	DYERSBURG
		MC MINNVILLE
		SPRINGFIELD
TEXAS	1	BAY CITY
		BRYAN
		CLEBURNE
		COLLEGE STATION
		DEL RIO
		DENISON
		DENTON

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

C

D

E GAINSVILLE
GARLAND
F GREENVILLE
HALTOM CITY
HIGHLAND PK
HUNTSVILLE
HURST
KILGORE
LAMESA
LEVELLAND
LONGVIEW
LUFKIN
MARSHALL
MESQUITE
MINERAL WELLS
NACOGDOCHES
PALESTINE
SAN MARCOS
SHERMAN
SNYDER
TERRELL
TEXARKANA
WAXAHACHIE
BRECKENRIDGE
COMMERCE
CONROE
HENDERSON
JACKSONVILLE
KERRVILLE
MT PLEASANT
NAVASOTA
PADUCAH
STAMFORD

VIRGINIA 1 COVINGTON

7

6

5

4

3

2

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

2. Partial Desegregation

ALABAMA	2	ANNISTON
		BESSEMER
		BIRMINGHAM
		HOMEWOOD
		MOBILE
		MOUNTAIN BROOK
		PHENIX CITY
		PRICHARD
ARKANSAS	2	FT SMITH
FLORIDA	2	BRADENTON
		DE LAND
		DELRAY BEACH
		HALLANDALE
		JACKSONVILLE BEACH
		KEY WEST
		OCALA
		ORLANDO
		PALATKA
		PANAMA CITY
		PENSACOLA
		POMPANO BEACH
		ST AUGUSTINE
		TALLAHASSEE
		W PALM BEACH
		WARRINGTON
		WINTER HAVEN
		LAKE CITY
		TITUSVILLE
GEORGIA	2	ALBANY
		AUGUSTA
		BRUNSWICK
		E POINT
		FOREST PARK
		GRIFFIN
		HAPEVILLE
		MARIETTA
		NEWNAN
		SMYRNA
		THOMASVILLE
KENTUCKY	2	HOPKINSVILLE
		MADISONVILLE
		MAYFIELD
		MIDDLESBORO
		SHIVELY
LOUISIANA	2	LAFAYETTE

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

C			
D			
E			LAKE CHARLES
F	MARYLAND	2	CHESTERTOWN
			DENTON
			LA PLATA
			WALDORF
	NORTH CAROLINA	2	ALBEMARLE
			BURLINGTON
			HENDERSON
			LEXINGTON
			LUMBERTON
			ROCKY MT.
			STATESVILLE
			THOMASVILLE
			MOUNT AIRY
			OXFORD
	OKLAHOMA	2	ALTUS
			DELL CITY
			ENID
	SOUTH CAROLINA	2	ANDERSON
			CHARLESTON
			FLORENCE
			ROCK HILL
			HARTSVILLE
	TENNESSEE	2	CHATTANOOGA
			CLEVELAND
			COLUMBIA
			DONELSON
			EAST RIDGE
			ELIZABETHTON
			FOUNTAIN CITY
			GREENEVILLE
			JACKSON
			KINGSPORT
			MADISON
			MARYVILLE
			MORRISTOWN
			MURFREESBORO
			WHITE HAVEN
	TEXAS	2	ALICE
			BAYTOWN
7			BELLAIRE
			BORGER
6			CORSICANA
5			
4			
3			
2			

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

		MC KINNEY
		ODESSA
		ORANGE
		PARIS
		PLAINVIEW
		PORT ARTHUR
		ROBSTOWN
		SEGUIN
		SWEETWATER
		TEMPLE
		TYLER
		UNIVERSITY PK.
		WESLACO
VIRGINIA	2	STAUNTON
WEST VIRGINIA	2	MARTINSBURG

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

3 Substantial Desegregation

ALABAMA	3	HUNTSVILLE
ARKANSAS	3	FAYETTEVILLE
		SPRINGDALE
FLORIDA	3	CLEARWATER
		COCOA
		CORAL GABLES
		DAYTONA BEACH
		EAU GALLIE
		FT LAUDERDALE
		LAKELAND
		MELBOURNE
		MIAMI BEACH
		N MIAMI
		PINELLAS PARK
		SARASOTA
		ST PETERSBURG
		KENDALL
		HOMESTEAD
GEORGIA	3	ATHENS
		DALTON
		MACON
		SAVANNAH
KENTUCKY	3	ASHLAND
		BOWLING GREEN
		COVINGTON
		FORT THOMAS
		GLASGOW
		LEXINGTON
		NEWPORT
		OWENSBORO
LOUISIANA	3	BATON ROUGE
MARYLAND	3	BALTIMORE
		BETHESDA
		COLLEGE PARK
		CUMBERLAND
		DUNDALK
		FREDERICK
		HAGERSTOWN
		HYATTSVILLE
		ROCKVILLE
		SALISBURY
		SUITLAND
		TAKOMA PARK

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

		WHEATON
		DISTRICT HEIGHTS
		OCEAN CITY
NORTH CAROLINA	3	CHARLOTTE
		ELIZABETH CITY
		GASTONIA
		GOLDSBORO
		KANNAPOLIS
		REIDSVILLE
		SHELBY
		WINSTON SALEM
OKLAHOMA	3	BARTLESVILLE
		BETHANY
		MIDWEST CITY
		NORMAN
		OKLAHOMA CITY
		PONCA CITY
		SHAWNEE
		TULSA
		CUSHING
SOUTH CAROLINA	3	COLUMBIA
		SPARTANBURG
TENNESSEE	3	BRISTOL
TEXAS	3	ABILENE
		ANDREWS
		BEEVILLE
		BIG SPRING
		BROWNSVILLE
		EDINBURG
		GROVES
		IRVING
		KERMIT
		KILLEEN
		KINGSVILLE
		MERCEDES
		MIDLAND
		MISSION
		NEW BRAUNFELS
		PASADENA
		PECOS
		RICHARDSON
		TEXAS CITY
		VICTORIA
VIRGINIA	3	BRISTOL

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

		CHARLOTTESVILLE	
		DANVILLE	
		MARTINSVILLE	
		NEW PORT NEWS	
		RICHMOND	
		ROANOKE	
		SALEM	
		WAYNESBORO	
		WINCHESTER	
WEST VIRGINIA	3	BLUEFIELD	
		CHARLESTON	
		ST. ALBANS	
		WHEELING	
			100

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

4 Virtually all Desegregated

ARKANSAS	4	LITTLE ROCK
FLORIDA	4	GAINESVILLE
		HIALEAH
		JACKSONVILLE
		MIAMI
		TAMPA
GEORGIA	4	ATLANTA
		COLUMBUS
KENTUCKY	4	HENDERSON
		LOUISVILLE
		PADUCAH
		PLEASURE RIDGE PARK
		VALLEY STA
LOUISIANA	4	NEW ORLEANS
MARYLAND	4	SILVER SPR
		EASTON
NORTH CAROLINA	4	ASHEVILLE
		CHAPEL HILL
		CONCORD
		DURHAM
		FAYETTEVILLE
		GREENVILLE
		HICKORY
		HIGH PT.
		JACKSONVILLE
		KINSTON
		LENOIR
		NEW BERN
		RALEIGH
		SALISBURY
		SANFORD
		WILMINGTON
		WILSON
		NORTH WILKESBORO
OKLAHOMA	4	ADA
		ARDMORE
		CHICKASHA
		DUNCAN
		DURANT
		LAWTON
		MC ALESTER
		MUSKOGEE

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

		OKMULGEE
		SAPULPA
		STILLWATER
SOUTH CAROLINA	4	GREENVILLE
TENNESSEE	4	CLARKSVILLE
		JOHNSON CITY
		KNOXVILLE
		MEMPHIS
		NASHVILLE
		OAK RIDGE
TEXAS	4	AMARILLO
		AUSTIN
		BEAUMONT
		CORPUS CHRISTI
		DALLAS
		EAGLE PASS
		EL PASO
		FT. WORTH
		GALVESTON
		GRAND PRAIRIE
		HARLINGEN
		HOUSTON
		LAREDO
		LUBBOCK
		MC ALLEN
		PAMPA
		PHARR
		SAN ANGELO
		SAN ANTONIO
		SAN BENITO
		WACO
		WICHITA FALLS
		LOCKHART
VIRGINIA	4	ALEXANDRIA
		ARLINGTON
		FAIRFAX
		FALLS CHURCH
		FREDERICKSBURG
		HAMPTON
		HARRISONBURG
		HOPEWELL
		LYNCHBURG
		NORFOLK
		PETERSBURG
		PORTSMOUTH

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

		S. NORFOLK
		SUFFOLK
		VIENNA
		LAWRENCEVILLE
		VIRGINIA BEACH
WEST VIRGINIA	4	BECKLEY
		CLARKSBURG
		FAIRMONT
		HUNTINGTON
		MORGANTOWN
		MOUNDSVILLE
		PARKERSBURG
		S. CHARLESTON
		WEIRTON
		GRAFTON
		WESTON

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

5- Some- Degree Unknown

ALABAMA	5	DECATUR
ARKANSAS	5	HOT SPRS NATL PK
		PINE BLUFF
		W MEMPHIS
FLORIDA	5	CAROL CITY
		FT MYERS
		FT PIERCE
		FT WALTON BEACH
		LAKE WORTH
		WINTER PARK
GEORGIA	5	DECATUR
		GAINESVILLE
		VALDOSTA
KENTUCKY	5	FRANKFORT
		RICHMOND
		DANVILLE
		LONDON
		SOMERSET
MARYLAND	5	CATONSVILLE
		ESSEX
		LOCH RAVEN
		MIDDLE RIVER
		OVERLEA
		PARKVILLE
		PIKESVILLE
		TOWSON
NORTH CAROLINA	5	GREENSBORO
OKLAHOMA	5	ELK CITY
		FREDRICK
TENNESSEE	5	ALCOA
		RIPLEY
TEXAS	5	BROWNFIELD
		BROWNWOOD
		VERNON
		WHITE SETTLEMENT
		MEXIA
VIRGINIA	5	BLACKSBURG
WEST VIRGINIA	5	WELCH

38

6 IMPENDING

OKLAHOMA	6 MIAMI
TENNESSEE	6 GALLATIN

2

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

X UNKNOWN

ARKANSAS	X	BENTON
		JONESBORO
		CONWAY
		MALVERN
FLORIDA	X	BELLE GLADE
		BOYNTON BEACH
		HOLLYWOOD
		PLANT CITY
		RIVIERA BEACH
		WESTWOOD LAKES
		BOCA RATON
		DANIA
		VERO BEACH
GEORGIA	X	WEST POINT
KENTUCKY	X	GEORGETOWN
		PARIS
MARYLAND	X	ANNAPOLIS
		PRINCESS ANNE
MISSISSIPPI	X	PASCAGOULA
		BROOKHAVEN
NORTH CAROLINA	X	ROCKINGHAM
OKLAHOMA	X	SEMINOLE
		ALVA
		BRISTOW
		PAULS VALLEY
		VINITA
		WEWEKA
TENNESSEE	X	ATHENS
		INGLEWOOD
		LEBANON
		SHELBYVILLE
		TULLAHOMA
		ROCKWOOD
TEXAS	X	ARLINGTON
		FARMERS BRANCH
		FREEPORT
		GALENA PARK
		LAMARQUE
		UVALDE
		ALPINE

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

		ATHENS	
		BRENHAM	
		CAMERON	
		COLORADO CITY	
		CRYSTAL CITY	
		DUMAS	
		LITTLEFIELD	
		RAYMONDVILLE	
		SHAMROCK	
		STEPHENVILLE	
		WEATHERFORD	
		YOAKUM	
	VIRGINIA	X PULASKI	
		SPRINGFIELD	
		CHANTILLY	
		LEXINGTON	
	WEST VIRGINIA	X DUNBAR	
			57
			566

6

RESTAURANTS

2-1

2-11-64

1 Segregated

ALABAMA	1	ALEXANDER CITY
		ANDALUSIA
		ANNISTON
		AUBURN
		BESSEMER
		BIRMINGHAM
		CHICKASAW
		DOTHAN
		ENTERPRISE
		FAIRFIELD
		FLORENCE
		GADSDEN
		HOMEWOOD
		JASPER
		MOBILE
		MONTGOMERY
		MOUNTAIN BROOK
		OPELIKA
		PRICHARD
		SELMA
		SHEFFIELD
		SYLACAUGA
		TALLADEGA
		TROY
		TUSCALOOSA
		FORT PAYNE
ARKANSAS	1	BLYTHEVILLE
		CAMDEN
		EL DORADO
		FORREST CITY
		HELENA
		JACKSONVILLE
		JONESBORO
		MAGNOLIA
		N. LITTLE ROCK
		TEXARKANA
		W MEMPHIS
		ARKADELPHIA
		CONWAY
	7	HOPE
		MALVERN
	6	NEWPORT

C			
D			
E			SEARCY
F	FLORIDA	1	BARTOW
			LEESBURG
			OCALA
			PALATKA
			PANAMA CITY
			SANFORD
			WARRINGTON
			LAKE CITY
	GEORGIA	1	ALBANY
			AMERICUS
			ATHENS
			AUGUSTA
			BAINBRIDGE
			CARROLLTON
			COLLEGE PK
			CORDELE
			DALTON
			DUBLIN
			GAINESVILLE
			GRIFFIN
			LA GRANGE
			MACON
			MILLEDGEVILLE
			MOULTRIE
			NEWNAN
			ROME
			THOMASVILLE
			VALDOSTA
			WARNER ROBINS
			CEDARTOWN
	KENTUCKY	1	LEXINGTON
			MADISONVILLE
			WINCHESTER
			CENTRAL CITY
			GEORGETOWN
			MAYSVILLE
			MT STERLING
	LOUISIANA	1	ABBEVILLE
			ALEXANDRIA
			BASTROP
			BATON ROUGE
7			BOGALUSA
			BOSSIER CITY
6			CROWLEY
5			
4			
3			
2			

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

			EUNICE
			GRETNA
			HAMMOND
			HOUMA
			JENNINGS
			KENNER
			LAFAYETTE
			MINDEN
			MONROE
			MORGAN CITY
			NATCHITOCHES
			NEW IBERIA
			OPELOUSAS
			RUSTON
			SHREVEPORT
			SULPHUR
			THIBODAUX
			WEST MONROE
	MARYLAND	1	CAMBRIDGE
	MISSISSIPPI	1	BILOXI
			CLARKSDALE
			CLEVELAND
			COLUMBUS
			CORINTH
			GREENVILLE
			GREENWOOD
			GULFPORT
			HATTIESBURG
			JACKSON
			LAUREL
			MCCOMB
			MERIDIAN
			NATCHEZ
			PASCAGOULA
			TUPELO
			VICKSBURG
			YAZOO CITY
			BROOKHAVEN
			COLUMBIA
			KOSCIUSKO
			PHILADELPHIA
			STARKVILLE
	NORTH CAROLINA	1	ALBEMARLE
7			GOLDSBORO
			KINSTON
6			LENOIR

C		
D		
E		MONROE
		NEW BERN
F		ROANOKE RAPIDS
		SHELBY
		THOMASVILLE
		HENDERSONVILLE
		MOUNT AIRY
		OXFORD
		ELKIN
	OKLAHOMA 1	EL RENO
		THE VILLAGE
		CLINTON
		OKEMAH
		PAULS VALLEY
		VINITA
		WEWEKA
	SOUTH CAROLINA 1	AIKIN
		ANDERSON
		CHARLESTON
		FLORENCE
		GAFFNEY
		GEORGETOWN
		GREENWOOD
		N. AUGUSTA
		ORANGEBURG
		ROCK HILL
		SUMTER
		UNION
		BENNETTSVILLE
		HARTSVILLE
		SENECA
	TENNESSEE 1	CLEVELAND
		DYERSBURG
		JACKSON
		LEBANON
		MORRISTOWN
		GALLATIN
		MC MINNVILLE
		ROCKWOOD
		SPRINGFIELD
	TEXAS 1	ANDREWS
		BAY CITY
7		BRYAN
		CLEBURNE
6		COLLEGE STATION
5		
4		
3		
2		

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

C

D

E GAINSVILLE
GARLAND
F GREENVILLE
GROVES
HALTOM CITY
HIGHLAND PK
HUNTSVILLE
HURST
KERMIT
KILGORE
LAMESA
LEVELLAND
LONGVIEW
LUFKIN
MARSHALL
MC KINNEY
MESQUITE
MINERAL WELLS
NACOGDOCHES
ODESSA
PALESTINE
PARIS
PECOS
SAN MARCOS
SNYDER
TEMPLE
TERRELL
TEXARKANA
TYLER
WAXAHACHIE
BRECKENRIDGE
CAMERON
COLORADO CITY
COMMERCE
CONROE
DUMAS
HENDERSON
JACKSONVILLE
KERRVILLE
LITTLEFIELD
LOCKHART
MEXIA
MT PLEASANT
NAVASOTA
PADUCAH
STAMFORD
7 WEATHERFORD
YOAKUM

6

VIRGINIA 1 COVINGTON

5

4

3

2

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

HOPEWELL
5. NORFOLK
SUFFOLK

230

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

2 Partial Desegregation

ALABAMA	2	CULLMAN
		DECATUR
		HUNTSVILLE
		PHENIX CITY
ARKANSAS	2	HOT SPRS NATL PK
FLORIDA	2	CORAL GABLES
		DE LAND
		DELRAY BEACH
		EAU GALLIE
		FT MYERS
		HALLANDALE
		JACKSONVILLE BEACH
		KEY WEST
		LAKELAND
		MIAMI BEACH
		N MIAMI
		ORLANDO
		PINELLAS PARK
		RIVIERA BEACH
		ST AUGUSTINE
		ST PETERSBURG
		TALLAHASSEE
		TAMPA
		W PALM BEACH
		WINTER HAVEN
		WINTER PARK
		KENDALL
		HOMESTEAD
		TITUSVILLE
GEORGIA	2	BRUNSWICK
		COLUMBUS
		DECATUR
		E POINT
		FOREST PARK
		HAPEVILLE
		MARIETTA
		SAVANNAH
		SMYRNA
		WAYCROSS
KENTUCKY	2	ASHLAND
		FRANKFORT
		HOPKINSVILLE
		MIDDLESBORO
		RICHMOND
		SHIVELY

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

LOUISIANA	2	LAKE CHARLES
		NEW ORLEANS
MARYLAND	2	ANNAPOLIS
NORTH CAROLINA	2	BURLINGTON
		ELIZABETH CITY
		GREENSBORO
		GREENVILLE
		HENDERSON
		HICKORY
		HIGH PT.
		LEXINGTON
		LUMBERTON
		REIDSVILLE
		ROCKY MT.
		WILMINGTON
		WILSON
OKLAHOMA	2	ALTUS
		DELL CITY
		SHAWNEE
		GUTHRIE
SOUTH CAROLINA	2	COLUMBIA
		GREENVILLE
TENNESSEE	2	BRISTOL
		DONELSON
		EAST RIDGE
		FOUNTAIN CITY
		GREENEVILLE
		MARYVILLE
		MURFREESBORO
		WHITE HAVEN
TEXAS	2	AMARILLO
		BAYTOWN
		BEAUMONT
		BELLAIRE
		BORGER
		CORSICANA
		DEL RIO
		DENISON
		EDINBURG
		ORANGE
		PLAINVIEW
		PORT ARTHUR
		ROBSTOWN

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

		SHERMAN	
		SWEETWATER	
		UNIVERSITY PK.	
		WESLACO	
VIRGINIA	2	ALEXANDRIA	
		DANVILLE	
		FALLS CHURCH	
		PETERSBURG	
WEST VIRGINIA	2	BLUEFIELD	
		MARTINSBURG	
			98

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

3 Substantial Desegregation

ARKANSAS	3	FAYETTEVILLE
		FT SMITH
		LITTLE ROCK
		PINE BLUFF
		SPRINGDALE
FLORIDA	3	BRADENTON
		CLEARWATER
		COCOA
		DAYTONA BEACH
		FT LAUDERDALE
		FT PIERCE
		GAINESVILLE
		JACKSONVILLE
		MELBOURNE
		PENSACOLA
		SARASOTA
GEORGIA	3	ATLANTA
KENTUCKY	3	BOWLING GREEN
		COVINGTON
		FORT THOMAS
		GLASGOW
		HENDERSON
		MAYFIELD
		NEWPORT
		OWENSBORO
MARYLAND	3	BALTIMORE
		CUMBERLAND
		DUNDALK
		FREDERICK
		HAGERSTOWN
		HYATTSVILLE
		ROCKVILLE
		SALISBURY
		SUITLAND
		TAKOMA PARK
		WHEATON
		DISTRICT HEIGHTS
		LA PLATA
		WALDORF
NORTH CAROLINA	3	CHAPEL HILL
		DURHAM
		FAYETTEVILLE
		GASTONIA
		JACKSONVILLE

			KANNAPOLIS
			RALEIGH
			SANFORD
			STATESVILLE
	OKLAHOMA	3	ADA
			ARDMORE
			BARTLESVILLE
			BETHANY
			CHICKASHA
			DUNCAN
			DURANT
			ENID
			LAWTON
			MIDWEST CITY
			MUSKOGEE
			NORMAN
			OKLAHOMA CITY
			OKMULGEE
			PONCA CITY
			STILLWATER
			TULSA
			CUSHING
	SOUTH CAROLINA	3	SPARTANBURG
	TENNESSEE	3	CHATTANOOGA
			JOHNSON CITY
			KINGSPORT
			KNOXVILLE
			MEMPHIS
			NASHVILLE
	TEXAS	3	ALICE
			AUSTIN
			BEEVILLE
			BIG SPRING
			BROWNSVILLE
			CORPUS CHRISTI
			DALLAS
			GALVESTON
			GRAND PRAIRIE
			HARLINGEN
			IRVING
			KILLEEN
			KINGSVILLE
7			MERCEDES
			MIDLAND
6			NEW BRAUNFELS

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

		PASADENA
		PHARR
		RICHARDSON
		SEGUIN
		TEXAS CITY
		VICTORIA
		WACO
		WICHITA FALLS
		CRYSTAL CITY
VIRGINIA	3	ARLINGTON
		BRISTOL
		CHARLOTTESVILLE
		FAIRFAX
		HAMPTON
		HARRISONBURG
		LYNCHBURG
		NEW PORT NEWS
		NORFOLK
		PORTSMOUTH
		ROANOKE
		SALEM
		STAUNTON
		WAYNESBORO
		WINCHESTER
WEST VIRGINIA	3	BECKLEY
		HUNTINGTON
		S. CHARLESTON
		ST. ALBANS
		WHEELING

4 Virtually all Desegregated

FLORIDA	4	MIAMI
KENTUCKY	4	LOUISVILLE
		PADUCAH
		PLEASURE RIDGE PARK
		VALLEY STA
MARYLAND	4	SILVER SPR
		CHESTERTOWN
		DENTON
		EASTON
		OCEAN CITY
		PRINCESS ANNE
NORTH CAROLINA	4	ASHEVILLE
		CHARLOTTE
		CONCORD
		WINSTON SALEM
		NORTH WILKESBORO
OKLAHOMA	4	MC ALESTER
TENNESSEE	4	CLARKSVILLE
		MADISON
		OAK RIDGE
TEXAS	4	ABILENE
		DENTON
		EAGLE PASS
		EL PASO
		FT. WORTH
		HOUSTON
		LAREDO
		LUBBOCK
		MC ALLEN
		MISSION
		PAMPA
		SAN ANGELO
		SAN ANTONIO
		SAN BENITO
VIRGINIA	4	RICHMOND
		VIRGINIA BEACH
WEST VIRGINIA	4	CHARLESTON
		CLARKSBURG
		FAIRMONT
		MORGANTOWN
		MOUNDSVILLE

PARKERSBURG
WEIRTON
GRAFTON
WESTON

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

5 Some Desegregation - Degree Unknown

FLORIDA	5	BOYNTON BEACH
		HIALEAH
		HOLLYWOOD
		LAKE WORTH
		POMPANO BEACH
		BOCA RATON
		DANIA
		VERO BEACH
KENTUCKY	5	PARIS
MARYLAND	5	BETHESDA
		CATONSVILLE
		COLLEGE PARK
		ESSEX
		LOCH RAVEN
		MIDDLE RIVER
		OVERLEA
		PARKVILLE
		PIKESVILLE
		TOWSON
		WESTMINSTER
NORTH CAROLINA	5	SALISBURY
OKLAHOMA	5	SAPULPA
		BRISTOW
		ELK CITY
		FREDRICK
		HOLDENVILLE
TEXAS	5	ARLINGTON
		BROWNFIELD
		BROWNWOOD
		VERNON
		WHITE SETTLEMENT
		SHAMROCK
VIRGINIA	5	FREDERICKSBURG
		MARTINSVILLE
		SPRINGFIELD
		BLACKSBURG
WEST VIRGINIA	5	WELCH

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

C

D 6 Desegregation Impending

E OKLAHOMA 6 MIAMI

F 1

7

6

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3

2

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

		X UNKNOWN
ARKANSAS	X	BENTON
FLORIDA	X	BELLE GLADE
		CAROL CITY
		FT WALTON BEACH
		PLANT CITY
		WESTWOOD LAKES
GEORGIA	X	WEST POINT
KENTUCKY	X	DANVILLE
		LONDON
		SOMERSET
NORTH CAROLINA	X	ROCKINGHAM
OKLAHOMA	X	SEMINOLE
		ALVA
TENNESSEE	X	ATHENS
		COLUMBIA
		ELIZABETHTON
		INGLEWOOD
		SHELBYVILLE
		TULLAHOMA
		ALCOA
		RIPLEY
TEXAS	X	FARMERS BRANCH
		FREEPORT
		GALENA PARK
		LAMARQUE
		UVALDE
		ALPINE
		ATHENS
		BRENHAM
		RAYMONDVILLE
		STEPHENVILLE
VIRGINIA	X	PULASKI
		VIENNA
		CHANTILLY
		LAWRENCEVILLE
		LEXINGTON
WEST VIRGINIA	X	DUNBAR

37

566

59

THEATERS 2-11-64

1 Segregated

ALABAMA	1	ALEXANDER CITY
		ANDALUSIA
		ANNISTON
		AUBURN
		BESSEMER
		BIRMINGHAM
		CHICKASAW
		CULLMAN
		DOTHAN
		ENTERPRISE
		FAIRFIELD
		FLORENCE
		GADSDEN
		HOMEWOOD
		JASPER
		MOBILE
		MONTGOMERY
		MOUNTAIN BROOK
		OPELIKA
		PRICHARD
		SELMA
		SHEFFIELD
		SYLACAUGA
		TALLADEGA
		TROY
		TUSCALOOSA
		FORT PAYNE
ARKANSAS	1	BLYTHEVILLE
		CAMDEN
		EL DORADO
		FORREST CITY
		HELENA
		JACKSONVILLE
		JONESBORO
		MAGNOLIA
		N. LITTLE ROCK
		TEXARKANA
		W MEMPHIS
		CONWAY
		HOPE
		MALVERN
		NEWPORT

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

C			
D			
E			SEARCY
F	FLORIDA	1	BARTOW
			DE LAND
			JACKSONVILLE BEACH
			LEESBURG
			OCALA
			PALATKA
			PANAMA CITY
			PENSACOLA
			SANFORD
			ST AUGUSTINE
			WARRINGTON
			WINTER HAVEN
			WINTER PARK
			LAKE CITY
			TITUSVILLE
	GEORGIA	1	ALBANY
			AMERICUS
			BAINBRIDGE
			BRUNSWICK
			CARROLLTON
			COLLEGE PK
			CORDELE
			DALTON
			DUBLIN
			GAINESVILLE
			GRIFFIN
			LA GRANGE
			MACON
			MILLEDGEVILLE
			MOULTRIE
			NEWNAN
			ROME
			THOMASVILLE
			VALDOSTA
			WARNER ROBINS
			WAYCROSS
			CEDARTOWN
	KENTUCKY	1	MADISONVILLE
			CENTRAL CITY
			MT STERLING
	LOUISIANA	1	ABBEVILLE
7			ALEXANDRIA
			BASTROP
6			BATON ROUGE
5			
4			
3			
2			

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

		BOGALUSA
		BOSSIER CITY
		CROWLEY
		EUNICE
		GRETNA
		HAMMOND
		HOUMA
		JENNINGS
		KENNER
		LAFAYETTE
		LAKE CHARLES
		MINDEN
		MONROE
		MORGAN CITY
		NATCHITOCHES
		NEW IBERIA
		OPELOUSAS
		RUSTON
		SHREVEPORT
		SULPHUR
		THIBODAUX
		WEST MONROE
MARYLAND	1	CAMBRIDGE
MISSISSIPPI	1	BILOXI
		CLARKSDALE
		CLEVELAND
		COLUMBUS
		CORINTH
		GREENVILLE
		GREENWOOD
		GULFPORT
		HATTIESBURG
		JACKSON
		LAUREL
		MCCOMB
		MERIDIAN
		NATCHEZ
		PASCAGOULA
		TUPELO
		VICKSBURG
		YAZOO CITY
		BROOKHAVEN
		COLUMBIA
		KOSCIUSKO
		PHILADELPHIA
		STARKVILLE
NORTH CAROLINA	1	ALBEMARLE

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

		BURLINGTON
		CONCORD
		ELIZABETH CITY
		GASTONIA
		GOLDSBORO
		GREENVILLE
		HENDERSON
		KANNAPOLIS
		KINSTON
		LENOIR
		LEXINGTON
		LUMBERTON
		MONROE
		NEW BERN
		ROANOKE RAPIDS
		ROCKY MT.
		SALISBURY
		SANFORD
		SHELBY
		WILMINGTON
		HENDERSONVILLE
		MOUNT AIRY
		OXFORD
OKLAHOMA	1	EL RENO
		THE VILLAGE
		CLINTON
		FREDRICK
		GUTHRIE
		HOLDENVILLE
		OKEMAH
		VINITA
		WEWEKA
SOUTH CAROLINA	1	AIKIN
		ANDERSON
		CHARLESTON
		FLORENCE
		GAFFNEY
		GEORGETOWN
		GREENWOOD
		N. AUGUSTA
		ORANGEBURG
		ROCK HILL
		SUMTER
		UNION
	7	BENNETTSVILLE
		HARTSVILLE
	6	SENECA

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

TENNESSEE	1	GREENEVILLE
		JACKSON
		JOHNSON CITY
		LEBANON
		MARYVILLE
		MORRISTOWN
		MURFREESBORO
		GALLATIN
		MC MINNVILLE
		SPRINGFIELD
TEXAS	1	BAY CITY
		BRYAN
		CLEBURNE
		COLLEGE STATION
		GARLAND
		GREENVILLE
		HALTOM CITY
		HUNTSVILLE
		HURST
		KILGORE
		LAMESA
		LEVELLAND
		LONGVIEW
		LUFKIN
		MARSHALL
		MC KINNEY
		MESQUITE
		NACOGDOCHES
		PALESTINE
		PARIS
		ROBSTOWN
		TERRELL
		TEXARKANA
		TYLER
		WAXAHACHIE
		BRECKENRIDGE
		CAMERON
		CONROE
		DUMAS
		HENDERSON
		KERRVILLE
		LITTLEFIELD
		LOCKHART
		MEXIA
		MT PLEASANT
		NAVASOTA
		PADUCAH
		WEATHERFORD

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

C

D

E YOAKUM

F VIRGINIA 1 COVINGTON
HOPEWELL
SALEM
S. NORFOLK
SUFFOLK

235

7

6

5

4

3

2

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

2 Partial Desegregation

ALABAMA	2	DECATUR
ARKANSAS	2	HOT SPRS NATL PK
FLORIDA	2	BRADENTON
		CLEARWATER
		CORAL GABLES
		DELRAY BEACH
		FT MYERS
		FT PIERCE
		HALLANDALE
		HIALEAH
		JACKSONVILLE
		KEY WEST
		LAKELAND
		MIAMI BEACH
		N MIAMI
		PINELLAS PARK
		POMPANO BEACH
		ST PETERSBURG
		TALLAHASSEE
		TAMPA
		W PALM BEACH
		KENDALL
		HOMESTEAD
GEORGIA	2	ATHENS
		DECATUR
		E POINT
		FOREST PARK
		HAPEVILLE
		MARIETTA
		SMYRNA
KENTUCKY	2	BOWLING GREEN
		SHIVELY
		WINCHESTER
		MAYSVILLE
LOUISIANA	2	NEW ORLEANS
MARYLAND	2	DENTON
		LA PLATA
		WALDORF
NORTH CAROLINA	2	HICKORY
		HIGH PT.
		REIDSVILLE
		WILSON

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

E			ELKIN
F	OKLAHOMA	2	DELL CITY
			LAWTON
			MIDWEST CITY
			BRISTOW
	SOUTH CAROLINA	2	GREENVILLE
	TENNESSEE	2	CHATTANOOGA
			DYERSBURG
			EAST RIDGE
			ELIZABETHTON
			FOUNTAIN CITY
			KINGSPORT
			WHITE HAVEN
			ROCKWOOD
	TEXAS	2	ALICE
			BAYTOWN
			BIG SPRING
			CORSICANA
			DEL RIO
			KINGSVILLE
			ODESSA
			SEGUIN
			TEMPLE
			WESLACO
			JACKSONVILLE
	VIRGINIA	2	BRISTOL
			DANVILLE
			HAMPTON
			HARRISONBURG
			MARTINSVILLE
	WEST VIRGINIA	2	MARTINSBURG

3 Substantial Desegregation

ARKANSAS	3	FAYETTEVILLE
		SPRINGDALE
FLORIDA	3	COCOA
		DAYTONA BEACH
		EAU GALLIE
		FT LAUDERDALE
		MELBOURNE
		ORLANDO
		SARASOTA
GEORGIA	3	AUGUSTA
		SAVANNAH
KENTUCKY	3	COVINGTON
		FORT THOMAS
		GLASGOW
		LEXINGTON
		MAYFIELD
		MIDDLESBORO
		NEWPORT
		PADUCAH
MARYLAND	3	BALTIMORE
		BETHESDA
		COLLEGE PARK
		CUMBERLAND
		DUNDALK
		FREDERICK
		HAGERSTOWN
		HYATTSVILLE
		ROCKVILLE
		SALISBURY
		SUITLAND
		TAKOMA PARK
		WHEATON
		DISTRICT HEIGHTS
		OCEAN CITY
NORTH CAROLINA	3	CHARLOTTE
		FAYETTEVILLE
		GREENSBORO
		STATESVILLE
		WINSTON SALEM
OKLAHOMA	3	ALTUS
		BARTLESVILLE
		BETHANY
		ENID

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		NORMAN
		OKLAHOMA CITY
		PONCA CITY
		SHAWNEE
		STILLWATER
		TULSA
SOUTH CAROLINA	3	COLUMBIA
TENNESSEE	3	CLEVELAND
		NASHVILLE
TEXAS	3	ABILENE
		AMARILLO
		ANDREWS
		BELLAIRE
		BROWNSVILLE
		DALLAS
		DENISON
		GALVESTON
		GRAND PRAIRIE
		HIGHLAND PK
		IRVING
		KERMIT
		KILLEEN
		MERCEDES
		MINERAL WELLS
		ORANGE
		PASADENA
		PLAINVIEW
		SHERMAN
		SNYDER
		SWEETWATER
		TEXAS CITY
		UNIVERSITY PK.
		WACO
VIRGINIA	3	CHARLOTTESVILLE
		FAIRFAX
		FALLS CHURCH
		FREDERICKSBURG
		PETERSBURG
		ROANOKE
		WAYNESBORO
		WINCHESTER
WEST VIRGINIA	3	BLUEFIELD
		CHARLESTON
		WHEELING

4 Virtually All Desegregated

ARKANSAS	4	FT SMITH
		LITTLE ROCK
		PINE BLUFF
FLORIDA	4	GAINESVILLE
		MIAMI
GEORGIA	4	ATLANTA
		COLUMBUS
KENTUCKY	4	ASHLAND
		FRANKFORT
		HENDERSON
		HOPKINSVILLE
		LOUISVILLE
		OWENSBORO
		PLEASURE RIDGE PARK
		VALLEY STA
MARYLAND	4	SILVER SPR
		CHESTERTOWN
		EASTON
		WESTMINSTER
NORTH CAROLINA	4	ASHEVILLE
		CHAPEL HILL
		DURHAM
		JACKSONVILLE
		RALEIGH
		NORTH WILKESBORO
OKLAHOMA	4	ADA
		ARDMORE
		CHICKASHA
		DUNCAN
		DURANT
		MC ALESTER
		MUSKOGEE
		OKMULGEE
		SAPULPA
		CUSHING
		PAULS VALLEY
TENNESSEE	4	CLARKSVILLE
		KNOXVILLE
		MADISON
		MEMPHIS
		OAK RIDGE
TEXAS	4	BEAUMONT

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		BEEVILLE
		CORPUS CHRISTI
		DENTON
		EAGLE PASS
		EDINBURG
		EL PASO
		GAINSVILLE
		HARLINGEN
		HOUSTON
		LAREDO
		LUBBOCK
		MC ALLEN
		MIDLAND
		MISSION
		NEW BRAUNFELS
		PAMPA
		PHARR
		PORT ARTHUR
		SAN ANGELO
		SAN ANTONIO
		SAN BENITO
		SAN MARCOS
		VICTORIA
		WICHITA FALLS
		CRYSTAL CITY
		STAMFORD
VIRGINIA	4	ALEXANDRIA
		ARLINGTON
		LYNCHBURG
		NEW PORT NEWS
		NORFOLK
		PORTSMOUTH
		RICHMOND
		VIRGINIA BEACH
WEST VIRGINIA	4	BECKLEY
		CLARKSBURG
		FAIRMONT
		HUNTINGTON
		MORGANTOWN
		MOUNDSVILLE
		PARKERSBURG
		S. CHARLESTON
		ST. ALBANS
		WEIRTON
	7	GRAFTON
		WELCH
	6	WESTON

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5 Some, Degree (unknown)

ALABAMA	5	HUNTSVILLE
FLORIDA	5	HOLLYWOOD
		LAKE WORTH
KENTUCKY	5	RICHMOND
		GEORGETOWN
		PARIS
MARYLAND	5	CATONSVILLE
		ESSEX
		LOCH RAVEN
		MIDDLE RIVER
		OVERLEA
		PARKVILLE
		PIKESVILLE
		TOWSON
SOUTH CAROLINA	5	SPARTANBURG
TENNESSEE	5	BRISTOL
		DONELSON
TEXAS	5	ARLINGTON
		AUSTIN
		BORGER
		BROWNFIELD
		BROWNWOOD
		FT. WORTH
		PECOS
		VERNON
		BRENHAM
		COLORADO CITY
		COMMERCE
		RAYMONDVILLE
		SHAMROCK
		STEPHENVILLE
VIRGINIA	5	STAUNTON
		VIENNA
		BLACKSBURG
		LEXINGTON

35

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6 Impending

ARKANSAS	6	BENTON ARKADELPHIA
NORTH CAROLINA	6	THOMASVILLE
OKLAHOMA	6	MIAMI

4

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C

D X Unknown

E	ALABAMA	X PHENIX CITY
F	FLORIDA	X BELLE GLADE
		BOYNTON BEACH
		CAROL CITY
		FT WALTON BEACH
		PLANT CITY
		RIVIERA BEACH
		WESTWOOD LAKES
		BOCA RATON
		DANIA
		VERO BEACH
	GEORGIA	X WEST POINT
	KENTUCKY	X DANVILLE
		LONDON
		SOMERSET
	MARYLAND	X ANNAPOLIS
		PRINCESS ANNE
	NORTH CAROLINA	X ROCKINGHAM
	OKLAHOMA	X SEMINOLE
		ALVA
		ELK CITY
	TENNESSEE	X ATHENS
		COLUMBIA
		INGLEWOOD
		SHELBYVILLE
		TULLAHOMA
		ALCOA
		RIPLEY
	TEXAS	X FARMERS BRANCH
		FREEPORT
		GALENA PARK
		GROVES
		LAMARQUE
		RICHARDSON
		UVALDE
		WHITE SETTLEMENT
		ALPINE
		ATHENS
7		
	VIRGINIA	X PULASKI
6		SPRINGFIELD
5		
4		
3		
2		

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CHANTILLY
LAWRENCEVILLE

WEST VIRGINIA X DUNBAR

43

566

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CITY OF LOUISVILLE

KENTUCKY

HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION

101F MAYOR'S SUITE

CITY HALL

WILLIAM O. COWGER
MAYOR

DR. MARLIN M. VOLZ, CHAIRMAN
RALPH W. BARNETT
REV. JAMES A. CRUMLIN
MRS. H. LYLE DUERSON, JR.
MRS. WILLIAM FLARSHEIM
THOMAS E. GATES
RT. REV. ALFRED F. HORRIGAN
FRED J. KUNZ, JR.
JESSE H. LAWRENCE
MRS. RALPH C. MORRIS
PAUL PRIDDY
JOHN M. ROBSION, JR.
MRS. SIDNEY ROSENBLUM
MORTON WALKER

MANSIR TYDINGS,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
ARTHUR P. EVANS, JR.
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

April 15, 1964

Rev. Louis L. Mitchell, Jr.
Special Project Coordinator
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Rev. Mitchell:

Your letter of April 3 to Mrs. Norvell E. Wicker has been referred to this office for reply. Since the death of Dean Wicker, and also for personal health reasons, Mrs. Wicker has been unable to participate in community affairs as formerly.

The Very Rev. Dean Robert W. Estill, who succeeded Dean Wicker at Christ Church Cathedral, is active as Chairman of the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights. At his request, I have provided the answers to your questions as they apply to the City of Louisville, and enclose a report of this Commission for any further information you may be seeking.

Sincerely yours,

J. Mansir Tydings
Executive Director

JMT:ec

Enclosure

Louisville HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION

1962 - 1963 ANNUAL REPORT

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Lexington, Kentucky

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Mrs. W. K. Massie, 108 Irvine, Lexington, Ky.

Zirl Palmer, 541 Haskins Drive, Lexington, Ky.

Mrs. Pauline Gould, 548 Haskins Drive, Lexington, Ky.

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Commission on Human Rights, City Hall Annex
227 North Upper, Lexington, Ky. Mrs. W. W. Adams, Secretary

Commission on Religion and Human Rights, Mrs. W. K. Massie, Coordinator, 108 Irvine Road, Lexington, Ky.

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

4. General attitude of:

City Officials

Press
Not too good

Business leadership

Church leaders

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters
All desegregated

Restaurants
Practically all desegregated

Hotels - Motels
Practically all desegregated

Theatres
Desegregated

Municipal facilities
Desegregated

Schools
Desegregated

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

We have an official and an unofficial bi-racial group in Lexington.
The Committee on Religion and Human Rights has some 800 members on its role.

b) Names of members

(Official) Lexington Human Rights Commission

Zirl A. Palmer, Chairman	541 Haskins Drive
Robert A. Babbage	1331 Prather Road
George E. Barker	229 Glendale Ave.
William F. Caulder	365 Corral St.
Mrs. A. Lee Coleman	316 Cassidy Ave.
Ovan Haskins	562 Haskins Drive
Julian T. Hutchinson	201 Ridgeway Rd.
M. H. Hymson	1847 Lakewood Dr.
J. C. Lee, D.D.S.	Georgetown Pike
William H. McCann	287 Idlehour Dr.
Sherman E. Miller, D.D.S.	311 Holiday Rd.
Patrick H. Molloy	250 Idlehour Dr.
S. T. Roach	254 Chestnut St.
Paul Nickell	302 Hart Road
The Rev. James R. O'Rourke	St. Paul Parish, 501 West Short St.

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

KENTUCKY

Mr. Philip P. Ardery, 936 Kentucky Home Life Building, Louisville, Kentucky 40202. 583-4475 (Bus.) 895-5042 (Res.)

Lawyer - private practice. Specialist in public utilities law. Member, Jefferson County Fiscal Court (1961). Member, board of directors, Louisville Rehabilitation Center. Vice president, board of directors, American Heart Association (New York).

The Reverend Olof Anderson, Jr., 1044 Alta Vista Road, Louisville, Kentucky 40205. JU 7-0969 (Bus.) GL 1-1170 (Res.)

Executive secretary, Presbytery of Louisville. Member of board of Kentucky Council on Human Rights.

Covington, Ky.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

William Billingsley
2381 Dixie Highway
S. Ft. Mitchell, Kentucky

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Northern Kentucky Commission on Religion and Race
Father Allen Meier, 1140 Madison Ave. Covington
The Rev. John Gantt, 334 Lockwood St. " } co chairmen

Catholic International Council
George Miller, president
Father Raymond McCloskey, St. Patrick Church
(clergy advisor) Elm + Philadelphia Sts
Cov. Ky

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

4. General attitude of:

City officials
FAVORABLE

Press
NOT MUCH HELP
IN AREA OF CIVIL RIGHTS

Business leadership
UNCERTAIN

Church leaders
CONSERVATIVE

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

OPEN IN CHAIN STORES

Restaurants

WILL SERVE ALL CUSTOMERS

Hotels - Motels

CHAINS WITH NATIONAL POLICY OPEN

SMALLER LOCALLY OWNED ESTABLISHMENTS CLOSED

Theatres

OPEN

Municipal facilities

MOST OPEN

Schools

INTEGRATED

COMPLETE REPORTS ON THESE AREAS AVAILABLE FROM COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS 172 CAPITOL ANNEX BLDG. FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official ~~or unofficial~~ (check one)

COMMUNITY RELATIONS CITIZEN'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE

b) Names of members

MONSEIGNOR JOHN MURPHY, chairman
VILLA MADONNA College
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

locally owned MOTELS-HOTELS

Geneva, Ky.

Our Community has no integration problems. We have few older colored persons, but all cooperate.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Miss Ruth Robertson
Geneva, Ky.
Mr. Shirley Hooper
Route 2
Henderson, Ky.

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Methodist Church
Baptist Church
Homemakers Club

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II. None that I know

We are a close knit community

4. General attitude of:

City officials none in Geneva

Press Cooperate

Business leadership

Church leaders Cooperate

Henderson our County seat is well organized to meet the problems and cope with them

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

some have
desegrated

Restaurants

some have

Hotels - Motels

I don't know

Theatres

Colored people have always
attended

Municipal facilities

Swimming Pools
allow all race to bathe

Schools

all school except
Colored

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

b) Names of members

We in Henderson have a Human Rights Committee
Mr. Heck Lackey is Chairman

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city? none

Louisville, Ky.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Frank L. Stanley, Jr	Louisville Defender	PO Box 1558 Louisville 1 Ky
Dr. Olaf Anderson, Jr	Presbyterian Seminary	1044 Alta Vista Rd Louisville5
Dr. Robert Munson	VA Hospital	Louisville 2 Kentucky
Rev. James T. Davis	Coke Methodist Church	428 E. Breckinridge St Louisville 3
Mr. Arthur Evans, Jr	Lou. Committee on Human Relations	City Hall Louisville

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Kentucky Council on Human Relations	c/o Mrs. Harry McAlpin	Anchorage, Ky
Lou Chap NAACP	c/o Lyman Johnson	2340 W. Walnut Louisville 11
Allied Organization for Civil Rights	c/o Rev.Grayson Tucker	Grace Presbyterian Church Hancock & Rose Lane Louisville 3

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

(I believe this information can best be gotten thru AOCR (Rev. Tucker)

4. General attitude of:

City officials Good

Press Excellent

Business leadership Good

Church leaders Excellent

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Restaurants

(A list is available from Mr. Evans, City Committee on Human Relations)

Hotels - Motels

Theatres

(A list is available from Mr. Evans, City Committee on Human Relations)

Municipal facilities

Schools

(As stated above)

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee? Yes

a) Official or unofficial (check one) Official

b) Names of members (Please write: Arthur Evans, Jr
Committee on Human Relations
City Hall
Louisville 1

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

Do not feel any will

Louisville, Ky.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

See enclosed 1st Annual Report of Louisville Human Relations Commission.

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

See same Report.

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

Louisville Tavern Operators Association
White Citizens Council

4. General attitude of:

City officials
Excellent

Press
Excellent

Business leadership
Cooperative

Church leaders
Excellent

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Covered by ordinance on public accommodations.

Restaurants

Covered by ordinance on public accommodations.

Hotels - Motels

Theatres

Municipal facilities

Yes

Schools

Yes, since 1956

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) ✓ Official or unofficial (check one)

b) Names of members

See enclosed Report.

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

Tavern operators and small restaurants located adjacent to Negro community. Three taverns suing to test constitutionality of ordinance, one other complaint settled by negotiation and another one pending investigation. Total of five since September 15, 1963.

Hopkinsville, Ky.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Dr. Robert M. Coleman - 157 Alumni Ave., Hopkinsville, Ky.
Mr. Joe Rose, 402 Sylvan Terrace,-Hopkinsville, Ky.
Mrs. W. Graham Harvey - Little River Church Rd., Hopkinsville, Ky.
Rev. W. Howard Wiggins,- 304 Riverwood Rd., Hopkinsville, Ky.
Mrs. Carolyn Fuqua - 2800 Cox Mill Rd., Hopkinsville, Ky.

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

(All of Hopkinsville, Ky.)

United Church Women - Mrs. Clifford P. Parrish, Pres., 100 Mooreland Dr.,
League of Women Voters - Mrs. J.H. Turner, Pres., 2403 South Main St.
Ministerial Association - Rev. James E. Talley, Pres., 2617 S. Virginia.
Chamber of Commerce - Mr. W.W. Bryan, Secty., Hopkinsville, Ky.
Progressive Citizens Committee - Rev. B. Franklin Green, Pres., 901 E. First St.
Commission on Human Rights - Mr. Hal Thurmond, Ch., 908 E. 7th St.
NAACP - Rev. C.A. Strickland, Ch., 719 E. First St.

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

To my knowledge, there are none

4. General attitude of:

City officials	Favorable	Press	Neutral
Business leadership	Good	Church leaders	Good

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee? Yes

a) Official or unofficial (check one) Official

b) Names of members

Mr. Hal Thurmond, Chairman (Cannot learn names
908 East 7th St., but he can give them)
Hopkinsville, Ky.

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city? Do not know of any

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Restaurants

All eating places have been desegregated except one.

Hotels - Motels

Two are open to all
Holiday Inn
Ivory Towers

Theatres

Open to all alike

Municipal facilities

All open to all alike

Schools

Complete desegregation

6/3/63

BRIEF REVIEW OFSUCCESSFUL "EQUAL ACCESS" PROCEDURES IN NEW ORLEANS

1. Meetings with group of all sizeable "merchandise and Food" outlets in area, sponsored by several community leaders. Meetings began in early 1962, after several errors in who to include; got started in June, 1962.

2. A. List of demands: food service facilities; drinking fountains, rest rooms.
   B. In Louisiana, restaurants serving liquor are coveredby state law requiring segregation. Ditto employee restrooms.

2. Used so-called "Dallas Plan." Began 9/11/62. All demands met by this date.
   A. Police and city authorities cooperation.
   B. News media - TV and papers O.K.; radio no.
   C. If any violence, all deals off.
   D. All areas, all stores. Except Jefferson Parish, due no police protection.
   E. No advance notice to any store. Notofied by phone that morning.

3. Important to have public statement:
   A. For employees.
   B. For phone questions.
   C. For in-store questions.
   D. Should be very brief.

4. Some statistics:
   39 stores involved.
   No noticeable effect on merchandise sales (may have been down 1-2% for a few weeks.
   12% drop in food and soda sales for 1 month, then gradually rose until 2 months later were level with previous year.

5. Our reverse sit-in: At one store, for 2 hours at noon daily, for 6 days; starting with 34 people and dropping to 17 daily; assorted men, women, and children. We just waited them out.

6. Lunch Counter procedure schedule:
   9/12/62: 1st period, single visit of 2 at dull period. Served no others.
   9/26/62: 2nd period, postponed a week due outcry, 2 groups of 2 each. Served no others.
   9/29/62: If 5 or less, serve; if over, refuse; but discretionary. Few stores refused.
   12/1/62: Open to all.

(from Natl. Assn. of Chain Drug Stores)

CITY NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Coordinating Responsibility _____

1. Biracial Committee Members

Two informal groups -- unofficial -- unnamed -- no members' names given out.

2. Other Key People (Including Mayor)

Mayor Victor H. Schiro

3. Local Associations (Including officers)

New Orleans Hotel Assn., Inc. - Edwin J. Gaudet, Jr., Pres.
Sheraton Carlos Hotel

4. Newspapers (Including Editors)

Times-Picayune (m-S) - John F. Timms, Publisher
George W. Healy, Jr., Editor

Sates & Item (e) - Carl M. Corbin, Editor

5. Colleges & Universities (Including Presidents & Trustees)

Loyola University - The Very Rev. A. C. Smith, Pres.

Tulane University - H. E. Longenecker, Pres.

Louisiana State University at New Orleans - John A. Hunter, Pres.
(Baton Rouge)

6. Other Information or Attachments

New York Times - 7/12/63

"Brief Review of Equal Access Procedures in New Orleans" - from National Association of Chain Drug Stores

U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

Special Survey

RECEIVED NOV 14 1963

Human Relations Committees

		Answers
1.	Does your community have a human relations committee?	Yes
2.	What is its official name?	Community Relations Committee
3.	When was the Committee established?	May 28, 1963
4.	Is the Committee bi-racial?	Yes
5.	Who appointed the Committee?	Mayor-President and City Council
6.	Did the City Council concur?	Yes
7.	Did the City Council appropriate funds?	No funds required
8.	What was the charge to the Committee? (If possible, attach copy.) (If appropriate, please attach a copy of any Council resolution or ordinance.)	Resolution attached
9.	How many members? (Please attach a list of Committee members with their race and occupation noted.)	Thirty, list attached
10.	Briefly describe problems or issues that have been considered by the Committee.	This information is classified
11.	Briefly summarize any recommendations made by the Committee. (Please attach any public reports.)	This is classified information, see letter attached
12.	Briefly describe any actions resulting from the Committee's recommendations.	See Item 11 in letter attached
13.	How often does the Committee meet?	Once every two weeks
14.	Does the Committee have any staff assistance?	

Part time X Full time _____ None _____

15. Additional comments: See letter attached

City: Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Name of official preparing Report: John Christian, Mayor-President

Please return to: U.S.Conference of Mayors
1707 H Street,N.W., Washington D.C. 20006

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Item 9

Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Members of Community Relations Committee

1. A. A. Breeden	5810 Airline (ofc.) 9340 Goodwood Blvd.	EL 5-7716 WA 4-1383
2. Thompson A. Cannon	7025 Calumet	EL 7-9642
3. Frank S. Craig, Jr., Atty.	Fidelity Natl. Bank Bldg. 3033 McCarroll Drive	DI 3-5781 WA 1-5444
4. Fred C. Frey	5141 Greenside Lane	DI 2-3876
5. William J. Hughes, Jr.	452 South 19th (ofc.) 7976 Jefferson Highway	DI 3-3266 921-2756
6. Millard M. Jackson	Sullivan Road	358-1986
7. Dr. Henry W. Jolly, Jr.	701 North 7th (ofc.) 1420 Stanford Avenue	348-3194 DI 3-0666
8. Joseph H. Kavanaugh	Office 4642 Palm	DI 8-5376 DI 4-6072
9. Dr. Sam C. Rushing	Comite Drive	775-4024
10. Dr. W. Shewen Slaughter	3865 Convention (ofc.) 10891 Highland Road	DI 2-7388 WA 4-7504
11. Carlos Spaht, Atty.	500 Laurel (ofc.) 888 Dubois Drive	DI 4-0301 DI 2-4405
12. Melvin Stephens	Route 2, Box 132 Jefferson Highway	937-1256
13. Charest Thibaut, Jr.	137 St. Ferdinand (ofc.) 2755 McCarroll Drive	DI 4-0584 WA 4-2098
14. James L. Winfree	2450 Cottonwood Avenue	344-2071
15. Thomas W. Collens	1040 Main (ofc.) 2827 Zeeland	348-5611 DI 8-5284

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1. Leon Netterville, Jr.	1870 Harding Boulevard	EL 7-8661-Ext. 228 775-7758
2. Dr. B. V. Baranco	991 Maximillian (ofc.) 1210 Maximillian	DI 2-4450
3. Horatio Thompson	2844 79th Avenue	EL 7-9511
4. John G. Lewis, Jr.	1605 Harding Boulevard	DI 3-0388
5. James C. Cook, Jr.	8208 Scenic Highway	775-7623
6. Rev. T. J. Jemison	915 Spain	343-9596 DI 3-0054
7. Raymond P. Scott	1679 East Boulevard	DI 4-6365 DI 4-7145
8. Rev. W. T. Handy, Jr.	815 North 20th	DI 3-3163 DI 4-3677
9. Dr. D. H. Anderson	2135 Christian 3615 North Street (ofc.)	DI 4-3615 DI 4-1754
10. Dr. Joseph M. Dyer	1308 Sora	775-4640 355-4596
11. Acie J. Belton	1763 Rosenwald Road	775-1429 775-2619
12. John H. Hatcher	1722 East Boulevard	DI 3-2838 DI 8-4329
13. Rev. L. L. Haynes, Jr.	1163 North 39th Street	DI 2-8618 DI 3-8421
14. Calvin E. Washington	4068 Noah	DI 3-5256 359-8201
15. Rev. E. D. Billoups	904 North Acadian Thruway W.	357-7384 DI 4-3793

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The CITY OF BATON ROUGE
and PARISH OF EAST BATON ROUGE
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

JOHN CHRISTIAN
MAYOR-PRESIDENT

November 7, 1963

RECEIVED NOV 14 1963

Honorable Arthur L. Selland
Mayor of Fresno and President
United States Conference of Mayors
1707 H Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C., 20006

Dear Mayor Selland:

I am attaching the report on "Special Survey, Human Relations Committees," for Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on which some answers have been indicated.

In addition, I will try to answer some of these as best I can; however, the meetings of this Committee have been held in executive session and we do not make public releases on the actions of the Committee. I am at liberty to advise you of some of the actions:

Item 11: The Committee has made three major recommendations which have been implemented:

a. The removal of race designation signs on restrooms and water fountains.

b. The hiring of Negro policemen.

c. The Committee has also worked with the managers of major lunch counters in the Community and cooperated in the desegregation of twelve counters.

Item 15: The appointment of this Committee in our opinion has resulted in better race relations and has provided an excellent means of communications between the races. During this period, matters relating to race problems have been thoroughly discussed and evaluated before any action was taken. As a result, the work of the Committee has been generally accepted by the majority of the people in this Community.

If I can give you any additional information, please let me hear from you.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

John Christian
Mayor-President

Enclosure

ADOPTED
BY CITY COUNCIL
MAY 28 1963
Edward Santiago
PARISH CLERK

By Mr. BAKER

RESOLUTION 1880

Establishing a Committee on Community Relations; fixing the number and terms of members; defining the rules of procedure; and establishing the scope of jurisdiction, objects and purposes of said Committee.

BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Baton Rouge and the Parish Council of the Parish of East Baton Rouge:

Section 1. There is hereby established a Committee on Community Relations. The Committee shall be composed of thirty (30) citizen members, appointed by the Parish Council and the Mayor-President, who shall serve at the pleasure of the Council for indefinite terms. Immediately following the appointment of its membership, the Mayor-President shall call the first meeting of the Committee, at which meeting the Committee shall elect a Chairman. The Committee may also elect such other officers it may see fit, including a Secretary, who need not be a member of the Committee. The Committee shall establish its own rules of procedure, except that it shall hold its meetings in executive session and all public relations and press releases shall be channeled through the Chairman of the Committee to the Mayor-President.

Section 2. The objects and purposes of the Committee shall be that of acting in an advisory capacity to the Mayor-President and the Council:

(a) As a liaison between the Mayor-President, Council, and the Community for the receiving and consideration of suggestions, recommendations, complaints and proposals on matters of community relations which fall within the jurisdiction of the Council.

(b) As a medium of discussion and communication on matters of community relationships which fall within the jurisdiction of the Council.

(c) As a medium of exchange of ideas and suggestions for betterment of community relationships and the development of community programs designed to promote good relationships among all segments of the City and Parish.

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(d) To review and discuss problems which affect the safety and welfare of the community and which fall within the jurisdiction of the Council.

Section 3. The term "within the jurisdiction of the Council" is defined as follows:

> The Council and the Mayor-President recognize, and the Committee must recognize, that the Council cannot act for other public or private agencies or in matters over which the Council has no control by virtue of legal restrictions or jurisdictional limitations. By way of example, but not limitation, the Council has no authority or jurisdiction over the East Baton Rouge Parish School Board, the East Baton Rouge Sheriff's Office, any constitutional agency or officer of the Parish, or agency of the State of Louisiana, and would not presume to appoint a Committee designed to act in the above capacities to consider problems of community relationships solely within the jurisdiction of these agencies and public officials.

Section 4. The Committee shall keep the Mayor-President and the Council fully informed at all times of its deliberations and progress of its activities, and its recommendations shall be submitted by the Chairman exclusively to the Mayor-President for further discussion and evaluation with the Council.

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NEGRO GAIN NOTED IN NEW ORLEANS

Pace Is Slow, but Races Join to Solve Problems

By FOSTER HAILEY

Special to The New York Times

NEW ORLEANS, July 12 — Three Negro girls had to be escorted by Federal marshals when they started the first grade in a New Orleans public school three years ago this coming November.

This September, about 500 Negro children will start classes in both public and parochial schools.

Those attending classes in the first four grades of the public school system will be doing so under a Federal court order. About 200 who will attend all grades in Roman Catholic schools will be there because of voluntary action taken last year by the authorities of the church.

A brief flare-up occurred three years ago when a few white women tried to prevent the entry of Negro children to three public schools. A march by Negroes was attempted on the headquarters of the Orleans Parish (County) School Board. It was halted by the police with fire hoses.

However, since then and after some intrachurch squabbling among Roman Catholics last fall, there have been no signs of dissent. And no trouble is expected this fall.

Token Integration

School integration is, however, only token. The Negro children who will attend formerly all-white schools represent less than one-half of 1 per cent of the combined public and parochial school population of 172,000.

All the parochial schools are now open to both races. Perhaps in five years all public schools will be. This year there is open registration only through the first two grades.

The slow pace does not please Negroes here, who make up 40 per cent of the city's population of 627,800 persons.

However, they have chosen not to demonstrate. This restraint appears to be the principal reason why New Orleans has been spared the turmoil that has occurred in many other cities in the Deep South.

One reason for the restraint has been the fact that Negroes have been in constant communication through the years with their professional and business counterparts in the white community. That interaction continues today.

Informal Meetings Held

The communication is informal. There have been two groups meeting through the years. Neither has a name. Their meetings are not publicized. Both groups are reluctant even to talk about their activities.

However, the Negroes feel that when their community is discontented there are white men to whom they can go with the problem and that, generally, something will be done about it.

As with the school situation, New Orleans has a long way to go before there is the equality of opportunity that the Negro is seeking here and elsewhere. This is especially true with regard to jobs.

The educated professional Negro or the skilled manual worker is tacitly barred from many businesses and industries. He has to go North to work unless he is content to use his ability only among his own people.

As a result, white-owned businesses and white-owned industries have been hurt and the manpower pool of ambitious young Negroes has been drained. This was forcefully illustrated Tuesday at an open hearing of the Louisiana Advisory Committee of the Commission on Civil Rights.

Training Is Limited

It was testified, for instance, that the Vocational and Technological Institute for Negroes offers one-third of the courses taught at the all-white Delgado School. Few Negro boys, it was said, can get into an apprentice training program.

The problem has been dramatized by the building in New Orleans of the Nichoud Plant of the National Aeronautical and Space Administration. A representative of the Boeing Company, which is one of the prime contractors at the facility, testified that his company had been forced to import Negro workers from the North because it could not find the skilled workers it needed here. Boeing is bound by Government contract to maintain a balance between the races.

Few labor unions operating in the city are integrated. Some older craft unions still maintain the policy of parallel unionism —one local all-white, another all-Negro.

This is the case on the docks, one of New Orleans's principal industries. New Orleans is the biggest port in the South.

In many ways, however, New Orleans is one of the most integrated cities in the South.

Many residential areas have been integrated almost since the founding of the city more than 300 years ago.

All colleges and universities are integrated or at least are open to entry by both races. There are no restrictions on streetcars or at restaurants and stores.

The Police Department has been integrated for many years. And, of a total of 196,554 registered voters, 34,554 are Negroes—a high percentage for the South.

The city has only one segregation ordinance left on its books. It prohibits races from mixing in places where liquor is sold. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is attacking the law in Municipal Court next Wednesday.

Hotels are still segregated. They received a shock last spring when the American Legion decided to shift its national convention to Miami Beach because of the segregation policy here.

There still is a hard core of segregationists in the city. Most are older persons. Meetings of the White Citizens Councils, for example, are attended largely by persons over 50 years of age.

Community Relations Council

REPORTER

Vol. 1, No. III April 24, 1964

ANNUAL MEETING

Time.....[redacted]April 28, . . . 7:45-8 p.m. registration and dues . . . . 8 p.m. short business meeting . . . election of board . . .

Place.....Xavier University, Student Center building.

Program....“A Look at New Orleans and Race Relations”

Where does New Orleans and the State of Louisiana stand in relationship to progress in race relations with the rest of the nation?

Why is Louisiana the only state in the nation not taking advantage of the Manpower Development Training Act?

Have job opportunities opened up for minority groups . . . particularly the Negro . . . in our city?

What are the real barriers to Negro voter registration in New Orleans?

What effect will the Civil Rights Bill (if passed) have on Louisiana public accomodation laws . . . and how can we prepare the way?

These and other questions will be considered at three round tables on:

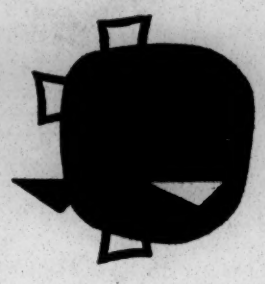
VOTER REGISTRATION
EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES
PUBLIC ACCOMODATIONS

Each round table will be staffed by a resource person who is thoroughly familiar with the up-to-the minute answers in these fields. Then short summaries will be given. The meeting promises to be an exciting one with promise for future constructive action.

Southern Field Service

National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice

1046 Baronne Street • New Orleans, Louisiana 70113 • 523-2901



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Mathew Ahmann

DIRECTOR, SOUTHERN FIELD SERVICE
Henry A. Cabirac, Jr.

May 6, 1964

Mr. Louis Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Lou:

Ellis Henican, president of the New Orleans Catholic Council, informed me that he had spoken to Clifford Favrot, the person chosen to initiate an effort among the power structure,but hasn't received a reply from him yet.

In the meantime, we have been able to get Archbishop Cody, who is generally regarded as the most single powerful force in the community, to initiate a meeting of the power structure to work for peaceful public accomodations, increased voter registration, and job opportunity. He is now pulling together a list of names of power structure people and will soon invite them to a meeting.

Yours sincerely,

Henry

Henry Cabirac

fl

CORRECTION:
Richard Haley, CORE
2211 Dryades Room 203
New Orleans, La

May 6 -

Dryades

TP

S, LA., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1964

SCHIRO, BROWN HIT RIGHTS VOTE

Pair Opposes Cloture Invoked in Senate

Mayor Victor H. Schiro and Louisiana's Democratic National Committeeman, J. Marshall Brown, Wednesday both voiced opposition to the Senate vote limiting debate on the civil rights bill.

Mayor Schiro said he felt most New Orleanians were opposed to ending the Southern filibuster, which has lasted some 75 days.

Brown said he is still opposed to the bill, but added he suspects the Senatorial cloture vote indicates passage of the controversial measure in the near future.

Schiro's statement in regard to the 71-29 vote by the Senate limiting debate follows:

"My reaction is that my position all along has been that I should represent my people. What they think, want and are dedicated to, furnish me with the raw material for formulating my policies.

"With this clearly in mind, it seems to me that cloture in the United States Senate would not be favored by the will of the citizens of New Orleans, and by this I would naturally be guided."

Brown's statements was:

"About all I can say about this is that I'm still very much against the civil rights bill, especially the public accomodations provision. Not being up there I don't know exactly what the situation is, but it would appear that the bill will pass now, although some of the Senators who voted for cloture may not vote the bill. It looks pretty much like the Northern Democrats and the Republicans feel pretty much the same way about civil rights."

The cloture action proved "disappointing and disastrous" to Plaquemines Parish Commission Council President Leander H. Perez.

"The 39 Republicans who I am informed voted for cloture don't seem to realize that their vote for the so-called fair employment practices commission spells the doom for the two-party system because when you put the government in control of 60 million private jobs the end result can only be a one-party system."

NO-TP

6/11/64

Drastic Gag for Drastic Aims

As Sen. Mundt said a few days ago, before casting his vote in favor of it, "Cloture is a gag rule, any way we look at it. Cloture is a desperate tactic to use as a last resort."

Many of the 71 senators who went along with the unprecedented choke-off, including those who simply despaired that further unlimited debate on the civil rights measure could sway the majority, must have known that this unprecedented federal movement upon private rights represents in effect an attempt to write a massive new set of principles into the federal constitution without sanction of the necessary 38 state legislatures; and that these and the proposed machinery contain invitations to an extension of centralized powers and pressures along many of the fronts on which dictatorship works.

Those who for these or any other reasons rebelled against the "desperate tactic" deserve a special place in memory. Omitting the strictly Southern group who for some 75 days wrote into the record, in the voluminous and documented form the subject certainly deserves, the bulk of the case against the "hydra-head," there were Bible of Nevada, Robert Byrd of West Virginia, Gore and Walters of Tennessee, Hayden and Goldwater of Arizona, Bennett of Utah, Mechem of New Mexico, Simpson of Wyoming, Young of North Dakota. Tower of Texas stood with them—not so, Yarborough. Sen. Goldwater's vote, as the nominee-apparent of the Republican party, befitted his reputation, and his past work against the kind of extremism which some blandly say he is "extremist" in opposing.

Whether this trend can be tempered through the "substitute package" now pending, and if so how much tempering it truly represents, remain to be seen. As far as some of the "tempering" goes, it amounts of course only to a preservation of such state rights over private matters as may suit a legislative majority of Congress.

If assurances on the floor count, the package will contain a grain of constitutional comfort in deference to jury trials in criminal contempt cases that may arise from the enormous drift toward government by injunction the measure's machinery represents. This "exemption" would not be enjoyed in so-called "voting rights" cases.

CATHOLIC COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW ORLEANS

1046 BARONNE ST., SUITE 2 NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70113 PHONE 523-2901

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HENRY A. CABIRAC, JR.

June 19, 1964

Mr. Louis Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Lou:

You will find enclosed copies of news clippings quoting the Mayor immediately following cloture in the Senate and an editorial in our "enlightened" newspaper on cloture. As you can see, our newspapers and city administration are not contributing to establishing a favorable climate.

Nevertheless, we have been successful in pulling together the hotel and resturant operators and expect them to comply with the law. I am now working on the theatre owners and hope to accomplish the same thing with them. I will keep you informed.

Yours sincerely,

Henry

Henry A. Cabirac

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THE POTOMAC INSTITUTE, INC.
1501 Eighteenth Street, N.W. • Washington 36, D.C.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Lou Mitchell
Southern Regional Council

Jack Sisson wants in, as you can see from the attached.

So please put him on your mailing list to receive anything you send out in the future, and I am doing likewise.

Hope you have fully recovered from your recent indisposition. Warm regards.

ARTHUR J. LEVIN

June 29, 1964

Mr. John P. Sisson, Director
National Catholic Conference
for Interracial Justice
1046 Baronne Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Jack:

One hundred copies of "Service For All Citizens" were sent to you on June 23, in reply to your letter of the 19th. At the moment we are all out of this pamphlet, additional copies of which are being reprinted. In the meantime, if you will refer requests to me, I'll see that they are sent either to the person making the request or to you, whichever you prefer.

I am enclosing another pamphlet on public accommodations which is now available for business and civic leadership. Let me know how many of these you can use -- we do have a supply of these on hand.

By means of a copy of this letter, I am asking "B" Botnick to fill you in on the Potomac meeting and to make available the materials which were distributed at the meeting or subsequently sent to him. Your offer of cooperation to achieve public accommodations compliance without compulsion is most helpful and deeply appreciated. You will receive any future communications and materials directly from here or the Southern Regional Council.

I look forward to meeting you personally in the not too distant future. Best regards.

Sincerely,

Arthur J. Levin
Staff Director

AJL:vg

Southern Field Service

National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice

1046 Baronne Street • New Orleans, Louisiana 70113 • 523-2901

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DIRECTOR, SOUTHERN FIELD SERVICE
Henry A. Cabirac, Jr.

June 25, 1964

Mr. Arthur J. Levin
Potomac Institute
1501 Eighteenth St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Arthur:

In meeting with "B" Botnick yesterday concerning the meeting sponsored by Potomac Institue last week of those in the South, he indicated that my absence had been noted. I very much would like to have attended but knew nothing about it. Is it possible that you sent the letter of invitation to Henry Cabirac?

I am deeply concerned to further extend my contacts with all those working in the South and want to be of whatever assistance possible to others.

I look forward to receiving the 100 or 600 copies of the Potomac Institute reprint which we ordered last week as soon as possible. We can put them to good use both here in New Orleans and throughout the South.

Sincerely yours,

Jack Sisson

John P. Sisson
Director

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BATON ROUGE, LA.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Wade Mackie, American Friends Service Committee, 1608 Government Street
Douglas Manship, WBRZ-TV. (Will likely support)
B. B. Taylor, Attorney, Louisiana National Bank Building
Both of these would likely limit themselves to pleas for compliance, not actual promotion.

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Biracial Committee
Ministerial Association
American Friends Service Committee and their friends.

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

Crusaders (This is the most active group)
White Citizens Council (Not large)
Unaffiliated segregationists in churches, schools, etc.

4. General attitude of:

City officials
Mayor-Did appoint biracial committee
Council-Approved establishment of the biracial committee

Press
Press-Fairly reasonable but not outstanding

Business leadership
Not effective with one or two exceptions

Church leaders
Fairly good group but no real outspoken influential leadership

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

There is an official biracial committee appointed by the Mayor and approved by 7-2 vote of the City Council.

b) Names of members

G. Leon Netterville
Dr. B. V. Baranco
Horatio Thompson
John G. Lewis, Jr.
James Cook
Rev. T. J. Jemison
Raymond Scott
Rev. J. T. Handy
Dr. D. H. Anderson
Dr. Joseph Dyer
Acie Belton
John Hatcher
Rev. L. L. Haynes
Calvin Washington
Rev. E. D. Billoups
James L. Winfree
Rev. Sam Rushing
Joe Kavanaugh
A. A. Breeden
Dr. Henry Jolly
Carlos G. Spaht
Millard Jackson
Frank Craig, Jr.
William J. Hughes
Melvin Stephens
Charest Thibaut, Jr.
Dr. Shewen Slaughter
Fred C. Frey, Sr.

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

Hotels
Restaurants--generally but perhaps not all
Motels--generally but perhaps all
Theatres--perhaps
Parks and Playgrounds--but a suit is now in Federal Court that may be complete by time biss passed.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters
Generally desegregated

Restaurants
None desegregated

Hotels - Motels
None desegregated

Theatres
None desegregated

Municipal facilities
Municipal Building--desegregated
Courthouse--desegregated
Parks--swimming pools, etc. completely segregated
Library--desegregated

Schools
Desegregated in the 12th grade and 28 students have transferred.

Telephone 4-29-64 MacKay

Ministers Meeting – 1st wk of May
will call back 1st wk May

METAIRIE

Maison Blanche
Sears
Holmes
Krauss
Mark Isaacs
Shainbergs
J. C. Penney, G. F. Sabin, Mgr.
Kresge
Schweg Mann

BATON ROUGE

Sears
Rosenfields
Holmes
J. C. Penney, Thomas G. Long, Mgr.
McCrorys
Kress
Welch & Levy

Delmont Shopping Center

Shoppers Fair
J. C. Penney, W. B. Blackwood, Mgr.
Holmes
Ourso
Woolworth
Herbert
Beall's
Kinney's
Franklin's
Rochelle's
Thom McAn

Bon Marche Shopping Center

Godchaux
Sears
Rosenfelds
Wards
D. H. Holmes
Shoppers Fair
J. C. Penney, F. L. Ferrell, Mgr.
Kornmeyer
Olinde
Beall's

Colleges:

Louisiana State University & Agricultural & Mechanical College, state supported,co-ed, 12,724 students.

BATON ROUGE - Cont'd

Major Industries	# Emp.
Allied Chemical Corp. (PFP)	500- 749
The Borden Co.	160- 249
Ethyl Corp.	2500 +
Humble Oil & Refining Co. (PFP)	2500 +
Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Co.	750- 999
Stauffer Chemical Co. (PFP)	750- 999
United States Rubber Co. (PFP)	250- 499

CITY BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

Coordinating Responsibility _____

1. Biracial Committee Members (Official - Mayor & Council)

See attached.

2. Other Key People (Including Mayor)

John Christian, Mayor - President

3. Local Associations (Including officers)

4. Newspapers (Including Editors)

Advocate, Charles P. Manship, Editor and publisher.
State Times - same

5. Colleges & Universities (Including Presidents & Trustees)

Louisiana State University, John O. Hunter, President
Southern University (Negro), Felton G. Clark, President

6. Other Information or Attachments

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Item 9

Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Members of Community Relations Committee

1. A. A. Breeden	5810 Airline (ofc.) 9340 Goodwood Blvd.	EL 5-7716 WA 4-1383
2. Thompson A. Cannon	7025 Calumet	EL 7-9642
3. Frank S. Craig, Jr., Atty.	Fidelity Natl. Bank Bldg. 3033 McCarroll Drive	DI 3-5781 WA 1-5444
4. Fred C. Frey	5141 Greenside Lane	DI 2-3876
5. William J. Hughes, Jr.	452 South 19th (ofc.) 7976 Jefferson Highway	DI 3-3266 921-2756
6. Millard M. Jackson	Sullivan Road	358-1986
7. Dr. Henry W. Jolly, Jr.	701 North 7th (ofc.) 1420 Stanford Avenue	348-3194 DI 3-0666
8. Joseph H. Kavanaugh	Office 4642 Palm	DI 8-5376 DI 4-6072
9. Dr. Sam C. Rushing	Comite Drive	775-4024
10. Dr. W. Shewen Slaughter	3865 Convention (ofc.) 10891 Highland Road	DI 2-7388 WA 4-7504
11. Carlos Spaht, Atty.	500 Laurel (ofc.) 888 Dubois Drive	DI 4-0301 DI 2-4405
12. Melvin Stephens	Route 2, Box 132 Jefferson Highway	937-1256
13. Charest Thibaut, Jr.	137 St. Ferdinand (ofc.) 2755 McCarroll Drive	DI 4-0584 WA 4-2098
14. James L. Winfree	2450 Cottonwood Avenue	344-2071
15. Thomas W. Collens	1040 Main (ofc.) 2827 Zeeland	348-5611 DI 8-5284

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Item 9

1. Leon Netterville, Jr.	1870 Harding Boulevard	EL 7-8661-Ext. 228 775-7758
2. Dr. B. V. Baranco	991 Maximillian (ofc.) 1210 Maximillian	DI 2-4450
3. Horatio Thompson	2844 79th Avenue	EL 7-9511
4. John G. Lewis, Jr.	1605 Harding Boulevard	DI 3-0388
5. James C. Cook, Jr.	8208 Scenic Highway	775-7623
6. Rev. T. J. Jemison	915 Spain	343-9596 DI 3-0054
7. Raymond P. Scott	1679 East Boulevard	DI 4-6365 DI 4-7145
8. Rev. W. T. Handy, Jr.	815 North 20th	DI 3-3163 DI 4-3677
9. Dr. D. H. Anderson	2135 Christian 3615 North Street (ofc.)	DI 4-3615 DI 4-1754
10. Dr. Joseph M. Dyer	1308 Sora	775-4640 355-4596
11. Acie J. Belton	1763 Rosenwald Road	775-1429 775-2619
12. John H. Hatcher	1722 East Boulevard	DI 3-2838 DI 8-4329
13. Rev. L. L. Haynes, Jr.	1163 North 39th Street	DI 2-8618 DI 3-8421
14. Calvin E. Washington	4068 Noah	DI 3-5256 359-8201
15. Rev. E. D. Billoups	904 North Acadian Thruway W.	357-7384 DI 4-3793

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LOUISIANA

The Honorable J. D. De Blieux, 105 Courthouse Building, 233 St. Ferdinand Street, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70801. DI 4-2686 (Bus.) DI 3-0337 (Res.)

Attorney. Member of Democratic State Central Committee. Former Louisiana State Senator. Member, Chamber of Commerce, Baton Rouge Bar Association, Louisiana Bar Association, and the American Bar Association.

Mr. John P. Nelson, Jr., 702 Gravier Building, 535 Gravier Street, New Orleans 12, Louisiana. Attorney. Former Assistant District Attorney, Orleans Parish. Vice Chairman, "Save Our Schools, Inc." New Orleans. Member, Young Men's Business Club, and Junior Chamber of Commerce.

NEW ORLEANS

Carrollton Shopping Center

J. C.Penney, H. D. Gustafson, Mgr.
Gus Mayre
Lebiches

Colleges:

Dillard University, privately controlled with support from the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Christian Church and theBoard of Education of the Methodist Church, co-ed, 904 students.
Loyola University, R. C. institution, co-ed, 2,914 students, (conducted by Society of Jesus).
New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary, controlled by Southern Baptist Convention, co-ed, 756 students.
Notre Dame Seminary, 104 students.
St. Mary's Dominical College, R. C. institution, women, 463 women.
Tulane University of Louisiana, private, non-denominational, co-ed, 4,565 students.
Newcomb, H. Sophie, Memorial College, privately controlled, women, 950 students.
Xavier University of Louisiana, R. C. controlled by Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, co-ed, number of students not listed.

Major Industries	# Emp.
American Can Co. (PFP)	500- 749
American Cyanamid Co. (PFP)	500- 749
American Radiator & Standard Sanitary	250- 499
The BordenCo.	250- 499
Continental Can Co. (PFP)	200- 499
Freeport Sulphur Co.	1000-2499
Great A & P Tea Co.	100- 249
International Harvester (PFP)	100- 249
National Dairy Products Co.	100- 249
National Gypsum	250- 499
Owebs-Illinois Glass Co. (PFP)	100- 249
Ward Baking	100- 249
West Va. Pulp & Paper	250- 499
Weyerhaeuser Co.	100- 249

New Orleans, La.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Rev. A. L. Davis, Jr., 2319 Third Street, New Orleans, La.

Mr. J. Harvey Kerns, Ex. Dir. Urban League, Greater New Orleans, 1821 Orleans Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana

Community Relations Council of New Orleans
Box 8103 , New Orleans 22, Louisiana

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

Dr. Emmett Irwin, President, White Citizens Council, New Orleans

City Officials tends to go along with southern customs, tradition and their "way of life".

4. General attitude of:

City officials

Press

The press reports news as presented by Associated Press

Business leadership

Church leaders

Most of the Business Leaders want to change the status quo and are making efforts to do so.

The Greater New Orleans Federation of Churches, Rev. George H. Wilson, Executive Secretary .

Ministerial Alliance, Rev. A. L. Davis, President. These are two of the many organizations that are working for compliance with Title 11.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Restaurants

For further information see the enclosed material.

Hotels - Motels

Theatres

Municipal facilities

Schools

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee? NONE

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

b) Names of members

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

Theatres, Hotels and Motels, the owners are afraid of losing business.

New Orleans, La.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.
C. Ellis Henican, Harry Charbonnet, John P. Nelson, Jr.; F. Winter Trapolin, Charles Denechaud, Mr. Jsoeph Simon, Harry Kelleher,

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.
Businessmen's Committee of 7, Women's League of Voters, Religions, TV stations Channels 4 and 6

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

Leander Perez

4. General attitude of:

City officials Poor	Press Poor
Business leadership Fair	Church leaders Fair

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Chain stores, Walgreens, K&B Drugstores,

Restaurants

A city ordinance prohibits Negroes and whites eating or drinking together, it is now on the court docket.

Hotels - Motels

All the major hotels except the Roosevelt

Theatres

Royal Art
Gentilly Art.

Municipal facilities

Municipal auditorium, city playgrounds

Schools

public schools-thru 3rd grade
Catholic schools-all grades

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) ~~Officiaiixx~~ unofficial (check one)

Community Relations Council, 4701 Gneral Early St.

b) Names of members

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

Small hotels, resutrants and lunch counters, cocktail lounges and bars.

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT

VOTER REGISTRATION

The struggle for freedom in Mississippi can only be won by a combination of action within the state and a heightened awareness throughout the country of the need for massive federal intervention to ensure the voting rights of Negroes. This summer's program will work toward both objectives.

Voter registration workers will operate in every rural county and important urban area in the state. These workers will be involved in a summer-long drive to mobilize the Negro community of Mississippi and assist in developing local leadership and organization.

Forty thousand dollars must be raised for a Freedom Registration campaign. The registration campaign which was launched in February will be implemented by summer workers. Freedom Registrars will be established in every precinct, with registration

books closely resembling the official books of the state. The Freedom Registration books will serve as a basis for challenging the official books and the validity of "official" federal elections this fall.

Finally, voter registration workers will assist in the summer campaigns of Freedom Candidates who will be running for congressional office.

FREEDOM SCHOOLS

An integral part of SNCC's voter registration work is the development of leadership for politically emerging communities. Freedom Schools will begin to supply the political education which the existing system does not provide for Negroes in Mississippi.

The summer project will establish ten daytime Freedom Schools and three resident schools. The daytime schools will be attend-

ed by 10th, 11th, and 12th grade pupils; the schools will operate five days a week in the students' home towns. Instruction will be highly individualized—each school will have about fifteen teachers and fifty students. The program will include remedial work in reading, math and basic grammar, as well as seminars in political science, the humanities, journalism and creative writing. Wherever possible, studies will be related to problems in the students' own society.

The three resident schools will be attended by more advance students from throughout the state. The program will be essentially the same as that of the day schools, with emphasis on political studies.

The students who attend the schools will provide Mississippi with a nucleus of leadership committed to critical thought and social action.

COMMUNITY CENTERS

In addition to the Freedom Schools, Community Centers will provide services normally denied the Negro community in Mississippi. Staffed by experienced social workers, nurses, librarians and teachers in the arts and crafts, the centers will provide educational and cultural programs for the community. Instruction will be given in pre-natal and infant care, and general hygiene; programs will provide adult literacy and vocational training. The thirty thousand books now in SNCC's Greenwood office library will be distributed to these centers, and others will be obtained. The centers will serve as places of political education and organization, and will provide a structure to channel a wide range of programs into the Negro community in the future.

RESEARCH PROJECT

The program of voter registration and political organization will attempt to change the fundamental structure of political and economic activity in Mississippi. In order to accurately picture this structure, extensive research must be done into Mississippi's suppressive political and economic life. Skilled personnel are needed to carry out this program both from within and outside the state.

WHITE COMMUNITY PROJECT

The effort to organize and educate Mississippi whites in the direction of democracy and decency can no longer be delayed. About thirty students, Southern whites who have recently joined the civil rights movement, will begin pilot projects in white communities. An attempt will be made to organize poor white areas to make steps toward eliminating bigotry, poverty and ignorance.

LAW STUDENT PROJECT

A large number of law students will come to Mississippi to launch a massive legal offensive against the official tyranny of the state. The time has come to challenge every Mississippi law which deprives Negroes of their rights, and to bring suit against every state and local official who commits crimes in the name of his office.

Trained Personnel Are Needed

For applications write:

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT

1017 Lynch Street — Room 10

Jackson, Mississippi

(applications must be received by mid-April)

DEVELOPMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI PROJECT

Although the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee has active projects in thirteen Southern states, it has achieved its most dynamic success in the state of Mississippi. A state where individual political life is nonexistant, where the economic condition of a vast majority of the population is appalling, the home of white supremacy, Mississippi has become the main target of SNCC's staff and resources.

In August, 1961, SNCC went into Mississippi under the leadership of Project Director Robert Moses. Overcoming violence and hardship, SNCC workers have been able to expand their activity into all five of Mississippi's congressional districts. By fall, 1963, SNCC had joined with CORE, SCLC, the NAACP and many voting and civic groups in forming a statewide organization, the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), and through COFO conducted a Freedom Vote campaign in which 80,000 disenfranchised Negroes cast ballots for Aaron Henry for Governor.

Preparation for real democracy calls for additional programs in the state. Literacy projects have been instituted, and food and clothing drives. But much more comprehensive programs are needed to combat the terrible cultural and economic deprivation of Negro communities in Mississippi.

This summer, SNCC, in cooperation with COFO, is launching a massive Peace Corps-type operation in Mississippi. Students, teachers, technicians, nurses, artists and legal advisors will be recruited to come to Mississippi to staff a wide range of programs that include voter registration, freedom schools, community centers and special projects.

All photographs were taken during Freedom Day at Hattiesburg, Mississippi, on January 22, 1964. Above photo by Norris McNamara; other photos by Danny Lyon.

PROGRESS IN MISSISSIPPI DEPENDS ON YOU

The Mississippi Summer Project needs money now to establish and support the activities described in this pamphlet. We are asking the people of America—individuals as well as institutions—to contribute now to assist SNCC in its commitment to the struggle for justice in the state of Mississippi.

A contribution in any amount will be of help. For example:

$5 will supply school materials for one day-student for the entire summer.

$25 will pay the utility bills for one Freedom School for the summer.

$50 will buy office materials for one voter registration field office.

$100 will buy materials for a home nursing and baby care class for one Community Center.

$125 will buy one tape recorder for a Freedom School.

$400 will provide scholarship money for one Southern Negro college student, enabling him to return to school after working in Mississippi for the summer.

$2000 will rent and remodel a building for one Community Center.

$3000 will buy one used bus for transporting vote workers and registrants.

Send your contribution to:

MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

8½ Raymond Street, N. W.

Atlanta 14, Georgia

The Hattiesburg story is told at church meeting in Illinois

Reprint From Yesterday's Final Edition

By LEONARD LOWREY

Five Hattiesburg Presbyterians returned home today feeling that they had accomplished at least some good in telling their side of "the Hattiesburg story" at a meeting Sunday afternoon in the First Presbyterian Church of Charleston, Ill.

An overflow crowd estimated at more than 500 attended the meeting, called by committees of Mattoon Presbytery to hear a report by a commissioner officially sent by the Presbytery to take part in Negro voter registration demonstrations in Hattiesburg and to discuss this situation in general. Several ministers from Mattoon Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church have taken part in the demonstrations in the past month in addition to the one officially commissioned to do so.

Attending the meeting from Hattiesburg were the pastors of the three local Southern Presbyterian churches, Rev. W. J. Stanway of First Church, Rev. Newton Cox of Westminster and Rev. Edward Jussely of Bay Street; and two elders, attorney Frank Montague, Jr., of Westminster and this writer of First Church.

Much opposition

The group found, as the three ministers had been told when they were invited to appear, that there is considerable opposition, particularly among laymen of the churches in this east-central Illinois area, to participation by ministers in demonstrations such as have taken place in Hattiesburg. Many people expressed appreciation to the Hattiesburg delegation for coming to tell their side of the story and a number indicated agreement with the statement prepared jointly by the three pastors and read by Mr. Stanway.

One Mattoon Presbytery pastor told the group that only 15 ministers out of more than 130 United Presbyterian churches in three presbyteries of that area had joined the Presbyterian Interracial Council and volunteered for participation in demonstrations such as that being conducted here.

Another point of interest was that there were less than a dozen Negroes in the large crowd attending the meeting, which [illegible]

that Negroes are not being allowed to vote."

Among things Mr. Moore claimed he found during his week in Hattiesburg were:

Negro college graduates were failing the voter registration test while ignorant whites passed easily; many Negroes were being photographed when they registered; a fear of police and authority exists among the Negroes as well as a fear of things which police and authority are there to protect people from. "The sense of fear is very real," he said.

In answer to the question of why demonstrate, Mr. Moore said nothing had been done for 100 years until the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott began the civil rights movement for both the Southern and Northern Negro. He cited the fact that between 300 and 500 Negroes have applied for voter registration in Forrest County since the demonstrations began Jan. 22 and quoted a Negro woman as telling him: "Thank the Lord you came. Things have been different since you came."

Not altogether right

"Demonstrations are not altogether right," Mr. Moore said. "We have done some things we should not have done and have not done some things we should have done. They are not altogether right but I believe they are altogether justified."

Turning to the question of why should ministers participate, he said: "Those who went felt it to be part of our ministry. In shepherding a Negro up the stairs of a courthouse we are as faithful to our ministry as in praying over the sick or dying. We must do both.

"We were called to be priests, prophets and all of us to be missionaries. We were called to be in the world with all of its smell, dirt and sin but not to be of the world. We must keep ourselves from sin, dirt and stench to minister to the sinner inside and outside the church and remember always that Christ died for the world and not just for the church.

"We came not to judge Hattiesburg. This is not our task. God is the judge. We came in Christian conscience to proclaim liberty to the captives, to open the prison doors for those who are bound and to fol-

fer strongly from the demonstrating ministers as to how these implications of the Gospel are to be implemented.

"We find no justification in the Word of God nor in the Presbyterian standards for the invasion of our community by relays of ministers from various parts of the country intent upon participating in daily picketline marches at the Forrest County Court House. The presence of these ministers, complete with clerical collars, and their attempt to identify the Christian Church with their activities, are judged by many to be a prositution of the Church to political purposes. The knowledge that many of these men are United Presbyterian ministers has brought the Presbyterian name into disrepute and may well make the work of our local Presbyterian Churches more difficult. Such activities by ministers serve to inflame frictions between the races, and to disgust many who have had a genuine concern for improved race relations.

"Beyond doubt, there were in the first century and in the various countries under the Roman yoke, many distasteful laws and perhaps also some really bad laws from a Christian point of view. Slavery was common; representative government was unknown; taxes were sometimes extortionately exacted by corrupt men.

"We do not find in Scripture any suggestion that the Lord Jesus Christ deemed it a part of his ministry to take the part of a third party or arbitrator in matters arising between parties neither of which necessarily acknowledged Him as Lord and Master. He had no word for the Roman government in its dealings with its legions; nor for Pharisees respecting their tax obligations.

"Whatever the clear ethical implications of His teachings for His own disciples, there is nothing to suggest an application of those teachings apart from an acknowledgment of His Lordship. He said, 'Who made Me a judge or divider over you?' (Luke 12:14). He would hardly have sent Peter to arbitrate a dispute between Pilate the governor and one of his mercenaries. And it is inconceivable that He would have in-

to salvation, to change their hearts and lives, and to lead them into useful service in the Kingdom of God. The only occasions on which they ever defied civil authority, to our knowledge, was when that authority forbade them to preach or teach any more in the name of Jesus Christ, — not when they found some civil statute or some political or social condition unjust or distasteful. Moreover, their associations with publicans and other sinners was never for the purpose of helping them to attain political rights and privileges, but for the purpose of bringing them to salvation.

"It is our understanding that the church's mission is just the same today as it was then, and that the Gospel of Jesus Christ is still the power of God unto salvation, and that the regenerating work of the Holy Spirit is still the prerequisite for entrance into the Kingdom of God. Taking seriously the first chapter of the Confession of Faith, we believe that the church's message, the Church's mission, and the methods by which it discharges that mission are to be ascertained from the Holy Scriptures, which are our only infallible rule of faith and practice. Accordingly, we believe that as Christians, we are called to proclaim the Gospel, to call sinners to salvation, to nurture them in the Christian faith and life, and to send them out as witnesses and ambassadors for Christ, seeking to reconcile men to God through Him and thus to reconcile redeemed men to one another.

"When there are existing social or political inequities, injustices, or disorders, although it is the Church's business to declare the Biblical principles of righteousness and justice, we do not believe that it is the calling of the Church as an organization to make demands upon the state as to how it shall regulate its affairs, nor to act as a pressure or lobbying agency, nor to engage in coercive demonstrations, which may create more problems than they resolve. It is rather the calling of Christians as citizens to exercise their influence to produce a more righteous social order — to act as leaven, as the salt of the earth, as the light of the world. This appears to us to be proper application of the prin-

many citizens of Hattiesburg are not natives of the South. Mr. Cox was reared in Pennsylvania. I was reared in Minnesota — and, incidentally, in the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A. Many members of our respective congregations are from the north and east. In our resentment at what has happened in our city, we cannot fairly be charged with provincialism or sectional bias. We know well that there are racial and social problems in other parts of the country, even in areas from which some of our recent visitors have come. We do not believe that it is our calling as ministers — to be running hither and yon at the beck and call of professional agitators and demagogues or ambitious members of an ecclesiastical hierarchy, meddling in problems which other people probably understand far better than we and which are essentially their problems, and aggravating those problems by such intervention, while at th esame time neglecting our own problems and responsibilities. Certainly we do not believe that this is the commission given to His Church by our Lord, whose Word is still our only infallible rule of faith and practice."

Prolonged applause from the crowd and several hearty "amens" followed Mr. Stanway's presentation.

Montague speaks

Mr. Montague was the third speaker, stressing the fact that citizens and leaders of Hattiesburg are doing the best they can to solve their problems "with gradualism," and through education and evolution; questioning the necessity, the ethics and effectiveness of the demonstrations and deploring their tactics; and emphasizing the law abiding character of the city of Hattiesburg and the way in which its law enforcement of-

ficers and city officials have handled the demonstrations so far with an almost complete absence of violence.

He pointed out that circuit clerk Theron Lynd has been under supervision of the U. S. Curcuit Court of Appeals for the past year and that he is doing everything possible under this supervision, under the supervision of his own attorneys and in keeping with his own conscience "to carry out the laws of Mississippi in the matter of voter registration."

Concerning the sense of intimidation and fear reported to exist among Negroes who want to register, Mr. Montague said in any community there is some fear and intimidation of one kind or another, but no one has ever been kept away from the circuit clerk's office.

No discrimination

"If there ever has been any administration of voter registration in a discriminatory manner, it is not being handled in that way now and has not been for at least one year," Mr. Montague said. "I doubt from my personal acquaintance with Theron Lynd that he has ever deliberately discriminated against anyone. I personally hope all who are qualified will register to vote.

"There is a constant and growing concern among both races that a constructive solution can never be reached if picket lines and demonstrations continue. We believe real progress could, is and will be made without picketing and demonstrations."

A question and answer period followed, with members of the audience asking questions which were answered by Mr. Stanway, Mr. Montague, Mr. Cox and Mr. Moore. These, for the most part, simply involved some elaboration on points previously made.

An attempt was made to bring to the platform for a statement Rev. John Cameron, Negro pastor of Faith Baptist Tabernacle in Hattiesburg, who had been brought to the meeting as an observer by Dr. Jay Logan, pastor of First Presbyterian Church in Decatur. This was ruled out of order by Dr. Gilley under the previous agreement as to how the meeting would be conducted, but it was decided that those who wished to hear him could remain after the 5 p. m. adjournment. Probably about half of the original crowd remained.

In his remarks, the Negro minister said the visiting clergymen had come to Hattiesburg "at our invitation," that he believed their coming was necessary and had resulted in progress for the Negro people of Hattiesburg, giving them a new "spirit to do something."

He claimed that his people were afraid to voice their sentiments for fear of "reprisals and even brutality," and charged that there had been a complete breakdown of communications between white and Negro leaders.

Mr. Montague then spoke again briefly, pointing out some facts about things which had happened in Hattiesburg and particularly clearing up some mis-representations that had ap-

peared in the Decatur and other papers, largely as quotations from ministers who had taken part in the demonstrations here. In conclusion he read a letter from a New York attorney who was here to represent groups conducting the demonstrations praising the work of the police department.

One sidelight on the trip that should be of particular local interest. At the Sunday morning worship service at Charleston First Presbyterian Church, attended by the five-man Hattiesburg Presbyterian delegation, the anthem sung by a quartet was "O Send Us Thy Heavenly Light," written by Dr. David Foltz of the University of Southern Mississippi School of Fine Arts Faculty.

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Adding up the year

The group found, as the three ministers had been told when they were invited to appear, that there is considerable opposition, particularly among laymen of the churches in this east-central Illinois area, to participation by ministers in demonstrations such as have taken place in Hattiesburg. Many people expressed appreciation to the Hattiesburg delegation for coming to tell their side of the story and a number indicated agreement with the statement prepared jointly by the three pastors and read by Mr. Stanway.

One Mattoon Presbytery pastor told the group that only 15 ministers out of more than 130 United Presbyterian churches in three presbyteries of that area had joined the Presbyterian Interracial Council and volunteered for participation in demonstrations such as that being conducted here.

Another point of interest was that there were less than a dozen Negroes in the large crowd attending the meeting, which was ably and fairly moderated by Dr. Frank Dilley, professor of philosophy at Millikin University, a United Presbyterian school located at Decatur, Ill.

Demonstrator speaks

The first speaker was Rev. Robert Moore, chaplain at Millikin who was the commissioned member of Mattoon Presbytery who took part in the opening week of the Hattiesburg demonstrations.

"None of us have our own problems solved," Mr. Moore said. "We have no sense of self-righteousness. All who went to Hattiesburg and all who go are deeply involved in the civil rights struggle in their own communities. We have gone in a spirit of Christian love.

"A particular situation brought us to Hattiesburg — we should have done. They are not altogether right but I believe they are altogether justified."

Turning to the question of why should ministers participate, he said: "Those who went felt it to be part of our ministry. In shepherding a Negro up the stairs of a courthouse we are as faithful to our ministry as in praying over the sick or dying. We must do both.

"We were called to be priests, prophets and all of us to be missionaries. We were called to be in the world with all of its smell, dirt and sin but not to be of the world. We must keep ourselves from sin, dirt and stench to minister to the sinner inside and outside the church and remember always that Christ died for the world and not just for the church.

"We came not to judge Hattiesburg. This is not our task. God is the judge. We came in Christian conscience to proclaim liberty to the captives, to open the prison doors for those who are bound and to follow our Lord and Master who did the same.

"We were called by our church which affirmed that it should speak out on social and moral issues."

Mr. Stanway followed Mr. Moore and read the joint statement of the three ministers concerning the stand they and the sessions (ruling elders) of their churches have taken concerning the demonstrations.

"Be assured that there are a great many Christian people in Hattiesburg who are just as much concerned for an equitable settlement of racial problems in this area as are the recent visitors from other parts of the country," the statement said. "We realize that the Gospel of Jesus Christ does have its social implications. We differ presentative government was unknown; taxes were sometimes extortionately exacted by corrupt men.

"We do not find in Scripture any suggestion that the Lord Jesus Christ deemed it a part of his ministry to take the part of a third party or arbitrator in matters arising between parties neither of which necessarily acknowledged Him as Lord and Master. He had no word for the Roman government in its dealings with its legions; nor for Pharisees respecting their tax obligations.

"Whatever the clear ethical implications of His teachings for His own disciples, there is nothing to suggest an application of those teachings apart from an acknowledgment of His Lordship. He said, 'Who made Me a judge or divider over you?' (Luke 12:14). He would hardly have sent Peter to arbitrate a dispute between Pilate the governor and one of his mercenaries. And it is inconceivable that He would have instructed Peter in any case to have advised the mercenary (who may not have been a disciple at all) to follow the course of civil disobedience in order to wring justice from Rome. In fact, we do not find in Scripture any instance of our Lord's advocating civil disobedience. As a matter of fact, He clearly recognized separate spheres of responsibility to God and to Caesar. (Matthew 22:15-21; Luke 12:13-14; John 18:36) "It is inconceivable to us, in the light of Scripture, that our Lord or His apostles would have allowed themselves to be drawn into the political arena or to have engaged in picketing activities for the purpose of resolving social or political problems. It was their concern to proclaim the saving Gospel, to bring men proclaim the Gospel, to call sinners to salvation, to nurture them in the Christian faith and life, and to send them out as witnesses and ambassadors for Christ, seeking to reconcile men to God through Him and thus to reconcile redeemed men to one another.

"When there are existing social or political inequities, injustices, or disorders, although it is the Church's business to declare the Biblical principles of righteousness and justice, we do not believe that it is the calling of the Church as an organization to make demands upon the state as to how it shall regulate its affairs, nor to act as a pressure or lobbying agency, nor to engage in coercive demonstrations, which may create more problems than they resolve. It is rather the calling of Christians as citizens to exercise their influence to produce a more righteous social order — to act as leaven, as the salt of the earth, as the light of the world. This appears to us to be proper application of the principle of sphere sovereignty and of the separation of Church and State, according to the Word of God and our Standards.

"It might be mentioned that aliens followed Mr. Stanway's presentation.

Montague speaks

Mr. Montague was the third speaker, stressing the fact that citizens and leaders of Hattiesburg are doing the best they can to solve their problems "with gradualism," and through education and evolution; questioning the necessity, the ethics and effectiveness of the demonstrations and deploring their tactics; and emphasizing the law abiding character of the city of Hattiesburg and the way in which its law enforcement officers growing concern among both races that a constructive solution can never be reached if picket lines and demonstrations continue. We believe real progress could, is and will be made without picketing and demonstrations."

A question and answer period followed, with members of the audience asking questions which were answered by Mr. Stanway, Mr. Montague, Mr. Cox and Mr. Moore. These, for the most part, simply involved some elaboration on points previously made.

mis-representations that had ap-

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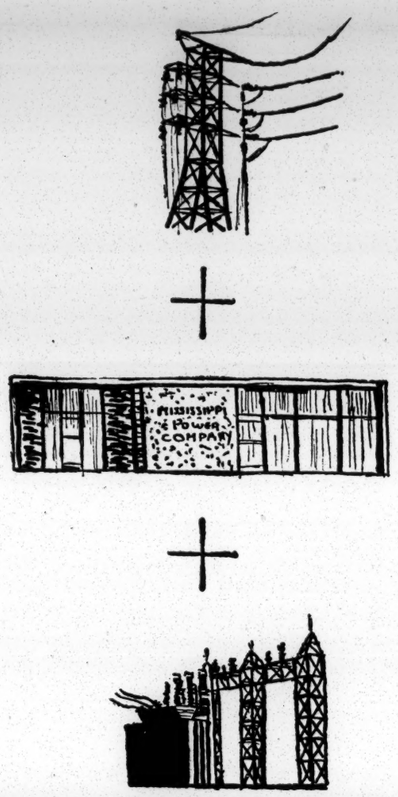
FARRIOR MOTOR COMPANY, Inc 400 West Pine Hattiesburg, Miss.

READER'S DIGEST SUBSCRIBERS: You may already have won in Rambler's $3,000,000 "Surprise Party." See page 180 in the February issue of Reader's Digest.

Adding up the year



PROGRESS

Transmission lines..... electric facilities and offices..... substations..... they add up to progress with a capital "P".

During 1963 Mississippi Power Company spent a record $9.7 million for construction. This year the company has budgeted more than twice that amount — $21.2 million. This amounts to about $57,800 for every day in the year.

What does this mean for the area we serve? It means more money added to the economy by the purchase of materials. It means new payrolls created by the construction. And it means more tax dollars for state and local governments — because as assets of an investor-owned company, these new facilities, when completed, will be fully taxed.

Research, planning, and building ahead. It's our way of making certain that there will always be plenty of power in your future.

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TAX-PAYING INVESTOR-OWNED

LOCAL WEATHER

Scattered showers, today, then partly cloudy and mild through Wednesday. Low tonight 56-60. High Wednesday 74-78.

Hattiesburg AMERICAN

VOL. LXIX–No. 90 5c HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1964 ★ Associated Press News and Wirephoto

"SOMEBODY STOLE MY SWEETHEART'S PICTURE"—There are disturbed looks all around as Angustius (third from left) makes this charge after La Poncia the maid (standing by table) reveals she has found the picture in the room of one of the other sisters. The scene is from "The House of Bernarda Alba," which opens tonight and runs through Saturday in the Southern Playhouse at USM. Included in the 15-student cast are, from left: Becky Dettra as Magdalena, Pearla Ann Thompson as Martirio, Caroline Birchett as Angustias, Melita Wade as Bernarda, Suzanne Jacques as La Poncia, a life-long family servant, Emily Johansson as Amelia and Nancy Crews as Adela. Story on Page 3. (Staff photo by Robert Miller)

Air Force chief says defense gap narrowing

Reports Soviet strength gains on U.S. as need for new bomb develops

WASHINGTON (AP) — Gen. Curtis E. LeMay says he believes the Soviet Union has narrowed the gap of U.S. military superiority and the United States should develop a 100-megaton nuclear bomb.

Stepping indirectly into the missile reliability battle between Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara and Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., the Air Force chief of staff says he "would probably not give as optimistic a picture" of U.S. missiles as McNamara would.

As LeMay's views to a congressional group last February were made public today, statements by McNamara and Goldwater added new fuel to their dispute.

In a position paper on "Defense Strategy for the Space Age" put out by the Goldwater for President Committee, the Arizona Republican argued "we cannot put sole reliance on missile systems." He charged that "not a single new weapons system has been inaugurated since 1961."

"Musclebound position"

LeMay, a strong backer of manned bombers, said in his Feb. 25 testimony to the House Armed Services Appropriations subcommittee that complete reliance on missile weaponry in the future would put the United States "in a musclebound position. You are endangering the defense of the country by depending on this weapons system alone because you have no flexibility."

His testimony was almost echoed by Goldwater's position paper.

Goldwater, seeking the Republican presidential nomination, had questioned the reliabil-

(Continued on Page 7)

Some pickets released; hearing set next Monday

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All were charged with interfering with entry and exit to the Forrest County Courthouse.

Cash bonds of $500 each were posted late Monday for five ministers, four white clergymen from Connecticutt, Pennsylvania and Colorado, and one Hattiesburg Negro. The bond money was received via Western Union from Pittsburgh.

Eight juveniles also were released without bond, leaving 31 still in custody. All of these were in the county jail this morning. Previously most of the defendants in the case had been held at the county prison stockade.

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During the court proceedings Monday afternoon, County Judge William Haralson set 10 a.m. Monday, April 20, for hearing of arguments on a defense motion to quash affidavits in the

(Continued on Page 7)

Defense unfurls major evidence in drive to win Beckwith case

By GAVIN SCOTT
Associated Press Writer

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) —A series of defense witnesses disputed today an ex-car hop's testimony that a car like one belonging to Byron De La Beck-

night club dancing at the time she said she saw a white Valiant with a long aerial on it parked at a neighborhood drive-in restaurant.

Beckwith is on trial on charges that he killed Evers, a Negro

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From vacant lot

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Another employe of the night spot, Miss Gwen Atkinson, also

Attorneys confer

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Three witnesses said Miss Barbara Ann Holder was in a night club dancing at the time she said she saw a white Valiant with a long aerial on it parked at a neighborhood drive-in restaurant.

Beckwith is on trial on charges that he killed Evers, a Negro civil rights leader, just after midnight last June 12.

Before resting its case yesterday, the state questioned Miss Holder about her activities that night. She said she spent most of the evening at the drive-in and that she noticed the white car parked near the edge of a vacant lot at 11:45 p.m.

From vacant lot

Evers was shot an hour later and the state says the shot came from the vacant lot.

John Turner, night spot operator here, testified Miss Holder was in his club the night Evers was shot. Under cross examination he said he was positive she was in the club at 11:45 p.m.

Another defense witness, Mrs. Faye Bullock, said she was a waitress at Turner's club. She said Miss Holder and two other girls arrived at the club before 10 p.m. and stayed until almost 1 a.m., drinking soft drinks and dancing with customers.

Another employe of the night spot, Miss Gwen Atkinson, also testified that Miss Holder was present that night.

A waitress at the drive-in restaurant where the car was parked, Miss Ancie Lee Haven, said she was on duty the night of the killing and did not see Barbara Holder. Miss Haven said she saw a white car parked in the corner of the lot and it "definitely was a Dodge."

(Continued on Page 7)

Aircraft bill goes back to committee

JACKSON, Miss. (AP) — A bill to create a state aircraft pool under the governor was back before the House Aeronautics and Aviation Committee today after a major setback in its first House test.

Rep. Jim Neal of Hinds County, chairman of the committee, sought to add House approval to the bill passed earlier by the Senate and called the measure up Monday, but several members complained they did not have estimates of how much the pool would cost, how much it would save and how many new employes would be required.

There also were arguments over whether fire-fighting planes of the State Forestry Commission should be put into the pool.

Neal said the plan was to coordinate use of state-owned planes and that the bill did not give the governor "a great deal of power."

Rep. James Arden Barnett of Hinds, who headed a subcommittee which studied the bill, said the number of planes "will be limited by the money appropriated. It is contemplated from three to five will be needed."

Negro Sidney Poitier first of race to win top Oscar

HOLLYWOOD (AP) — Sidney Poitier, brilliant Negro actor who had trouble getting started because of his calypso - type British West Indies accent, has become the first of his race to win a top movie Oscar.

The 37-year-old son of a tomato farmer in Nassau, the Bahamas, was named best actor of 1963 at Academy Awards ceremonies Monday night for his ingratiating portrayal of an itinerant Baptist construction worker who helped nuns build a church in "Lilies of the Field."

Patricia Neal, 38, whose career has included downs as well as ups, made it a comeback story by taking best actress honors. Her winning role was as the slovenly housekeeper in "Hud."

"Tom Jones," a racy, rollicking tale of 18th century England, was selected best picture at the 36th annual festivities at Santa Monica Civic Auditorium.

Melvyn Douglas, once Greta Garbo's favorite leading man, pulled an upset by winning as best supporting actor for his performance as the patriarchal rancher of "Hud." John Huston of "The Cardinal" and Hugh Griffith of "Tom Jones" had been cofavorites.

Margaret Rutherford, dowdy duchess of "The V.I.P.S" and a heavy favorite, was named best supporting actress.

Khrushchev's death

News agency apologizes for erroneous reporting

HAMBURG, Germany (AP)— A West German news agency apologized today for circulating an erroneous report that Soviet Premier Khrushchev had died.

The report Monday night caused a sensation around the world and sent stock prices tumbling on the U.S. Pacific Coast before the director-general of Tass, the Soviet news agency, termed it "rubbish."

Tass reported today that Khrushchev had begun talks this morning with Polish Communist Party Secretary Waldyslaw Gomulka and Premier Josef Cyrankiewicz, who arrived in Moscow Monday from Warsaw.

DPA—Deutsche Presse Agentur—the West German news agency—announced it is making a full investigation to determine how the erroneous dispatch got onto its wires.

Staff members connected with the affair have been suspended, a statement said. A spokesman said all those involved were in the agency's head office in Hamburg.

The agency said it received an inquiry by Teletype from a West German radio station quoting what purported to be a Tass story on the death of Khrushchev. The inquiry was said to have originated in the Bonn office of a Japanese newspaper.

DPA moved a flash saying "Khrushchev dead" at 9:49 p.m. —3:48 p.m. EST.

This was followed five minutes later by a one-paragraph story under a Moscow dateline which said:

"Soviet Premier Khrushchev died suddenly Monday at 2019 CET—2:19 p.m. EST—four days before his 70th birthday as a result of an acute hephocapalytirosis. (according to Tass)."

A number of European news agencies that have an exchange agreement with DPA picked up the dispatch. All quoted the German agency as the source.

At 10:12 p.m. DPA issued a note to editors to withhold the story. It said "the matter was still being looked into."

Error made

The agency then issued a statement that an error had been made due to a garbled conversation between a Japanese journalist and an employe of Tass in Moscow.

DPA said the Japanese journalist had inquired why an English-language Tass report on a speech Monday night by the Soviet premier was not being completed. He apparently misunderstood the answer given to him in Russian, DPA said.

One story circulating in Moscow was that the Japanese correspondent was told the broadcast had stopped because the story or the circuit was dead and he understood that Khrushchev was dead. But Japanese correspondents in Moscow said they had sent no such report.

"Up to now," DPA said today, "it is not clear what connection there is between a call that a Japanese correspondent in Moscow made to Tass about an interruption of the Soviet agency's English language service and the message which contains the time and cause of Khrushchev's death."

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(Continued on Page 7)

Attorneys confer in Lynd case

The Justice Dept. moved today in Federal District Court to obtain a permanent injunction against Theron Lynd, Forrest County circuit clerk, restraining him from alleged discrimination against Negro voter registration applicants.

Lynd has been operating under a temporary injunction which was granted by a three judge panel from the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals following a hearing here in September 1962.

A pre-trial conference involving attorneys from both sides and Judge Harold Cox began at 9 a. m. today and was continuing more than an hour later.

Meanwhile the courtroom was nearly full, most of the spectators being Negroes.

Justice Dept. attorneys had with them a tremendous number of documents, photostats of records and depositions. Had they been stacked in one pile, they would have reached more than seven feet in height.

Today's action was the latest move in litigation which began in March of 1961. Lynd took office in 1959.

Operation Freedom plans activities here

CINCINNATI (AP) — Operation Freedom, an organization active in the civil rights struggle in the South, plans to shift its activities to the Hattiesburg, Miss., area.

Jack McCart, a member of the group, said several Negroes in the southeastern Mississippi area lost their jobs because they registered to vote or took part in racial picketing.

The Rev. Maurice F. McCrackin, treasurer of Operation Freedom, said today it will try "to give the type of short range emergency assistance that will enable these people to stay in their area in order that they might try to effect the basic changes necessary for a better life."

Operation Freedom was organized in 1960 after hundreds of Negro sharecroppers in Fayette and Haywood counties, Tennessee, were evicted after they registered to vote. The organization helped to set up a tent city in which the former sharecroppers stayed until they found other accomodations.

The Rev. Mr. McCrackin, a militant pacifist who refused to pay income tax because part of the money is used for military purposes, fasted for 25 days in the Fayette County jail after he had been arrested in 1961 on a loitering charge. He had gone to Tennessee in connection with the operation.

Weather

Southeast Mississippi: Scattered showers or thundershowers today, otherwise partly cloudy and mild through Wednesday. Highest today 72 to 76. Lowest tonight 56 to 60. Highest Wednesday 74 to 78. Mostly northeast winds 5 to 15 miles per hour. Outlook for Thursday, partly cloudy and mild.

Women's section makes debut

The American today is inaugurating a new women's news section, to be published each Tuesday.

It will include society and club items, as well as various news stories, pictures and features of particular interest to women.

Brides-elect and brides who would like to have their announcements or wedding stories included in this section should have pictures and information turned in to The American no later than Friday morning before the Tuesday of publication.

Advertising deadline for the section also will be Friday morning.

Lucedale house burns, another damaged, in storm

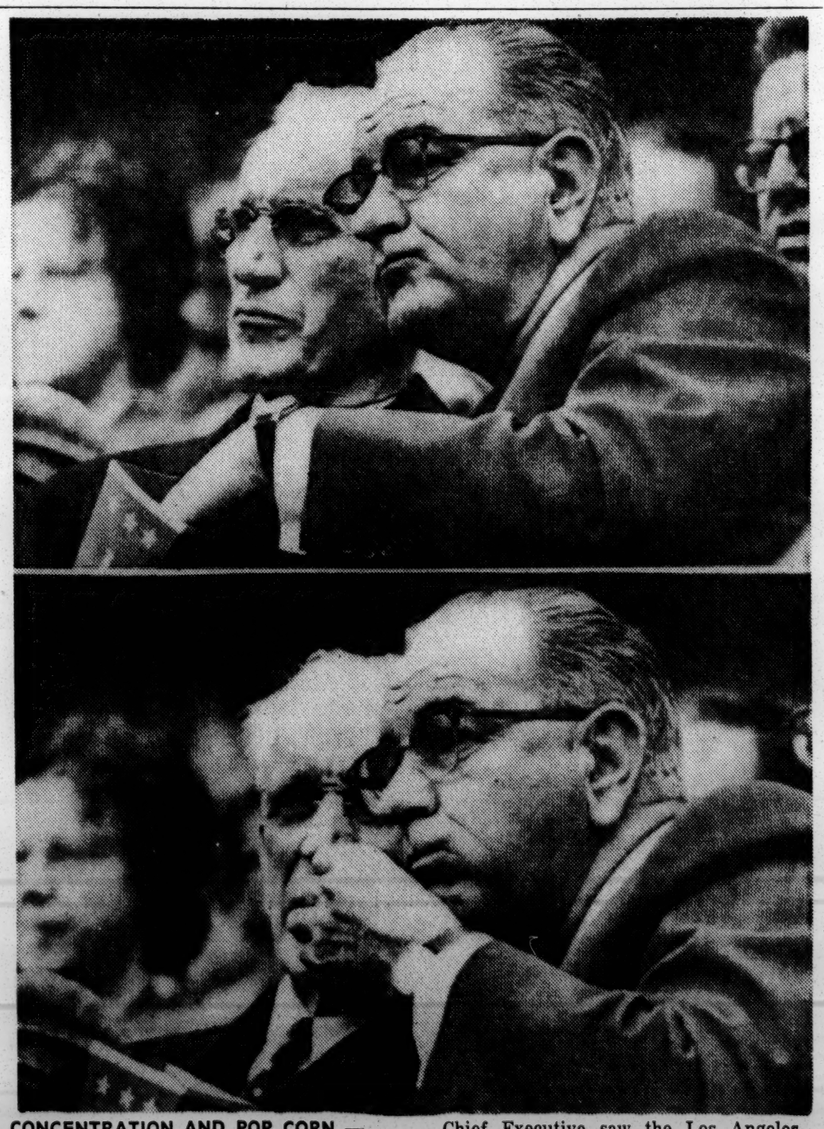
LUCEDALE — An electrical storm hit the Lucedale area this morning, causing fires that destroyed the home of Mrs. T. E. Henderson on Main St. and severely damaged the home of Edward Browder of the Ward community.

The Henderson home, one of the oldest residences here, was believed to have been struck by lightning in the front section of the frame building about 4 a.m.

Two transport truck drivers coming into Lucedale noticed the flames and started blowing their horns. Miss Joyce Grant, society editor for the George County Times, who makes her home with Mrs. Henderson, was awakened by the smoke and made her way out the back. Upon failing to get Mrs. Henderson's door open, she ran to her outside window and began knocking. Leading Mrs. Henderson to safety, Miss Grant ran to a nearby service station to summon additional help. Nothing was saved from the Henderson residence.

Lightning struck a second time around 6:15 a.m., cutting a path through the Browder home. Damage was severe but the blaze was brought under control and the furnishings saved.

Both fires were answered by the Lucedale Volunteer Fire Dept.



CONCENTRATION AND POP CORN — Without taking his eyes off the game, President Johnson reaches for and then munches pop corn during Monday's American League baseball opener. The Chief Executive saw the Los Angeles Angels defeat the Washington Senators 4-0. With Johnson is House Speaker John McCormack of Massachusetts. (AP Wirephoto)

Visiting ministers issue statement

Rev. Robert J. Stone of New York City, associate director of the United Presbyterian Church Commission on Religion and Race, issued the following statement Monday:

"Eight ministers of the churches of Jesus Christ, four Presbyterians, three Methodists, and one Baptist, were arrested outside the Forrest County Court House last Friday. They have been held in the county jail and farm over the weekend. This moment seems an appropriate one for the ten ministers who remain outside the jail to speak to the citizens of this city and county.

"We appeal to the citizens of Hattiesburg, and especially to Christian people, to undertake responsbily to ensure that the rights of American citizens are protected, that order is maintained and justice upheld, and that a civic righteousness in which all may take pride is established. As a group of ministers of the churches of Jesus Christ, we have come here at the invitation and request of a substantial number of the citizens of this city, and all our experience and observation here has borne out their contention that it is impossible for Negro citizens to exercise their civil rights and to live peaceably as responsible citizens.

"The Ministers' Project is guided by the Commission on Religion and Race of the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., an official agency of the General Assembly of that Church, but the participants have been drawn from several denominations and religious communities. We are determined to continue this witness until we have assurance that all citizens who meet the legal requirements for voter registration may do so without discrimination or fear of coercion and reprisal. To that end, the project will continue, and we expect that we will be re-enforced this week by at least two ministers for each one who has been jailed.

"This climate of fear and repression, it seems to us, would yield quickly to determined and intelligent action by the the mood and ability of the Negro community in this city, and it seems clear to us that the present tragedy cannot be expected to end until all the people of this city enter freely and fully into its government and prosperity.

"We have attempted to talk with responsible citizens and groups, and we continue to be eager to do so. We welcome invitations to meet with civic clubs, church groups, young people's societies, and the like, to discuss with them and with leaders of the local civil rights movement the aims of this movement and the methods by which full civic participation may be encouraged.

"We question the wisdom of the newly passed state law limiting picketing and assembly on civic property, and we question also the constitutionality of its application at the County Courthouse last Friday and Saturday. This is a matter which must now be resolved in the courts. It seems clear, however, that such continued harassment can only add increased bitterness and resentment to the relationships of peoples and communities in this city and county.

"This year, on the occasion of the celebration of the eightieth anniversary of the founding of this city, the mayor and city commissioners addressed to the community "A Report to the Citizens of Hattiesburg." That report in its preface, quoted the following words of Henry David Thoreau: "The measure of civic pride is not in monuments, but in minds. Vacant coliseums and cathedrals are its shadow; its substance is the will of a man to be better." When we are satisfied that this is in fact the will of Hattiesburg for all its citizens, we and our colleagues will gratefully return to our homes.

University Military School Choir gives programs here

By SUSAN BENHAM

The University Military School Choir, composed of 85 singing cadets ranging from grades 7 through 12, visited Hattiesburg April 7, and presented an excellent program for the Meistersingers, Hattiesburg High School's special choir.

This outstanding prep school was established in Mobile in 1897. The cadets are auditioned for the choir and made a 5-day tour of Alabama and Mississippi.

Dr. John E. Barnes, pastor of Main Street Baptist Church, and an alumnus of USM, introduced Colonel R. E. Hanks, assistant-superintendent of the school, and Captain Gerald McCollum, choral director.

After the choir sang "Hello, Hello," the narrator, Bobby Buss, introduced the six main numbers: "This Train," "Soon Ah Will Be Done," "Hop Up My Ladies," "Coney Island Baby," Nothing Like A Dame" and "Standing on the Corner."

Cadet Fred Ball accompanied the choir at the piano. Cadet Ricky Jensen sang two solos, "Up a Lazy River" and "Secret Love."

Next, a small instrumental group, the Malaboos, played "Outer Limits" and "Tears on my Pillow." The Malaboos recently performed at the famed Peppermint Lounge in New York City.

After the HHS concert, the cadets were served in the high school cafeteria.

At 2 p. m., the USM choir sang in Marsh auditorium of the University of Southern Mississippi for the Special Girls' Choir of HHS and members of the USM faculty and student body.

A patio party was given for the cadets by the Special Girls' Choir at the home of Sherry Kingery. The chaperones were Mrs. Donald Kingery, Mrs. Robert Gillespie, and Mrs. Gilbert Saetre.

The theme was spring, and flowers were everywhere. Punch, sandwiches and cookies were served in the decorated carport, and the guests chatted on the patio. The group later went inside for a hootenanny.

PTA MEETS TONIGHT

Grace Love School PTA meets at 7:30 tonight at the school. Reports from delegates attending the Mississippi Teachers Assn. meeting in Jackson will be heard. Albertha Powe, PTA president, urges all patrons to attend. P. C. Bailey is principal.

When a yeast recipe calls for potato water, just use the water in which pared potatoes were cooked.

Newspaper seeks to serve this area, Hub Kiwanians told

Leonard Lowrey, executive editor of the Hattiesburg American, Monday told members of the Hub City Kiwanis Club that the newspaper's main purpose is to be of service to Hattiesburg and the surrounding area.

"Many of our editorials are meant to promote things which will be of benefit to our section of Mississippi," He said. "This also applies to many pictures and stories throughout the paper."

Lowrey described the manner in which news, pictures, feature stories and other articles are assembled and finally combined into the newspapers which come off the big presses. He paid particular attention to the manner in which Associated Press stories and wirephotos are received and to the manner in which local stories and pictures could be transmitted from Hattiesburg to the Associated Press for regional and sometimes national distribution over the AP wires.

Hamilton Green introduced guests Ronald S. Patton and Circle K. member Nathan Barber. Walter L. Clinton was an interclub visitor.

Club president Jimmy Halbert read a letter from the Davis School PTA, thanking the Kiwanians for their help in buying a new stage curtain.

Halbert also announced that there would be a district ladies night at Stafford Springs on Saturday, May 2, and asked members to be prepared to make their reservations at next Monday's regular noon lunch at Speed's Restaurant.

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The original organizer of COCE* has come around to calling his organization CORE**. He says that is more dignified and he believes he can get more demonstrators. He says the best demonstrator he knows of is that demonstrator sleeper with Foster frame and foam mattress, all for $140.00 at

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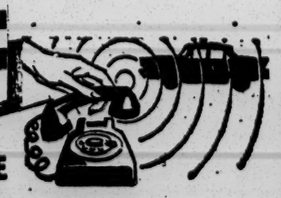

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has borne out their contention that it is impossible for Negro citizens to exercise their civil rights and to live peaceably as responsible citizens.

"The Ministers' Project is guided by the Commission on Religion and Race of the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., an official agency of the General Assembly of that Church, but the participants have been drawn from several denominations and religious communities. We are determined to continue this witness until we have assurance that all citizens who meet the legal requirements for voter registration may do so without discrimination or fear of coercion and reprisal. To that end, the project will continue, and we expect that we will be re-enforced this week by at least two ministers for each one who has been jailed.

"This climate of fear and repression, it seems to us, would yield quickly to determined and intelligent action by the citizens of this city and county. We urge therefore that programs be developed to relieve the present tensions and the climate of mutual suspicion. In particular it seems to us that the registrar of voters must be required to act with fairness and courtesy, and the police to relax the atmosphere of harassment and repression in the Negro sections of the city. Employers who value prosperity and civic order must come to see the importance of permitting and urging employes to register as voters and to participate actively in the government of the community. We can hardly be accused of ignorance of communities in this city and county.

"This year, on the occasion of the celebration of the eightieth anniversary of the founding of this city, the mayor and city commissioners addressed to the community "A Report to the Citizens of Hattiesburg." That report in its preface, quoted the following words of Henry David Thoreau: "The measure of civic pride is not in monuments, but in minds. Vacant coliseums and cathedrals are its shadow; its substance is the will of a man to be better." When we are satisfied that this is in fact the will of Hattiesburg for all its citizens, we and our colleagues will gratefully return to our homes.

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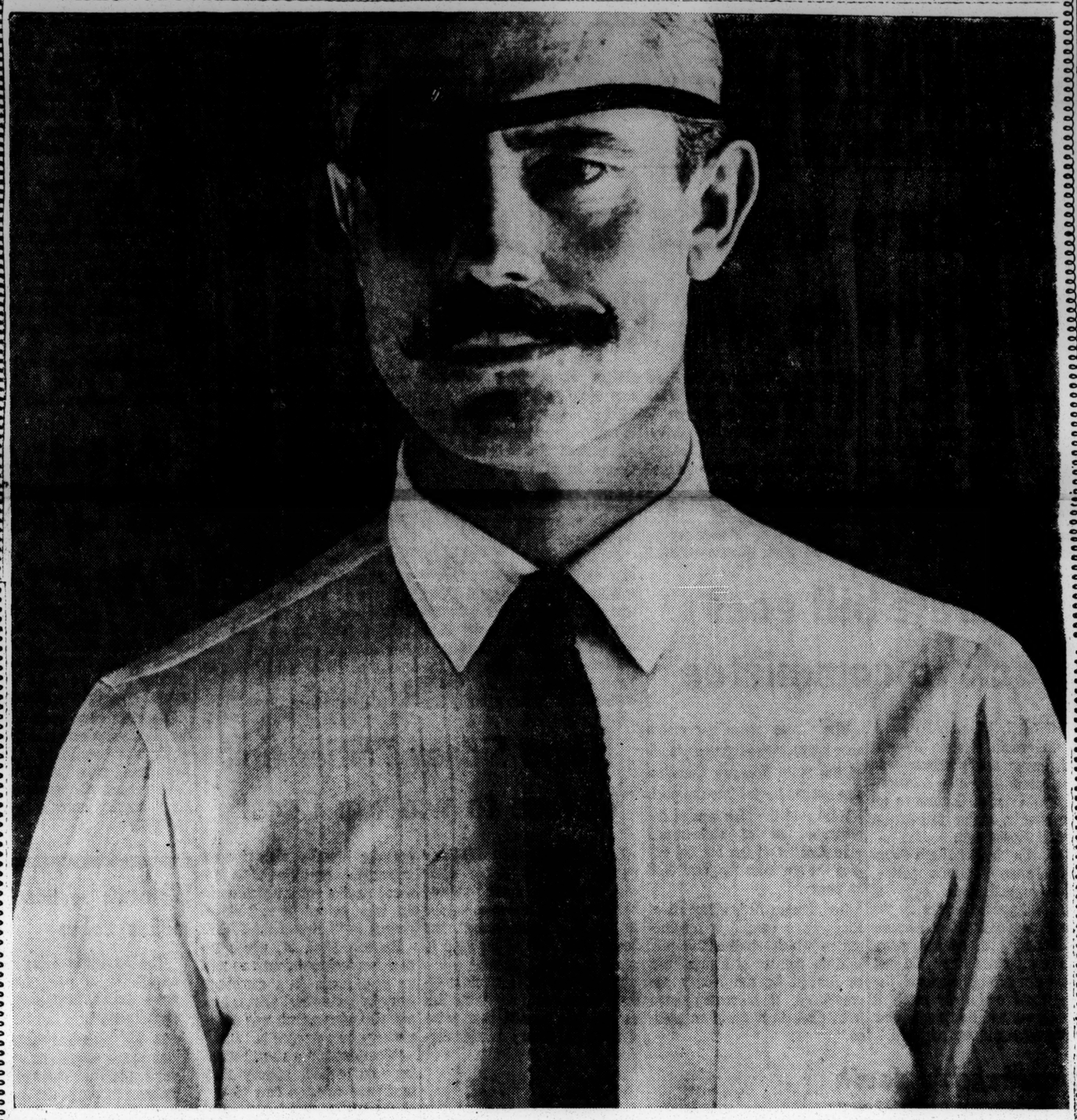

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JAMES E DEUTSCH
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Of Other Things

"The preacher has done quit preaching and gone to meddling." Variations on this theme have become a dismal aspect of life in our state. One city alone, Jackson, has lost a succession of excellent clergymen because they refused to fit their teaching to the itching ears of their congregations.

Some of the more self-righteous voice alarm that the "social gospel" is the only thing that some ministers are preaching. Frankly, I have never been able to distinguish so nicely in the teaching of Christ. "He who is not with me, is against me. He who does not gather with me, scatters." These are simple words. These are words quite to the point.

Christ summed up the whole law in the dual commandment of love: Love of God and love of neighbor. St. John gives us a insight into this law when he writes that "if any man says he loves God, whom he does not see, and does not love his brother whom he does see, then that man is a liar."

WHEN CHRIST painted us a word picture of our judgment, it was in terms of the social import of His teaching. "For I was hungry and you gave me to eat . . ."

Catholics have always been leery of reducing religion to that "good, all over feeling." Whether or not one "feels good" by going to Church on Sunday is quite beside the point. If anyone tells me that he felt good after listening to my sermon I thank him, but I do not consider that I have scored. After all, someone can feel good in a variety of ways, all quite independent of one's eternal salvation.

As an editor, my function is not to preach. Even if it were my function to preach, I would consider the job poorly done if all I succeeded in doing was "making people feel good." This is not the purpose of religion. Religion is not the poor man's tranquilizer.

Whether as a preacher, or as an editor, however, I forfeit my claim to hearers and readers if I write in such a rarefied atmos-

What Is Their Future?

Catholic Schools Debate Continues

What's to do about the Catholic parochial school system in the United States — trim off a grade or two, or scrap one or all of its elementary, high school and college branches?

The debate is sharpened by the announcement that the Cincinnati archdiocese's parish elementary schools will open next September minus a first grade.

It is broadened by the published views of author and liturgist Mary Perkins Ryan in a book which questions the value of Catholic schools and colleges generally.

Her Ordinary, Bishop Ernest J. Primeau of Manchester, N.H., has said that the book raises "pertinent questions."

THESE ACTIONS and opinions, plus the growing interest in shared-time plans, whereby Catholic pupils spend part of their class-hours in the better-equipped public schools, are looked upon as solvents for the massive crisis facing Catholic education.

In most dioceses of the United States, there are fewer teaching Sisters, growing enrollments, an extra financial pressure for modern equipment, and an increased salary load, due to the necessary hiring of lay teachers.

Since 1942 enrollments have risen 127 per cent. In 1962 some 188,000 would-be students were turned away from Catholic elementary and secondary schools, according to a Notre Dame (Ind.) university study, which furthermore finds that almost 60 per cent of Catholic school-age children attend public schools.

This year's Catholic grade and secondary schools have an estimated 5,565,000 pupils, "another high mark in an unbroken series of enrollment records over two decades."

Religious teachers were 1,643 fewer in 1962 than the previous year's total of 125,065.

LAY TEACHERS numbered 62,744 in 1961, and 67,535 in 1962. In the two decades from 1942 the total had more than quadrupled.

Partly to meet the situation, Archbishop Lawrence J. Shehan of Baltimore, then Bishop of Bridgeport, Conn., had proposed a carefully controlled experimental dropping of certain grades, at the 1959 convention of the National Catholic Educational association.

In places where existing plant, personnel and resources seemingly could not provide full Catholic education for all Catholic children, it was suggested that it be offered to every one of them at a certain level.

Since young children are under better control by parents than teenagers, and as experience had proved them attentive to and interested by extracurricular instruction, the level for Catholic education might be set to include seventh to twelfth grades.

CLEVELAND diocesan schools superintendent Monsignor Clarence E. Elwell, saw grade-dropping as a disaster; he feels it better to give a core of Catholics a full Catholic education than to give all Catholics a partial one in public schools.

Monsignor Frederick G. Hochwalt, executive secretary of the NCEA, said that difficulties facing the Catholic schools were no greater now than when the system started and that when there were fewer Catholics, less money, and when more sacrifice was needed "we seemed to do better than we are doing at present."

Nevertheless, some diocesan school officials report that they have gone as far as they can go with what is now available.

Both the Archdiocese of St. Louis and the Diocese of Rochester, N.Y., have stopped new building or additions to present

Silver Jubilarian Honored

Father Henry B. Flautt, C.S.P., of Oak Ridge, N.J., observed the silver jubilee of his ordination at St. Elizabeth's church, Clarksdale. Pictured at the reception honoring Father Flautt are, from left, Monsignor John F. Clerico of Greenwood, Monsignor James T. McKenna of Clarksdale, Father Flautt, and Bishop Richard O. Gerow.

Reception Held in Clarksdale

Paulist Father Henry Flautt Marks Jubilee of Ordination

Clarksdale — (St. Elizabeth) He is a native of Mississippi. The silver jubilee Mass was

Rome Warns of Red Traps

Catholic-Communist Dialogue Dangerous

Rome — While an interfaith committee has been formed in Paris to "throw light on the situation of Christians in the Soviet Union" where a major new anti-religious campaign has been announced, the dangers inherent in a national Catholic-Communist dialogue have been stressed by Vatican daily **L'Osservatore Romano.**

Moscow's new measures, drafted by an ideological commission headed by Leonid Ilyichev, aim to intensify at every level of Soviet society the drive to overcome "the remnants of religion."

Outside the Socialist homeland, Communist parties still try to set up a Catholic-Communist "dialogue", as the Vatican newspaper pointed out when commenting on a **Unita**, Italian Communist newspaper, report of a Youth Peace Conference held at Florence, which drew delegates from 50 countries.

Osservatore said that such meetings aim to put Communism and the Church on the same level in Italian life and that the Communist press exploits them.

THE VATICAN newspaper noted that Mayor Giorgio la Pira, of Florence, a leading Catholic layman, welcomed the delegates to the meeting, which other Catholics also attended. The mayor had issued a "noble appeal" to Communists to "remove the stumbling-block of atheism."

Such an appeal could not bring about co-existence, the **Osservatore** stated, because "for Communism and Catholicism to be compatible, Communism would have to cease being Communism."

TARGETS for Communist zealots are the Russian Orthodox Christians, estimated to number 50 million out of the Soviets' population of 220 million; the Moslems in Central Asia; the 3.5 million Jews; the Protestant and Catholic groups, mainly in the Baltic area; the Russian Baptists, who claim a growing number of adherents, set at 600,000.

"Communism does not regard atheism as a secondary aspect, as an accessory element, but as a necessary principle and essential element of its ideology, which is Marxist materialism."

Development Plans

La Paz, Bolivia — A Christian employers' group here has created the Bolivian Committee of Private Enterprise, which will suggest plans for the economic development of this country. The new committee will also work to create better cooperation between management and labor, and their coordination with development plans.

K. of C. Leader Will Speak at Education Meet

Washington — John W. McDevitt, new supreme knight of

U.S. Prelates Named To Panel on Liturgy

Vatican City — Two members of the U.S. Hierarchy have been named to the new Commission for the Sacred Liturgy, which will carry out the long-range reforms ordered by the Ecumenical Council.

Americans on the commission, which Pope Paul has expanded to 42 members, are Cardinal Joseph Ritter of St. Louis

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Whether as a preacher, or as an editor, however, I forfeit my claim to hearers and readers if I write in such a rarefied atmosphere that what is said has no direct bearing on this world which is ours to redeem.

WE DO NOT save our souls in a vacuum. We are not Christians in the privacy of our communion with God, and pagans in our dealings with men and society. We are either with Christ, or we are against Him. There is altogether too much compromise and hypocrisy falsely flying the colors of Christianity in this world.

With apologies to no one, and any opposing statements notwithstanding, I state without equivocation that the social applications of the Gospel which are advocated in this newspaper are drawn from the teaching of the Church. Catholics are bound to accept this teaching if they wish to be followers of Christ. If they prefer to follow other and strange gods, this is their prerogative as creatures endowed with free will. God has made us in such a way that we can go to hell if we so choose.

ALL THAT by way of anticipating criticism which might come from what follows. I have the distinct impression that there are many people who are not aware of what is going on below the surface in Mississippi.

People who voice a laudable concern for the rights of the individual, and who fear these rights may be encroached upon by the federal government, seem not to understand that under their very noses the freedom of individuals is being robbed daily by the machinery

(Turn to Page 2)

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Reception Held in Clarksdale

Paulist Father Henry Flautt Marks Jubilee of Ordination

Clarksdale — (St. Elizabeth Parish) — Sunday, March 1, marked the silver jubilee of Father Henry B. Flautt of the Paulist Fathers, New York, N.Y.

Father Flautt was ordained on Feb. 26, 1939, by Most Rev. Richard O. Gerow, Bishop of Natchez-Jackson.

He is a native of Mississippi and graduated from Spring Hill college, Mobile, Ala., in June 1921. He was in the business world in the Delta section of Mississippi for the next 10 years. In 1931 he entered the Paulist Fathers novitiate in Oak Ridge, N.J. He completed his ecclesiastical studies at the Catholic University in Washington.

FATHER FLAUTT'S first assignment was St. Elizabeth's church, Clarksdale, for the summer months. He has occupied various posts in the work of the Paulist Fathers in Winchester, Tenn.; New York City; Johannesburg, South Africa; Oak Ridge, N.J.; Toronto, Canada; Clemson, S.C. He is now located at the Paulist Fathers novitiate, Oak Ridge, N.J. as spiritual director of the novices.

The silver jubilee Mass was celebrated at 4 p.m. in St. Elizabeth's church. The Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus formed an honor guard for the Mass. Father Edward Wallin, C.S.P., of New York was narrator of the Mass. Bishop Gerow delivered the sermon, recalling the fact that he was the ordaining prelate for the ordination of Father Flautt 25 years ago in St. Elizabeth's Church, Clarksdale. The St. Elizabeth's school choir, under the direction of Sister Lucy, sang. One of the altar boys was James R. Flautt of Louisville, Ky., a great nephew of Father Flautt.

CLERGY present for the Mass and reception were: The Rt. Rev. Monsignor James T. McKenna, pastor of St. Elizabeth's church, Clarksdale; the Rt. Rev. Monsignor John F. Clerico, Greenwood; the Rev. Father Rembert Badarzynski, O.F.M., Greenwood; the Rev. Leonard Hoefler, S.V.D., Clarksdale; the Rev. John Niemeyer, Shelby; the Rev. Eamon Mullen, Greenville; the Rev. James Carroll, Batesville;

The Rev. Hilary Draeper, O.S.B., Shaw; the Rev. Francis G. Reid, Leland; the Rev. James G. Brett, Greenville; the Rev. Liam Pentony, Clarksdale; the Rev. Joseph Guidry, S.V.D., Mound Bayou; the Rev. John Carr, C.S.P., Consultor of the Paulist Community, New York; the Rev. Alonzo M. Donnell, C.S.P., Toronto, Canada; and the Rev. Edward Wallin, C.S.P., New York.

The reception at the Alcazar hotel honoring Father Flautt was given by the members of the Flautt family living in this area: His sister, Mrs. Mary Emma Futhey, Tutwiler; his brothers, J. R. Flautt, Glendora, W. F. Flautt, Tutwiler, T. F. Flautt, Greenwood, and John A. Flautt, Shelby. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Pelegrin were in charge of the arrangements for the reception.

A clergy dinner was given, following the reception, at the Alcazar hotel. Monsignor McKenna, Father Pentony, and parishioners of St. Elizabeth's presented Father Flautt with a silver and gold chalice.

Minor Orders Set For Pascagoulan

New Orleans, La. — Thomas M. Boyce, student of Notre Dame seminary, will receive the minor orders of Exorcist and Acolyte on March 14 at 9 a.m. in St. Rita's church.

Archbishop John P. Cody will be the ordaining prelate. Thomas is a seminarian for the Diocese of Natchez-Jackson. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Boyce of Our Lady of Victories parish, Pascagoula.

Interfaith Brotherhood Rite Held in Hattiesburg

Hattiesburg — A Brotherhood Week Interfaith service was held at the Congregation B'nai Israel, Hattiesburg, on Feb. 21.

Participants in the service were Rabbi David Z. Ben-Ami, Rev. Homer Peden of Court St. Methodist Church; Rev. Joseph C. Mercier, St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic Chapel at the University of Southern Mississippi; Dr. John F. Nau, chairman of the department of religion and philosophy at USM, and Dr. Ralph Noonkester, president of William Carey college.

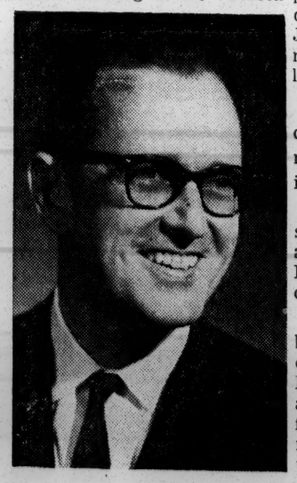
In conjunction with the ceremonies, Bruce Aultman, Hattiesburg attorney, received an award in recognition of his many services to the community and in appreciation of his efforts to promote interfaith understanding.

The theme of the service was "Faith of America," interpreting the universality of the American spirit growing out of its spiritual heritage.

Dr. J. D. Wroten, Jr.

Fellowship to Feature Methodist

The featured speaker for the second meeting of the Jackson Interfaith fellowship will be a popular and well-known Methodist minister, Dr. J. D. Wroten, Jr., chairman of the department of religion at Millsaps college.



Dr. J. D. Wroten, Jr.

Dr. Wroten's topic will be a comparison of religions, recognizing points of unity and learning to respect diversity.

The Jackson Interfaith fellowship will meet Friday, March 13, at 9:30 a.m. at Temple Beth Israel. Those interested are cordially invited.

Nearly 400 women and members of the local clergy attended the initial meeting of the Interfaith fellowship two weeks ago. It meets on the second and fourth Friday mornings each month. Acclaimed by all in attendance, the first meeting set the pace for the series to follow.

Mr. Wroten received his bachelor of arts degree from Millsaps, his bachelor of divinity from Southern Methodist university, his master of arts and doctor of education degrees from Columbia university. He joined the Millsaps faculty in 1946.

The organization of the West Park and Broadmeadow Methodist churches in Jackson was accomplished during Dr. Wroten's pastorates. He also held a pastorate in Bolton, Miss., and is a member of the Mississippi conference of the Methodist Church.

Dr. Wroten is a past president of the Jackson Kiwanis club, chairman of the humanities division at Millsaps, vice chairman of the Interconference commission of the Jackson area of the Methodist Church, and was a delegate to the White House Conference on Children and Youth.

Sisterhood of Beth Israel Temple Hosts Lay Leaders of Auxiliary

Jackson — Forty-three lay leaders from St. Richard's Catholic Women's auxiliary joined Monsignor Josiah G. Chatham as luncheon guests of the Sisterhood of Beth Israel temple here March 4.

Prior to the meal, Rabbi Perry Nussbaum addressed the group on Judaism and practices in the temple.

Following the luncheon, Monsignor Chatham spoke to the group on the Second Vatican Council.

Mrs. Sydney Geiger, Sisterhood Inter-Faith chairman, was chairman of the luncheon.

St. Richard's parish is planning a return invitation for the near future.

than teenagers, and as experience had proved them attentive to and interested by extracurricular instruction, the level for Catholic education might be set to include seventh to twelfth grades.

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Nevertheless, some diocesan school officials report that they have gone as far as they can go with what is now available.

Both the Archdiocese of St. Louis and the Diocese of Rochester, N.Y., have stopped new building, or additions to present schools, until more Sisters and greater resources are acquired.

In Richmond, Va., diocesan education director Father Richard J. Burke notes a "definite trend" to drop primary grades in diocesan schools, even though there is no set policy.

In the Green Bay, Wis., diocese, 15 schools had dropped first grade at the opening of the present school year. Enrollments were at an all-time high of 50,443 pupils.

The same action has been sanctioned in Kansas City, Kans., where parishes find swollen first-grade enrollments encroaching on classroom space.

The grade-dropping program of five parishes in Chicago was surveyed by Richard M. Menges, of the Chicago archdiocesan newspaper **New World,** who found that parents opposed

(Turn to Page 2)

Tour of Homes Set March 18 By Hospital Guild

Jackson — Mrs. Emmet Vaughey will preside over a reception at Rosary hall climaxing the St. Dominic's Hospital guild annual tour of homes, Wednesday, March 18, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Rosary hall, opened in May 1961, is used as a student residence for the school of nursing and accommodates 105 students.

Mrs. Vaughey will have assisting her as hostesses: Mrs. James Hendrix, Mrs. Rex Carter, Mrs. Ellis Wright, Sr., Mrs. Dorsey Barefield, Mrs. Johnson Witt, Mrs. Henry Holman, Jr., Mrs. Alexander Rogers, Mrs. Charles Snow, Mrs. J. O. Segura, Mrs. J. Ray Stebbins, Mrs. Kerry Briggs, Mrs. Sam Reid, Mrs. Warren Hood, and Mrs. William Rosenblatt.

Tickets for the tour of homes are available at the information desks at St. Dominic's hospital and Rosary hall; and also may be purchased from any member of the Hospital guild or at any one of the homes on the day of the tour.

ican newspaper pointed out when commenting on a **Unita,** Italian Communist newspaper, report of a Youth Peace Conference held at Florence, which drew delegates from 50 countries.

Osservatore said that such meetings aim to put Communism and the Church on the same level in Italian life and that the Communist press exploits them.

THE VATICAN newspaper noted that Mayor Giorgio la Pira, of Florence, a leading Catholic layman, welcomed the delegates to the meeting, which other Catholics also attended. The mayor had issued a "noble appeal" to Communists to "remove the stumbling-block of atheism."

Such an appeal could not

K. of C. Leader Will Speak at Education Meet

Washington — John W. McDevitt, new supreme knight of the Knights of Columbus, will address a session of the National Catholic Educational association's annual meeting April 1, in Atlantic City, N.J.

The announcement by the NCEA here of Mr. McDevitt's appearance completes the list of speakers for the three general sessions of the convention (March 1- April 3), which is expected to attract nearly 15,000 teachers and administrators.

Bishop John J. Dougherty, president of Seton Hall university, South Orange, N.J., will give the keynote address at the first general session.

Methodist College Has Newman Club

Bera, O. — Catholic students at the Baldwin-Wallace college, a Methodist-related school, have formed a Newman club, according to a joint announcement by the college faculty and the Diocese of Cleveland.

It is the last non-Catholic college in the diocese to have a Newman club and the tenth in the diocese. The club will use nearby parish facilities.

Speech Is First In Several Years

London — Archbishop John C. Heenan of Westminster is the first Catholic Archbishop in ten years to address a meeting of the British Council of Christians.

In his address at the council's annual meeting, he referred to the withdrawal of Catholic participation in the organization and stressed that this had been done reluctantly.

He said the withdrawal had been based on a "misunderstanding" and that Catholics had received the lifting of the ban against their participation "with great pleasure."

La Paz, Bolivia — A Christian employers' group here has created the Bolivian Committee of Private Enterprise, which will suggest plans for the economic development of this country. The new committee will also work to create better cooperation between management and labor, and their coordination with development plans.

the 3.5 million Jews; the Protestant and Catholic groups, mainly in the Baltic area; the Russian Baptists, who claim a growing number of adherents, set at 600,000.

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U.S. Prelates Named To Panel on Liturgy

Vatican City — Two members of the U.S. Hierarchy have been named to the new Commission for the Sacred Liturgy, which will carry out the long-range reforms ordered by the Ecumenical Council.

Americans on the commission, which Pope Paul has expanded to 42 members, are Cardinal Joseph Ritter of St. Louis and Archbishop Paul J. Hallinan of Atlanta. Also on the new commission is Bishop Joseph A. Martin of Nicolet, Que.

THE COMMISSION is composed of 10 Cardinals, 28 Bishops, and four other prelates, 19 of whom served on the Council's 26-member liturgical commission.

Twenty-six countries on all continents are represented on the new commission. Included are nine Italians and three members each from France, Germany, and Spain.

In announcing the appointments, the Vatican City daily **L'Osservatore Romano** said the task of the commission will be to prepare general liturgical reform on the basis of norms contained in the Council's Constitution on the Sacred Liturgy and to see that the application of the constitution is carried out "in the letter and spirit of the Council which approved it."

THE CREATION of the commission was announced Jan. 28 along with three of its members: Cardinal Giacomo Lercaro of Bologna, Italy; Cardinal Arcadio Larraona, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, who will head the commission; and Cardinal Paolo Giobbe of the Roman Curia.

Father Annibale Bugnini, C.M., a consultor of the Congregation of Rites liturgy section and a Council expert, was appointed secretary of the new commission. (NC)

Business Education Contest Draws Six Schools in Area

"Practice makes perfect," the famous motto of business educators across the country, is being stressed even more fervently in six of Mississippi's Catholic schools as they prepare for the Mississippi chapter of the National Catholic Business Education contest to be held in Jackson March 13 and 14.

Father Paul V. Canonici is chairman of the annual event with students from St. Joseph's, Greenville; St. Joseph's, Bay St. Louis; St. Francis Xavier's, Vicksburg; St. John's, Gulfport; Cathedral, Natchez, and St. Joseph's, Jackson participating.

Registration in the O'Reilly auditorium Friday, March 13, will commence the annual competition. Saturday, March 14, Bishop R. O. Gerow will officiate at a Mass at 8:30 a.m. in St. Peter's Co-Cathedral followed by the test on Catholic views for all participants at 9:30 a.m.

Tests in bookkeeping, typing I, and spelling I will be administered at 10:15 a.m. followed by contests in business law, typing I, and shorthand at 11:20 a.m.

Lunch in the school cafeteria will be served to monitors and visiting teachers at 12:30 p.m. with tests in typing II and spelling II at 1:15 p.m. Shorthand II will be given at 2 p.m., while typing II takes place at 2:45 p.m. closing the sessions for the afternoon.

At 8 p.m., awards, donated by George Trebotich, will be presented to winning students by Father Canonici.

Monitors for the contests will include Mrs. Tom Collins, Vera Smith, and Mrs. Mary Denson — business education instructors from Central; Rita Gallogher, student at Hinds Junior college, Mrs. Tony Weisenburger, teacher at St. Richard's; Valeria Logue of the State Health department; Lesta Lee, supervisor of the First National branch bank in Vicksburg;

Dora Louise Roell, student at MSCW; Albert Necaise, supervisor of the U.S. Fidelity and Guaranty Insurance company in Gulfport; Lucretia Bishop, business education teacher at Murrah; Mrs. Albert Necaise, typist; and John Hyland, prominent Jackson businessman.

Hymn of St. Patrick

Christ, as a light, illumine and guide me!
Christ, as a shield, o'ershadow and cover me!
Christ, be under me! Christ, be over me!
Christ, be beside me, on left hand and right!
Christ, be before me, behind me, about me!
Christ, this day be within and without me!
Christ, the lowly and meek,
Christ, the all-powerful,
Be in the heart of each to whom I speak —
In the mouth of each who speaks to me —
In all who draw near me,
Or see me, or hear me!

The Life of St. Patrick

By Rev. James G. Brett

Father Ciaran Needham, D.D., has just written a book entitled **The Life of Saint Patrick.**

He has enclosed the contents of this work within the moderate limits of six chapters or 40 pages. He has adorned this literary effort with six clear, pertinent pictures.

In the opening chapter, Father Needham has enumerated and described briefly the literature which exists concerning St. Patrick. At the outset, he stated frankly that "this section on the literature about St. Patrick is almost necessarily dry," but "essential for an intelligent reading of the very flourishing modern literature on St. Patrick." Father Needham's simple, concise presentation of it, however, "like the gentle rain from heaven," moistens and soberly perfumes this aridity of the subject.

IN THE SECOND and third chapters, the author writes about Ireland as it was when St. Patrick arrived there. He clearly presents this important, interesting information within the neat, sharply visible boundaries of five headings:

1. The Celts.
2. The Celtic invasions.
3. Irish society at the time of the coming of St. Patrick.
4. Irish pagan religion at the time of the coming of St. Patrick.
5. Christianity in Ireland before St. Patrick.

Then he deals competently and tersely with the life of the great Apostle of Ireland before he evangelized that country.

Many of the adventures which Father Needham graphically describes in this section of his book remind me of similar ones which occurred in the life of St. Paul. There is further evidence here that the lives of saints are often vigorous and exciting.

In this chapter, the fourth, the author introduced some of the problems about St. Patrick's life which have perplexed Patrician scholars even to the present day.

IN THE FIFTH chapter, there is a fascinating, inspiring account of the great missionary deeds which St. Patrick and his companions performed in Ireland. In this delightful chapter, the reader views with love and astonishment the powerful, magnetic humanity and the lofty, rugged spirituality of one of the greatest missionaries of all time. Because of my familiarity with the places mentioned in this part of the book, I read about St. Patrick's missionary work with special interest and sympathy.

In the sixth chapter, Father Needham writes about Croagh Patrick, the holy mountain of Ireland, and about Lough Derg, the holy island, on both of which much more than 100,000 pilgrims practice extremely severe mortification each year. St. Patrick's influence is still powerfully active, even though 15 and a half centuries have elapsed since he was living among the Irish.

In this chapter, too, the author deals with some of the popular beliefs, true and false, about St. Patrick: For example, he writes about "St. Patrick and the shamrock." I read this section of the book with much interest and delight.

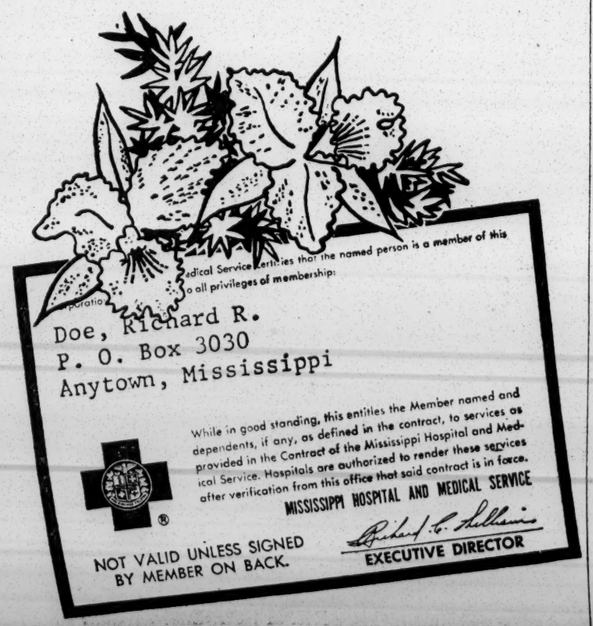
FINALLY, the author presents some valuable, interesting information about the great St. Patrick society, of which he is the superior in Brazil. Like their great patron, St. Patrick, the priests of this magnificent society are doing wonderful missionary work in many countries. May the powerful Apostle of Ireland ever assist them in their heroic efforts to Christianize the world!

Father Needham's **Life of Saint Patrick** is short. Nevertheless, I think it contains most of the important facts about this gigantic, loveable man of God. Therefore, with a minimum of laborious reading, one comes face to face in this literary work with the loveable humanity, with the granite-like asceticism, and with the lofty charity of one of the greatest men of all time!

THE MEN and women of the 20th century must learn how to be more heroic ascetics and more profound children of God. This is their greatest and most urgent need! In a simple, direct literary style, Father Needham presents in a small book the life of a man who acquitted himself with eminent success in the field of asceticism, Christian action, and mysticism.

Therefore, this is a timely, highly useful book. One cannot read it without drinking some spiritual and aesthetic water from its sparkling pages.

Cardinal Cushing, the wide-



Missionary Cenacle Apostolate

Guests and members of the Missionary Cenacle apostolate, who attended a recent meeting in Jackson, are, left to right, seated, Edina Rodrigue, Grace Donovan, Joanne O'Rourke, Mary Sullivan; standing, first row, Joylene Abraham, Barbara Kuriger, Mrs. Peter Koury, Sister M. Susanna, M.S.B.T., moderator; Dr. and Mrs. James Keleher, Lois Boackle; back row, Peter Koury, Father Thaddeus Harkins, spiritual director.

Missionary Cenacle

Pair Relates Apostolic Experiences

Mary Sullivan and Joanne O'Rourke of New York City were guests of the Missionary Cenacle apostolate at their recent meeting held at the Cenacle, 111 Pinehaven drive, Jackson.

Miss Sullivan is custodian at the senior cenacle in New York City and Miss O'Rourke is secretary. As guests of Sister M. Susanna with whom they were associated at the New York cenacle the visitors toured Jackson and the surrounding area during their stay of several days.

The Missionary Cenacle apostolate is a pioneer Catholic action movement in America founded by the late Rev. Thomas A. Judge, C.M. Today the MCA is established in 26 archdioceses and dioceses of the United States and Puerto Rico.

The MCA was organized in St. Peter's Co-Cathedral parish October 1963 by Father Thaddeus Harkins, rector.

Members are engaged in various types of Catholic action in the parish including census, home visitations, hospital and nursing home visits.

Supper prepared by the Jackson MCA members including the junior cenacle was enjoyed by the guests and 20 members. Miss Sullivan and Miss O'Rourke spoke of their apostolic work and efforts at the New York cenacle which is similar to the work in Mississippi.

Of Other Things

(Continued From Page 1)

of state and local government and by self appointed guardians of the status quo.

To cite examples: In recent months crosses have been burned in five south Mississippi counties. There have been, within the last several weeks, three beatings in Natchez. These have been carried out by hooded individuals. There is concern in Natchez that the KKK is growing. One of these victims was a White man. Another was a Negro undertaker who was called out in the middle of the night, ostensibly to pick up a body, actually to ride into an ambush of hoods.

In Wilkinson county several weeks ago the body of a Negro was found in his car. Death was the least. This couple has been harassed since by threatening phone calls.

Recently in Jackson a Negro was beaten by a group of hooded individuals.

In December a priest, who happens to be white, was returning to his parish with a group of children, Negro, who had participated in a debate in a neighboring town. He was charged with reckless driving and found guilty, and fined over 30 dollars. All this after he was asked such irrelevant questions as: "Are you White or nigger."

The priest, in recounting the episode, says: "Knowing that they had already obtained the information from the close examination of my driver's li- was in the active memory of the officers.

This is not an exhaustive list. It is sufficient to make the point that there is a pattern of lawlessness, of violation of freedom in this state which is alarming. It is a pattern which goes against the grain of most Mississippians. They will not speak out against it, however, if they are not first told that it exists.

It is this world which we must redeem. Whether or not there is a higher crime rate in other states is quite beside the point. Many of the incidents listed would not find their way into the statistical data of crime rate, anyway. The simple point is that this type of thing must not be allowed to continue.

Around the Diocese

FIRST DEGREE INITIATION

Laurel — (Immaculate Conception Parish) — The first degree initiation was exemplified at the Laurel Knights of Columbus council by the Jackson council degree team.

Seven of the candidates were from Laurel and one was from Hattiesburg. State Deputy Fred L. Westbrook, Jr., of Ocean Springs attended the ceremonies.

One week later the candidates went to Biloxi where the second and third degree were exemplified.

INTERFAITH MEETING

Jackson — (St. Richard Parish) — At their March meeting Mrs. Carroll Brinson invited members of the Catholic Women's auxiliary to attend an interfaith meeting held at Beth Israel temple at 9:30 a.m. March 13. Dr. J. D. Wroten, professor of religion at Millsaps college, will be speaker.

Walter McGee, president, urged support of the spring tour of homes, sponsored by St. Dominic's Hospital guild from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. March 18. The home of three parishioners will be featured.

For greater solemnity, robes will be worn by first communicants this year. Also, the 40-Hour devotions will be conducted in English.

Three hundred dollars worth of new books are being catalogued for the parish library. Available periodicals include **The Bible Today, Worship America, Commonweal** and **Harder Correspondence** (a condensed report on Vatican Council II).

Mrs. A. T. McKensie, charity chairman, will contact the Hinds county welfare department relative to possible volunteer assistance that might be afforded by her committee within homes in the outlying districts of the parish confines.

Monsignor Chatham recently addressed the Ole Miss Newman apostolate and suggested that some parish circle might like to supplement the Newman library.

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3. Irish society at the time book, I read about St. Pat-

Saint Patrick is short. Nevertheless, I think it contains most of the important facts about this gigantic, loveable man of God. Therefore, with a minimum of laborious reading, one comes face to face in this literary work with the loveable humanity, with the granite-like asceticism, and with the lofty charity of one of the greatest men of all time!

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Therefore, this is a timely, highly useful book. One cannot read it without drinking some spiritual and aesthetic water from its sparkling pages.

Cardinal Cushing, the widely known and much loved Prince of the Church, in a short letter in the front of the book, highly recommends it to American readers. I hope that millions of our citizens will derive spiritual inspiration from the pages of Father Needham's **The Life of Saint Patrick.**

Copies of this book cost only 50 cents each. They are available at the following address:

The St. Patrick Fathers
35 South 29th street
Camden 5, N.J.

What to Do About Schools Still Question

(Continued From Page 1)

sending their youngsters to public schools because they would not learn their religion well enough, despite the increased catechetical activity in the parishes, and would further be deprived of the much-desired Catholic atmosphere and discipline, causing readjustment difficulties when they transferred from public to Catholic schools.

Mrs. Ryan's book, which stresses schools of religion, outside of public school classroom hours, as a means of keeping the Catholic pupils well instructed, has come under criticism from Monsignor O'Neil C. D'Amour, an associate secretary of the NCEA school superintendents department.

He affirms that the authoress has misread the Catholic educational scene completely, and shows no understanding of the philosophy of Catholic education.

HE DENIES her premise that Christian formation is presented by Catholic schools in a defensive, "siege-mentality," fashion conflicting with the spirit of renewal in the Church.

He states that as the Catholic people themselves only came out of the ghetto since 1945, "we are in a period of transition" and that if Mrs. Ryan went back to Catholic schools today she would find the "siege mentality" in a rapid decline.

Monsignor finds it "somewhat presumptuous" in the book to suggest that religious teachers who entered the religious life expressly to become teachers, should be switched to some other useful form of activity, such as social work or other specialty, as their fulltime teaching services would not be needed when Catholic pupils enrolled in public schools.

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(Continued From Page 1)

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In Wilkinson county several weeks ago the body of a Negro was found in his car. Death was by shooting. In Amite county a recent murder is surrounded by strange circumstances, to say the least.

SEVERAL SUNDAYS ago, on old U.S. 51, in broad daylight, a car carrying a White couple, their infant child, and another White person was ambushed by five cars. One man approached the car, a stocking mask covering his face, and brandished an iron pipe and mallet. It was possible for the car to make a get-away. The fact that the driver is a professor at Tougaloo does not alter the case in the least. This couple has been harassed since by threatening phone calls.

Recently in Jackson a Negro was beaten by a group of hooded individuals.

In December a priest, who happens to be white, was returning to his parish with a group of children, Negro, who had participated in a debate in a neighboring town. He was charged with reckless driving and found guilty, and fined over 30 dollars. All this after he was asked such irrelevant questions as: "Are you White or nigger."

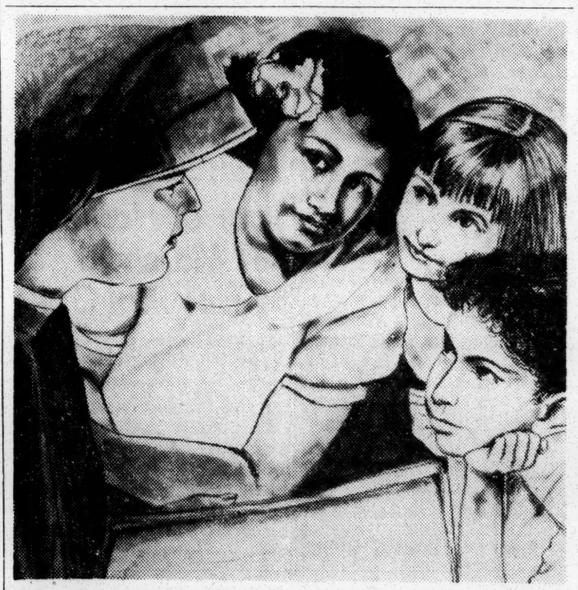
The priest, in recounting the episode, says: "Knowing that they had already obtained the information from the close examination of my driver's license, I replied, 'Nigger, if you want it that way.' 'I thought so,' the officer interjected, 'you look like one.' 'I'm an American,' I continued." For six pages the priest's statement goes on. His alleged violation was crossing over the yellow line.

SEVERAL WEEKS ago a conversation was overheard between two officers of the law. The one was boasting to the other about having nailed a prominent civil rights worker with a third traffic violation. It was amazing that the make of the car, the license number, and other pertinent information was in the active memory of the officers.

This is not an exhaustive list. It is sufficient to make the point that there is a pattern of lawlessness, of violation of freedom in this state which is alarming. It is a pattern which goes against the grain of most Mississippians. They will not speak out against it, however, if they are not first told that it exists.

It is this world which we must redeem. Whether or not there is a higher crime rate in other states is quite beside the point. Many of the incidents listed would not find their way into the statistical data of crime rate, anyway. The simple point is that this type of thing must not be allowed to continue.

There, it has been said. Whether it was preaching or meddling, I'm not sure. Of this I am sure, however; it must be said, and said again and again, until our consciences spur us into action. — BFL



Missionary Nuns Around the World

Vocation to the world! Like your Sister Jane Carmel, formerly of Gulfport, hundreds of pioneering Maryknoll Sisters bring Christ to the world. Your diocesan Maryknoller is typical of the American women who dot the mission world from Taiwan to Tanganyika, Chile to Hong Kong.

The former Ardis Teresa Kremer, Sister Jane Carmel is from Gulfport. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alphonse E. Kremer, 1900 East Beach boulevard, Gulfport. She attended St. Mary's Dominican college in New Orleans, La., one year, and did office work for a year previous to her entrance into the community. She entered in September, 1957, and after her first profession of vows in 1960, was assigned to work for the Maryknoll Fathers.

In 1963 she was re-assigned to the motherhouse as a student in the Teachers' college there. After her graduation from college, she will be assigned to one of the many schools that the Maryknoll Sisters staff around the world.

Also from Natchez diocese is Maryknoll Sister Anne Norbert (Tracy) of St. John Evangelist parish, Gulfport, now studying at Mary Rogers college at the motherhouse (formerly Maryknoll Teachers' college). After graduation, Sister Anne will be eligible for assignment to teach school somewhere in the world.

Mariology Courses

Washington, D.C. — The Catholic University of America has announced summer courses for a Mariology program. Two courses will be taught during the session, from June 29 to Aug. 7. Academic credits and certificates of completion will be awarded to students taking the course.

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Greenville, Miss.

FROM: R. Hunter Morey, Field Secretary, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
940 Sidney Street
Greenville, Mississippi
phone: (601) 335-2173

DATE: 11 April 1964

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

NEGRO: Dr. Noble R. Frisby, 576 E. Alexander, ED4-9922, wealthy doctor
Rev. W. M. Bankhead, 925 Gloster, ED2-6181, minister and teacher-
Mr. James Edwards, 633 E. O'Hea, ED2-5766, undertaker
Dr. Matthew Page, 1659 E. Union, ED3-1632

WHITE: Mr. Hodding Carter III, DELTA DEMOCRAT TIMES, 201 Main, ED5-1155, editor
Atty. Wroten, Joseph E., May Building, ED5-2333 (?) former liberal state legislator
Mr. R. Kenneth Haxton, Wilzin Park, ED2-6726, department store owner and symphany dir. (?)

write him for additional info

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

NEGRO: NAACP CHAPTER, c/o Mr. James Carter, 901½ Nelson St., ED4-9109, inactive
PROGRESSIVE VOTERS LEAGUE, Mr. Bivins, 720 Washington Street, inactive
NEGRO CITIZENS GROUP, c/o Mr. James Carter, 901½ Nelson St., ED4-9109, inactive
student groups: Jacob Byas, 529 Holtcollier, c/o ED2-1047
Charles Turner, 938 Sidney St., ED2-1180

WHITE: SACRED HEART AND ST. JOSEPH CATHOLIC CHURCHES (???)
514 E. Gloster 410 Main
ED2-0891 ED4-9413

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

WHITE: Klu Klux Klan
most all white churches
local bar association
municipal judge Soloman
Chamber of Commerce
White Citizens Council

4. General attitude of:

City officials	Press
poor - except police Chief William Burnley is strong anti-KKK and violence.	DELTA DEMOCRAT TIMES is excellent LELAND PROGRESS is terrible
Business leadership	**Church leaders**
some Jewish leadership moderate most bad	most bad, Catholic and Episcopal better Negro mimisters scared and un-organized

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Ring-Harris Walgreen agency Drug Store had arrests for a Sit-In last July 1st (myself included). 90 days and $100 fines

Restaurants

none except on Air Base nearby and most Negro places willserve whites

Hotels - Motels

none, and Negro ones are VERY hesitant about whites

Theatres

whites can go to Negro ones but Negroes must sit in Jim Crow Balconies of the white ones.

Municipal facilities

Police Station and Town Hall desegregated, nothing else.

Schools

nothing at all.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

YES, three ~~six~~ men from the City Council and three Negroes chosed by the Negro community. However, the Negro community can't decide who it wants now.

b) Names of members

? It has never really done anything ~~a~~ except submit an excellent list of demands. Write the Mayor, Pat Dunne for information.

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

ALL. THE POLICE CHIEF WILLIAM BURNLEY TOLD ME IN PERSON Thursday, A ril 9, 1964 that it would reqire court orders specifically in each case to desegregate the public parks, schools, etc., here.

JACKSON April 13, 1964

MISS

Dear Father Mitchell -

The thinking of concerned persons here in Jackson is directed to the Summer Program and the School situation more than anything else at present. The information I've given you is not really complete but should serve to indicate to you conditions in general. I will be happy to be of assistance at any time and in any way that is possible. I'm sure you do not underestimate the enormity of the task you have set yourself. God bless you!

Sincerely

Jane M. Schutt
(Mrs. Wallis J.)

The Mississippi REGISTER
Official Newspaper of the Diocese of Natchez-Jackson
FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1964

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Austrian Cardinal Sets Fast Pace in U.S. Tour

Washington — Cardinal Franziskus Koenig of Vienna recited a prayer written by George Washington as his invocation opening the session of the U.S. Senate, and then hurried off to deliver an address at the solemn convocation at the Catholic University of America.

The Austrian Cardinal, currently on a month-long speaking tour in the United States, set a whirlwind pace his first five days, which also found him addressing audiences in New York City, Georgetown university in Washington, and Canisius college in Buffalo, N.Y.

At the Catholic University convocation, Cardinal Koenig stressed that the Second Vatican Council has disproved the popular misconceptions of the Catholic Church as some kind of "correctional establishment."

HE SAID that many people regarded the Church as "a world-wide conspiracy to reduce the spirit to slavery and to erect the world dominion of the Pope, to whom all Catholics in all questions owed unconditional obedience."

The way the Council turned out, the Austrian Cardinal said, was a "shock" to these people.

Cardinal Koenig

He told the audience at Georgetown university that mistrust and anxiety among the Council Fathers sometimes had a "paralyzing effect" on the Council proceedings.

He added, however, that these elements are being dissipated as the Council progresses, and that they were understandable when the Council began.

"It has often been the case, especially in the beginning, that individual Fathers spoke at cross-purposes," the Cardinal said. "The other's point of view was not always grasped or understood correctly. This wasted time in the Council."

IN AN INTERVIEW following an address he gave in New York City before more than 500 persons, Cardinal Koenig said that the Council Fathers would need a fourth session to complete their work and predicted their approval of a section proclaiming religious liberty.

"In view of the vast amount of material still to be discussed," he said, "I do not see how it will be possible to conclude the Council at this session. I believe a fourth session will be held, bringing a successful conclusion to the Council's work."

Cardinal Koenig told an audience at Canisius college in Buffalo that the Council revised to a considerable degree the opinions held by Christians separated from Rome. Christians throughout the world, he said, "were very much surprised."

"Other Christians," he declared, "expected that Pope John would exercise complete control over the Council body. It came as a complete shock to many people that there was absolute liberty in the Council meetings."

Speaking further about Pope John, the Cardinal said that many non-Catholics view the Church with a changed eye, simply because of the late Pope. (NC)

Of Other Things

The news that the Bishops of the United States have sent to Rome for approval their proposals for the vernacular in the liturgy is heartening, at least to me.

I can remember (and this proves how recent are these developments as my greying temples do not denote age) when one was rather reticent in voicing a desire for the vernacular.

To speak of English in the Mass was the height of ecclesiastical bolshevism. And membership in the Vernacular society was tantamount to a denial of tradition. Now the Bishops of the United States, hardly a group of wild-eyed radicals, have requested Rome's approval for a substantial measure of English in our liturgy.

MANY A PRIEST in Mississippi is looking forward to praying the breviary in English. All the faithful should be waiting with eager anticipation for English in the Sacraments and, most blessedly of all, in the Mass.

To what extent the Bishops have requested English for the Mass is a well guarded secret, at least from me. (I have attempted to find out.) Surely the Epistle and the Gospel will be said directly in English, as will the Gloria, Credo, Sanctus, Agnus Dei, and Pater Noster. Perhaps the Introit, Gradual and Alleluia, Offertory and Communion also will be in English.

The writers in the field of liturgy and the practice of some liturgists, as in the Masses at the Liturgical conference in Philadelphia in 1963, de-emphasize the prayers at the foot of the altar and the Last Gospel. Historically these belonged more to the private devotion of the priest.

Hymns are suggested by many during these parts of the present Mass. It may be, therefore, that the thinking of liturgists will have influenced the Bishops not to request these parts of the Mass in English since they may be dropped in the future structural changes of the Mass. At any rate, the vernacular requests of other national hierarchies have not included, at least not as a rule,

Hospital Group Has Symposium

The Mississippi Conference of Catholic hospitals sponsored a two-day symposium on "Management Improvement" April 4 and 5 at Mercy hospital, Vicksburg.

Conducting the institute was William I. Christopher, Catholic Hospital association director of research and personnel services.

The symposium was attended by representatives of the three member hospitals, St. Dominic-Jackson Memorial, Jackson; St. Joseph's Meridian, and Mercy hospital, Vicksburg.

The meeting opened with an invocation by the Rev. Edward Michelin, director of Catholic hospitals for the Diocese of Natchez-Jackson, and was followed by a welcome from Sister Mary Margaret, S.S.J., Meridian, president of the Mississippi Conference of Catholic hospitals. Other conference officers are Sister Mary Hildegarde Vicksburg, vice president; and Sister Rita Rose, O.P., Jackson secretary-treasurer.

Bassfield Woman Wins Title, 'Clubwoman of Year'

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This is an honor given annually by the Federated Womens' clubs to recognize outstanding club workers.

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She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leo A. Harrington of Lumberton.

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Key to Vocations

Parents, Priests, Youths

Vatican City — Parents, priests, and "generous, pure, and courageous boys and girls" are the keys to religious vocations, according to Pope Paul VI.

The Pontiff said in the special radio broadcast that the need for more vocations is extremely urgent, especially "in view of the great numbers who have strayed from Christian ideals and who are indifferent or even enemies, but who still need to see in priests and religious the living example of a perfect Christian life."

He stated that the need for more vocations in an uneasy world, and the problem of recruiting and training a sufficient number of priests and religious "strictly concerns all the faithful," not only "because on it depends the religious future of Christian society, but also because the way in which it is solved gives a precise and indisputable index to the vitality of the faith and love in parishes and dioceses, as well as a testimony of the moral health of Catholic families."

Pope Paul said that where "vocations to the priesthood and religious life are abundant," you find:

- "Good and fervent parents, who are not afraid, but rather happy and honored to give their children to the Church;"
- "Zealous and faithful priests, for whom the continuity of their priesthood is their first and most important concern;"

First Reunion as Bishops

Five Bishops, who were classmates at North American college, Class of 1934, got together for the first time as Bishops at the Bishops' meeting in Washington. They are, left to right, Auxiliary Bishop Joseph Brunini, Natchez-Jackson; Auxiliary Bishop John I. Dougherty, Newark; Auxiliary Bishop-elect John S. Spence, Washington; Bishop John L. Morkovsky, Galveston-Houston; and Bishop Andrew Grutka, Gary. (NC photo)

LBJ Gives Views On Aid to Schools

St. Louis — The official position of the White House toward federal aid to private and Church - related schools has apparently not softened during President Johnson's tenure as chief executive. The President does maintain, however, that the right of parents to choose private schools (without aid) should not be impaired.

These are the implications ex- to Mrs. Mae Duggan, an official of the Citizens for Educational Freedom (CEF) organization here.

Mrs. Duggan received the following letter from the White House:

"The President favors appropriate aid (on the principle of equalizing educational opportunities) to public elementary and secondary schools, but would not recommend the inclusion of reference to separation of Church and State (The same stand taken by the late President Kennedy). He hopes that in poverty situations some special aids, which do not pertain to religious instructions, for health and nutrition of individual children may be authorized without infringing upon the Constitution.

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Mass is a well guarded secret, at least from me. (I have attempted to find out.) Surely the Epistle and the Gospel will be said directly in English, as will the Gloria, Credo, Sanctus, Agnus Dei, and Pater Noster. Perhaps the Introit, Gradual and Alleluia, Offertory and Communion also will be in English.

The writers in the field of liturgy and the practice of some liturgists, as in the Masses at the Liturgical conference in Philadelphia in 1963, de-emphasize the prayers at the foot of the altar and the Last Gospel.

Historically these belonged more to the private devotion of the priest.

Hymns are suggested by many during these parts of the present Mass. It may be, therefore, that the thinking of liturgists will have influenced the Bishops not to request these parts of the Mass in English since they may be dropped in the future structural changes of the Mass. At any rate, the vernacular requests of other national hierarchies have not included, at least not as a rule, the prayers at the foot of the altar and the Last Gospel.

THERE ARE ALWAYS a few cynics around who are quick to sour any optimism, if they are able. In this case their song is that a change in language is no cure-all. Their cynicism assures them that the vernacular will not bring the millennium. There is nothing quite as intolerable as a cynic whose cynicism has been proved groundless, so it is best to leave the cynics in their blissful cynicism.

The truth of the matter is, nevertheless, that the most ardent vernacularist is thoroughly aware that a change in language, even from an incomprehensible to a comprehensible one, is not of itself going to transform the Church.

The spiritual life of the Christian is nourished through the liturgy, through sacrament and sacrifice. The signs used are bread, wine, water, oil and also words. Language has to do with words. For words to be thoroughly meaningful, it helps to be familiar with the language in which they are spoken.

"Ego te absolvo" may well have acquired meaning for most Catholics. Yet how much more aware will we be of the Sacrament of Penance when we hear those words in the more familiar "I absolve you."

One does not need to be an incurable optimist to think that a Christian may be helped by a deeper understanding of the lit-

(Turn to Page 2)

William I. Christopher, Catholic Hospital association director of research and personnel services.

The symposium was attended by representatives of the three member hospitals, St. Dominic-Jackson Memorial, Jackson; St. Joseph's Meridian, and Mercy hospital, Vicksburg.

The meeting opened with an invocation by the Rev. Edward Michelin, director of Catholic hospitals for the Diocese of Natchez-Jackson, and was followed by a welcome from Sister Mary Margaret, S.S.J., Meridian, president of the Mississippi Conference of Catholic hospitals. Other conference officers are Sister Mary Hildegarde Vicksburg, vice president; and Sister Rita Rose, O.P., Jackson, secretary-treasurer.

Council Fathers sometimes had a "paralyzing effect" on the Council proceedings.

Pope Paul VI.

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who still need to see in priests and religious the living example of a perfect Christian life."

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- "Good and fervent parents, who are not afraid, but rather happy and honored to give their children to the Church;"
- "Zealous and faithful priests, for whom the continuity of their priesthood is their first and most important concern;"
- "Above all, generous, pure and courageous boys and girls, who . . . are able to grow in their desire to serve the Church by giving themselves totally to the care of souls and to reproducing in themselves the features of the Good Shepherd whom they follow."

He asked all Catholics to join with him in saying the following prayer:

"O Jesus, Divine Shepherd of souls, who called the Apostles to become fishers of men, now call the ardent and generous hearts of our youth to make them Your followers and ministers. Let them share Your thirst for that universal redemption for which You daily renew Your Sacrifice upon the Altar. O Lord Jesus, 'always living to make intercession for us' (Heb. 7:25), extend our horizons to the entire world, where so many brethren make silent supplication for the light of truth and the warmth of love, so that answering Your call, many young men may prolong here Your mission, edify Your Mystical Body, the Church, and become 'the salt of the earth and the light of the world' (Matt. 5-13). Extend, O Lord, Your loving call to many pure and generous-hearted young women, that they may grow in their desire for evangelical perfection and may dedicate themselves to the service of the Church and their neighbors who so desperately need such assistance and charity. Amen."

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Race Question Appears Heading Toward Showdown Within Mississippi Churches

Jackson — It is axiomatic that this will be a hard summer for Mississippi.

And all indications are that it will be particularly hard for the churches, which appear headed for a showdown on the race question.

This was pointed up Easter Sunday in a series of incidents and arrests involving attempts to breach the segregation barrier in several Jackson Methodist churches.

In the largest incident, seven White Methodist clergymen, all seminary professors, were arrested for attempting to enter a downtown church in the company of two Negro laymen. When they refused to move from the church steps after being told by an usher that they could not enter, a policeman was summoned and he arrested them.

AFTER TWO days in jail, the group was found guilty of disturbing public worship, fined $500 each and sentenced to six months in jail. The sentence has been appealed with the case scheduled for hearing April 13.

Meanwhile two visiting Methodist Bishops attempted to enter the largest Methodist church in Mississsippi, Galloway Memorial Methodist. They were Bishop James K. Mathews of Boston and Bishop Charles Golden of the Methodist Central Jurisdiction, which embraces the Negro Methodist community in this state. Bishop Golden is a Negro.

An usher met them at the front of the church and stated that they could not enter. A request by the Bishops to see the pastor was denied and the two churchmen left without further incident.

IN STILL another incident, at a smaller Methodist church, an Indian woman who is a visiting professor at Tougaloo college was ejected from the congregation.

The seven ministers arrested were Rev. Dr. Van Bogard Dunn, dean of the Methodist Theological school in Delaware, Ohio, and three members of his faculty: Rev. Dr. Paul M. Minus, Jr., Rev. Dr. Everett Tilson, and Rev. Dr. Jeffrey Hopper; Rev. Dr. Henry B. Clark of Union Theological seminary, New York; Rev. Dr. Tyler Thompson, Garret Theological school, Evanston, Ill., and Rev. Dr. David Randolph, Drew Theological school, Madison, N.J.

After their arrest the seven made the following statement: "Jesus said, 'And I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto me.' To exclude some of those whom Christ would draw unto Himself from church on Easter, the Feast of His Resurrection, because of color is a violation of human dignity; it is an affront to the Christian conscience; it is a denial of the faith; it is a heresy.

"We are here, as Methodist Christians, to protest this denial of our Lord's Resurrection. We call upon all Methodists to affirm the Lordship of the risen Christ by welcoming to His church all whom He invites."

JACKSON KNEEL-IN demonstrations have developed rubrics of their own. An integrated group presents itself in front of a church. Ushers are there to bar the way. If the group refuses to leave, the usher summons a policeman. (There are an abundance of these in Jackson, and they always seem to be available when needed for this type of thing.) The policeman asks the group to move on, saying if they do not he will have to arrest them. The charge is disturbing public worship.

After their release from jail, the ministers were asked their reaction to the local criticism that they were "outside agitators," a term of deep contempt in Mississippi. They answered that "it's impossible for a Christian to be an outside agitator in God's world, least of all in the Church of Jesus Christ."

Acknowledging that in their own localities the racial situation is not ideal, they added that there is "nothing comparable" to the state of affairs in Jackson. "When you get into Mississippi you feel you're in a police state. Nothing has

(Turn to Page 2)

Retreat Convention

Jackson — The fourth annual retreat convention for women will be conducted Sunday, April 26, at Heidelberg hotel. Registration begins at 10 a.m. Reservations for the 1 p.m. luncheon should be made with Mary Cambre, city chairman, or by writing to Xavier hall.

First Reunion as Bishops

Five Bishops, who were classmates at North American college, Class of 1934, got together for the first time as Bishops at the Bishops' meeting in Washington. They are, left to right, Auxiliary Bishop Joseph Brunini, Natchez-Jackson; Auxiliary Bishop John I. Dougherty, Newark; Auxiliary Bishop-elect John S. Spence, Washington; Bishop John L. Morkovsky, Galveston-Houston; and Bishop Andrew Grutka, Gary. (NC photo)

LBJ Gives Views On Aid to Schools

St. Louis — The official position of the White House toward federal aid to private and Church - related schools has apparently not softened during President Johnson's tenure as chief executive. The President does maintain, however, that the right of parents to choose private schools (without aid) should not be impaired.

These are the implications expressed by President Johnson through his special consultant, Brooks Hays, in a recent letter to Mrs. Mae Duggan, an official of the Citizens for Educational Freedom (CEF) organization here.

Mrs. Duggan received the following letter from the White House:

"The President favors appropriate aid (on the principle of equalizing educational opportunities) to public elementary and secondary schools, but would not recommend the inclusion of private or parochial schools because this would violate the Constitutional provisions with reference to separation of Church and State (The same stand taken by the late President Kennedy). He hopes that in poverty situations some special aids, which do not pertain to religious instructions, for health and nutrition of individual children may be authorized without infringing upon the Constitution.

"The President believes that parents who desire to do so should have the right, without government aid, to send their children to Church and private schools, and that this freedom to choose private instruction should never be impaired."

Mrs. Duggan was the author of an article entitled "Shared Taxes — Not Shared Time" which appeared in the March issue of **Today's Family** magazine.

In the article, Mrs. Duggan charged in particular that a shared-time program:

- **"Divides the students between two schools, two sys-**

(Turn to Page 2)

A Celestial Chuckle Over Galileo Case?

Notre Dame, Ind. — Albert Einstein still may have the last word on the Galileo affair which is over lo, these centuries except for the shouting that continues.

The Rev. Joseph T. Clark, S.J., of Canisius college, recalled here how the 17th century scientist was condemned by the Catholic Church for teaching, then in apparent conflict with the Bible, that the earth revolves around the sun.

After a scholarly review of the case, Father Clark suggested that there is a "colossal historical irony" about the Galileo affair.

Citing the principle of equivalence in Einstein's theory of relativity, he declared that "the new relativistic geometry and relativistic mechanics predict indistinguishably the same observable effects, whether the earth spins and revolves around the sun, or the stars and the sun revolve around the earth!"

He speculated that Galileo and Cardinal Bellarmine — who admonished Galileo in behalf of the Church — "in the informal fellowship of the saints have long since together seen what the late Albert Einstein but recently disclosed to us, and are adding now and forever their combined and uninhibited celestial chuckle . . . ."

CCD School for Deaf Held at St. Richard's

Jackson — (St. Richard Parish) — During the week of April 1-5 the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine of St. Richard parish had an intensive program for the Catholic students of the Mississippi School for the Deaf.

Father David Walsh, C.SS.R., conducted the instruction period and also appeared before a general assembly at the school. Mr. and Mrs. Milton Walsh are in charge of this phase of Confraternity of Christian Doctrine program at St. Richard parish.

Each day Father Walsh spoke to the students using sign language. On Sunday he gave a running commentary of the Mass in signs as it was offered by Monsignor J. G. Chatham. Two of the students, David Cassanova and Sandra Coco received their First Holy Communion at this Mass. Immediately following the children were honored with a breakfast in the school cafeteria.

The Catholic Youth Organization sponsored a dance for the students at Mississippi School for the Deaf who participated in the retreat. They were Charles Carver, Judy Deschamp, Daisy Dubuisson, Danny Ladner, Sandra Ladner, John Margiotta, Mary Margiatta, Sandra Moran, Clifford Saucier, Clinon Saucier, Roger Necaise, David Cassanova and Sandra Coco.

Between Judaism and Christianity

Monsignor Chatham Tells Interfaith Group Bible Is Common Ground

Monsignor Josiah G. Chatham addressed the Jackson Interfaith group on April 10 in O'Reilly aduitorium.

Jackson — The Rt. Rev. Monsignor Josiah G. Chatham, Pastor, St. Richard church, added another note of distinction to the prominent list of guest speakers before the Jackson Interfaith Fellowship at its April 10 meeting at O'Reilly auditorium.

SPEAKING ON "Ecumenism, the Bible, and the Judeo-Christian Heritage," Monsignor Chatham presented a scholarly and stimulating paper to several hundred interested lay men and women and members of the local clergy of all faiths.

Monsignor Chatham stressed the point that "between Judaism and Christianity the common ground is in the Bible. The spirit of ecumenism surveys this ground so that Christians of different persuasions and Jews may move freely about upon it, enjoy each other's company and not offend anyone's conscience in so doing."

He further said, "Prejudice is the tendency to form judgments without knowing the facts upon which such judgments should be based. Bigotry is an attitude of heart that follows prejudice as a guide. The ecumenist eschews prejudice and bigotry — but he goes further than this. He spontaneously gives everyone credit for being sincere in his religious convictions. This spirit creates an atmosphere on which mature people can delineate and discuss not only the things they have in common, but the things that are peculiar to each, the things that separate them."

IN DISCUSSING the shared Biblical background of Jews and Christians, Monsignor Chatham pointed out that the Jewish feasts and the division and use of the Scriptures in the synagogue of Israel was the starting point in the evolution of the liturgical calendar used by many Christian denominations. He stated, "The Bible should be a bridge of friendship between Judaism and Chrisitianity."

Monsignor concluded by speaking of the points which Judaism, Catholicism and Protestantism have in common, fundamentals which are clearly implied in the first three chapters of Genesis.

These are the things which are at the hearts of the Judeo-Christian heritage: (1) The Lord God created all things and all things are intrinsically good. (2) Man was created in the image and likeness of God and therein lies his greatness. (3) Man is free, but he must exercise his freedom in a way which respects the will and law of God. (4) Marriage and the family were instituted by God and are the pillars of human society. (5) All men are descended from common parents. The human race is ultimately one family. God is the Father of us all.

(6) God intervenes in human history which is subject to His Providence. (7) As an individual person, every man can speak familiarly to the God who made him and loves him with an everlasting love.

SUMMING UP, he said, "The fact that every man is his brother's keeper is basic to the Judeo-Christian heritage. To do something about it is the responsibility of Jews and Christians, the responsibility of America."

The next meeting of the Interfaith study group will be held at Calvary Baptist church on Friday, April 24. Millsaps faculty member Dr. Robert Bergmark will talk on "Contemporary Philosophical Trends and Their Impact on Religious Thought."

Our Catholic Students

NUMBER ONE RATING

Biloxi — (Nativity Parish) — The Sacred Heart Girls high school band received a number one rating for marching in Class CC at the Mississippi high school band festival held in Jackson and Clinton. The band appeared in concert Thursday, April 2 as a preview of the selections chosen. Miss Carolyn Braun, band captain and student director welcomed the parents, friends and faculty and thanked Mr. Joseph Ello for his work with the band for the year.

The concert included several selections by the 80-piece band One of the highlights of the program was a trumpet solo by Miss Renee Slaughter accompanied by Sister Mary Theresa, R.S.M. Renee received a superior plus rating at the state contest held at Moss Point. Mr. Ello paid tribute to Sister Mary John, R.S.M., who as sponsor-director, assisted the band during the year.

WIN IN ART CONTEST

Laurel — (Immaculate Conception Parish) — Students of Immaculate Conception school participated in the annual Junior Auxiliary art contest.

All work was done in the classroom; no tracing was allowed; and contestants worked in various media, with crayons and chalk predominating.

Winners from Immaculate Conception school were: First place, Teresa Purdy; second, Mary Denise Thames; third, Susan Perkins; honorable mention, Peter Greig; third and fourth grades, first, Anita Sumrall; second, Maryanne Perkins; third, Christopher Rahaim; honorable mention, Courtney Winchester; fifth and sixth grades, first, Billy Duell; second, Marie Constantine; third, Eileen Gwin; honorable mentions, Arsens Benoit and Joe Hall.

Joan McDonnieal of Prentiss school was declared overall winner for all schools participating in the contest.

CYO ORATORY WINNERS

National Catholic Youth Organization Oratorical contest winners were Pat Marz of Houston, Texas in the teen-age boys division; Susan Schemenauer of Toledo, Ohio in the teen-age girls division; and Thomas J. Trebon of Seattle, Wash., in the young adult division.

The awards were presented March 31 in Washington, D.C. at a luncheon by Walter D. Hyle, Jr., national commander, Catholic War Veterans of America; Mrs. Clare Gordon, national third vice-president, Ladies Auxiliary, CWV of America; and Monsignor Frederick J. Stevenson, national director of the CYO.

Judy Filipich of Biloxi and John F. Dennis of DeLisle were among the 45 contestants who entered in the competition, which has been held annually since 1956.

Vicksburg Marching Band

The St. Aloysius' band, Vicksburg, won superior rating in the Mississippi high school band festival at Clinton and Jackson. The superior rating was for marching and four excellent ratings. St. Aloysius' was the only band in its class (Class C) to win a superior rating in marching. Tacitus Bucci is director and Brother Julian, S.C., is the moderator.

Sammy F. Uchello, Jr.

a full-tuition scholarship to Loyola university of the South, New Orleans. Sammy is the salutatorian of the class of 1964, class president, Key Club International vice - president and president of the JETS club.

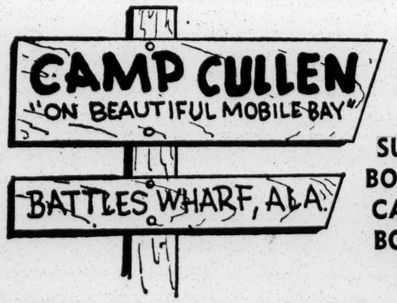
Henry J. Randazzo, Jr.

Robert Tucei

Henry J. Randazzo, Jr., a member of Sacred Heart parish, has been awarded a scholarship to study at St. Edward's university in Austin, Texas. He is secretary of the senior class, secretary of the Projection club and member of the National Honor Society chapter, Key Club International, JETS club and the Apostleship of Prayer.

Robert Tucei, a member of the junior class, was elected

OPENING JUNE 7th



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All Denominations Welcome

WRITE FOR BOOKLET

CAMP CULLEN, BATTLES WHARF, ALA.

BOYS' CAMP — JUNE 7TH - JULY 18TH

Race Issue Seen Heading For Showdown in Churches

(Continued From Page 1)

changed that impression during our five days here," they said.

One of the seven had been in Mississippi some weeks before addressing a conference of the Methodist Student movement, an organization similar in scope to the Newman apostolate. He said the program included nine seminars on important issues of Christian faith in our time, yet none was devoted to the race issue. This, he feels, is a measure of the vision and concern of a large portion of Mississippi Methodism.

OF THE STUDENTS he commented that he has never seen "as brainwashed and fearful group of students in America — fearful of the truth, the Gospel, the American Constitution, the Negroes and each other."

Although they recognized that local Methodists probably will not be changed positively by their action, the ministers felt they had to press the issue at the church. "It was necessary to go as far as we did. Our purpose is to alert the Methodist Church to the depth of its problem and the need for decisive action," they said.

Asked if their opinion of Jackson is now more benign, they were quick to say no. "It's worse, shocking, incredible — the degree to which Mississippians are captives of illusions, the absoluteness of their isolation."

ACKNOWLEDGING the harshness of their blanket indictment, they added it is only in terms of those with whom they had met and discussed the matter.

There were two bright spots in their Mississippi stay, however. One was a meeting with Jackson Negro clergy, whom they praised for the "courage, ability and honesty of their leadership."

The other was a visit to them in the jail by two Catholic priests. One of the ministers was particularly appreciative of the prayer which a priest said with them.

Said one of the group, "I am impressed by Catholic leadership generally in the South on race. While it may not always be all it could or should have been, it has been more clearcut and effective in its proclamation of the Gospel without regard to race or external pressure."

who issued a statement in January, 1963, which reflected Christian concern on the racial question.

A committee of loyal churchmen, including ministers and laymen, has been formed in the Methodist Church to counter the organized efforts of the segregationists. They face a wide and powerful array of opposition, however.

Since most of these churches have a varying degree of lay control, the freedom of the pulpit is accordingly circumscribed. The methods of retaliation for nonconformity to the racist creed are not particulary subtle. One layman was given the choice of resigning his position on the church board or losing his job.

Of Other Things

(Continued From Page 1)

urgy, the fount of his spiritual life. And language is an important part of the liturgy.

AN AWARENESS of contemporary literature on the liturgy is proof that the liturgical enthusiast is not a hot-house Christian. Indeed the Mass itself defies an ego-centered religion. When the priest says "Ite, Missa Est" he sends the congregation forth to bear witness in their lives to the Christ they have received in Word and in Cup. Social concern and liturgical awareness go hand in hand. The modern forms of the apostolate such as the Christian Family movement, the Young Christian students, the current emphasis in the National Councils of men and women all draw heavily on the liturgy for their inspiration. This is not done as a meaningless gesture but as an integral part of their programs for spiritual development.

FOR A CATHOLIC to be unconcerned about the projected change in the liturgy is to be a Catholic who is only half

Airlines Offer Side Trip to Holy Land

Visitors to Europe this year can take in a five-day trip of the Holy Land for as little as an extra $32 (exclusive of air fare).

The five-day extension tour is being offered to all those taking the special "Catholic Interest Vacations" being promoted by Irish International airlines in cooperation with the Guild of Catholic Travel. Departures began April 2 and extend through October.

THE EUROPEAN tour covers visits to Ireland, England, Portugal, Spain and France including such famous Catholic shrines as Fatima, Montserrat, Lourdes, Rome (where an audience of the Pope has been petitioned) and the shrine of the Miraculous medal in Paris.

The Holy Land side trip visits all the leading places associated with the life of Our Lord and retraces the ground covered by Pope Paul VI in his recent historic visit.

The entire trip takes 21 days. Cost including the five-day Holy Land extension trip is $1173.95 all inclusive from New York.

PRIESTS WHO organize a group of 10 or more persons to travel on the "Catholic Interest Vacations" may travel with the group free of charge as spiritual director. Similarly, Church societies or groups may present a free trip to their priest when a group of 10 or more is traveling.

For details of these special tours ask your travel agent or write directly to Marion Brennan, Group Travel/Tour Manager, North America, Irish International Airlines, 572 Fifth avenue, New York City 36, New York.

Group Appoints Nun

Chatawa — Sister M. Dorothy, S.S.N.D., of the faculty of St. Mary of the Pines school has been appointed state chairman for Catholic School Membership committee of the National Biology Teachers association. The association is a national organization for elementary, secondary and college teachers of natural sciences.

'Shared Time' Is Unconstitutional, Declares Chicago Law Professor

Columbus, O. — "Shared time," the educational plan allowing parochial school students attendance in some courses in the public school system, exists "solely for the purpose of maintaining parochial school systems" and thus is unconstitutional.

This opinion was delivered by Philip Kurland, a University of Chicago law school professor.

He said the plan violates the concepts of the First Amendment's religion clauses.

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All Denominations Welcome

WRITE FOR BOOKLET

CAMP CULLEN, BATTLES WHARF, ALA.
BOYS' CAMP — JUNE 7TH - JULY 18TH
GIRLS' CAMP — JULY 19TH - AUG. 15TH

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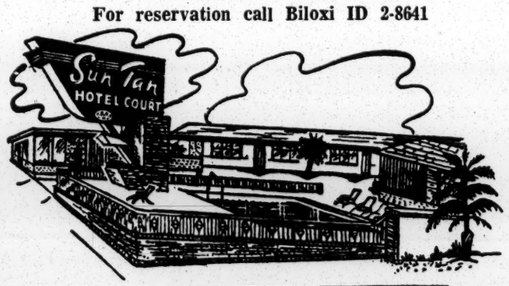

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The Constantine, third, Eileen Gwin; honorable mentions, Arsens Benoit and Joe Hall.

Joan McDonnieal of Prentiss school was declared overall winner for all schools participating in the contest.

CYO ORATORY WINNERS

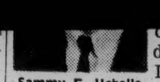
National Catholic Youth Organization Oratorical contest winners were Pat Marz of Houston, Texas in the teen-age boys division; Susan Schemenauer of Toledo, Ohio in the teen-age girls division; and Thomas J. Trebon of Seattle, Wash., in the young adult division.

The awards were presented March 31 in Washington, D.C. at a luncheon by Walter D. Hyle, Jr., national commander, Catholic War Veterans of America; Mrs. Clare Gordon, national third vice-president, Ladies Auxiliary, CWV of America; and Monsignor Frederick J. Stevenson, national director of the CYO.

Judy Filipich of Biloxi and John F. Dennis of DeLisle were among the 45 contestants who entered in the competition, which has been held annually since 1956.

RECEIVE SCHOLARSHIPS

Biloxi — (Notre Dame High School) — Three Students of Notre Dame high school were recipients of honors. Sammy F. Uchello, Jr., a member of Nativity parish, has been awarded


Sammy F. Uchello, Jr.

Henry J. Randazzo, Jr.

Robert Tucei

class president, Key Club International vice - president and president of the JETS club.

Henry J. Randazzo, Jr., a member of Sacred Heart parish, has been awarded a scholarship to study at St. Edward's university in Austin, Texas. He is secretary of the senior class, secretary of the Projection club and member of the National Honor Society chapter, Key Club International, JETS club and the Apostleship of Prayer.

Robert Tucei, a member of the junior class, was elected lieutenant-governor of District 14 of the LA-MISS-TENN Region of the Key Club International at its annual convention held at the Buena Vista hotel, Robert is president of the junior class, vice-president of the Aquinas chapter of the National Honor Society, news reporter for the school newspaper, **The Alligator**, and a member of Nativity parish.

Russian Youths Hold to Religion

Berlin — The Communist part of Kazakh, a central Asian Russian republic, has complained that despite all anti - religious propaganda many young persons were on the side of the Church, a report reaching here stated.

The Communists called the development "contrary to expectation and very surprising."

Around The Diocese

AUXILIARY ELECTS

Crystal Springs — (St. John Parish) — Mrs. George Borst was elected president of the St. John Catholic Women's Auxiliary at its meeting held Monday night at the rectory.

Other officers elected are Mrs. Pedro Perez, vice president; Mrs. J. A. Panetta, secretary; Mrs. John Spurk, treasurer.

Appointed to serve on committees are Mrs. Robert Fortmuller, sunshine; Mrs. Jerry Hair, historian; Mrs. Mary Honea, altar; Mrs. Merle Neese, publicity; Mrs. J. A. Panetta, spiritual; Mrs. Louis Comella, social.

Schedules for sanctuary work were set up and plans discussed for a spaghetti social to be held on Saturday, April 25, at the Community center.

HEAR GREY LADY

Pascagoula — (Sacred Heart Parish) — Mrs. Richard W. Everson, chairman of the School Grey Ladies, was guest speaker at the April meeting of the Sacred Heart Altar and Rosary society meeting. She discussed the course provided by the Red Cross for first aid and the part the mothers could take in helping during the school hours to assist the Sisters and teachers with children who have been hurt or are sick. Twenty women have signed up for the course.

Father Patrick Quinn announced school registration would be held at the Sacred Heart cafeteria on April 19 from 10 a.m. to noon and from 1 p.m to 3 p.m. Registration will be for kindergarten through the 6th grades.

First Communion will be held on Sunday May 3 for the chil-

(Turn to Page 3)

LBJ Views School Aid

(Continued From Page 1)

tems of thought, and only makes them more mixed up."

• "Will actually cost twice as much to send . . . children a half - day to the public school."

She charged that shared time "forces our children to follow Dad's school tax dollars to the public school only."

"Shared Taxes," on the other hand she wrote, "sends his school tax dollars to his child in the parochial school of his free choice."

School Readies Summer Session

New Orleans, La. — More than 100 courses at undergraduate and graduate levels will be offered by Loyola university in its summer session starting June 15.

Graduate courses in biological sciences, business administration and education are among the offerings. Undergraduate classes are scheduled in the colleges of arts and sciences, business administration and music.

Additional information and catalogs may be obtained by contacting the director of summer session at Loyola.

the degree to which Mississippians are captives of illusions, the absoluteness of their isolation."

ACKNOWLEDGING the harshness of their blanket indictment, they added it is only in terms of those with whom they had met and discussed the matter.

There were two bright spots in their Mississippi stay, however. One was a meeting with Jackson Negro clergy, whom they praised for the "courage, ability and honesty of their leadership."

The other was a visit to them in the jail by two Catholic priests. One of the ministers was particularly appreciative of the prayer which a priest said with them.

Said one of the group, "I am impressed by Catholic leadership generally in the South on race. While it may not always be all it could or should have been, it has been more clearcut and effective in its proclamation of the Gospel without regard to race or external pressure."

THE TREATMENT of the ministers by the police and jail officials was courteous.

While the Methodist Church is presently going through the greatest turmoil, it is not alone. The pastor of the First Christian church in Jackson, Dr. Roy Hulan, was voted out of his congregation recently because his views on race did not match the segregationist views of the majority.

The pastor of the largest Lutheran church in the state has resigned because of this question.

An out of state ex-Episcopalian clergyman, an ardent segregationist, was invited to speak in Jackson several weeks ago by a group of Episcopalian laymen who are "disturbed" by the attitudes of some of their clergy. The Citizens council's paper has mounted a gentle attack against Rt. Rev. John M. Allin, Coadjutor Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Mississippi.

WITHIN THE Methodist Church, the two congregations affected by the actions Easter Sunday have had a change of pastors in recent months. Dr. William B. Selah, pastor of Galloway Memorial, resigned in protest of the church board's decision to bar Negroes from worship. Dr. Roy C. Clark, former pastor of Capitol street Methodist church, was transferred. His departure was predictable because his forthright stand on the race issue was at variance with many in his congregation.

Within the Methodist Church in Mississippi, as within the other affected Protestant denomenations, there are clergy and laymen who are clearly and uncompromisingly Christian in the matter of interracial jutice. Of particular note is the **Mississippi Methodist** Advocate, and a band of 28 Methodist ministers

urgy, the fount of his spiritual life. And language is an important part of the liturgy.

AN AWARENESS of contemporary literature on the liturgy is proof that the liturgical enthusiast is not a hot-house Christian. Indeed the Mass itself defies an ego-centered religion. When the priest says "Ite, Missa Est" he sends the congregation forth to bear witness in their lives to the Christ they have received in Word and in Cup. Social concern and liturgical awareness go hand in hand. The modern forms of the apostolate such as the Christian Family movement, the Young Christian students, the current emphasis in the National Councils of men and women all draw heavily on the liturgy for their inspiration. This is not done as a meaningless gesture but as an integral part of their programs for spiritual development.

FOR A CATHOLIC to be unconcerned about the projected change in the liturgy is to be a Catholic who is only half alive. If the vernacular is to have the maximum effect in our lives, then it is necessary now to prepare for it. This can be done by coming to a clearer understanding of the Mass and the Sacraments. Among the many excellent books which might be used to aid in this matter I recommend **Of Sacraments and Sacrifice** by Father Clifford Howell, S.J. The book is published by The Liturgical press, Collegeville, Minn. BFL

Pope Greets Paper Boys in Audience

Vatican City — Newspaper delivery boys from the United States were asked by Pope Paul VI to learn "the lessons of fidelity, constancy, perseverance, and good will" from their "faithful delivery of each day's news."

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Columbus, O. — "Shared time," the educational plan allowing parochial school students attendance in some courses in the public school system, exists "solely for the purpose of maintaining parochial school systems" and thus is unconstitutional.

This opinion was delivered by Philip Kurland, a University of Chicago law school professor.

He said the plan violates the concepts of the First Amendment's religion clauses.

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Bay St. Louis, Mississippi

Woman's Society of Christian Service
The Methodist Church

File: JACKSON

The Mississippi Conference

April 20, 1964

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Although I have lived in Mississippi all my life, except while my husband was in service and in training, I find no way to answer your information sheet. Our state has committed itself to a policy of segregation on the basis of what is best for the health, education and welfare of all. Yet before the demonstrations began the whole state was more 'integrated', according to the standards of integrationist organizations, than states having no such policy.

There are very few people who would want violence to follow the possible passage of Title II and certainly not one would want his place of business to be the scene of any such rebellion.

The many community services agencies, which have been biracial since they were formed many years before the present upheaval, have worked harmoniously in countless ways for the betterment of our people, and will continue. These leaders, who are cross-sections of every organization in town, certainly do not desire violence, whether Citizen Council member or Interfaith member. You will find no reputable organization advocating violation of law....please note that our state law still supports our segregation policy and it is by this law that the police and other law enforcement officers must abide.

Sincerely yours,

Barbara B. Stauss

Mrs. Karl Stauss, C.S.R. Sec'y

Jackson, Miss

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

4. General attitude of:

City officials

Press

Business leadership

Church leaders

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Restaurants

Hotels - Motels

Theatres

Municipal facilities

Schools

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

   a) Official or unofficial (check one)

   b) Names of members

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

Pickets to be arraigned today

Scheduled for arraignment at 2 p.m. today in County Court are 44 voter registration drive demonstrators who were arrested here Friday and Saturday on charges of violating Mississippi's new anti-picketing law.

Seven of those jailed last week are white ministers. The others are Negroes.

The arrest occurred in front of the Forrest County Courthouse.

Benjamin Smith, New Orleans attorney here to represent the defendants, said he planned to file today a petition asking to have the new anti-picketing law declared unconstitutional; and that he will file to have the the cases removed to Federal Court.

The law involved in the case does not state that picketing, of itself, is unlawful; but the wording is such that it can be employed on any occasion that picketing exists. The law not only forbids picketing where it impedes entry and exit from state, municipal and county buildings, it also forbids any picketing which interferes with the flow of sidewalk traffic.

County attorney James Dukes said bond for each of the 44 defendants would be $1,000, but that so far none had attempted to post bond.

Tougaloo, Miss

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Mrs. Wallace I. Schutt
950 Pecan Blvd.
Jackson, Miss.

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Council on Human Relations

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

The White Citizens Council
The United Front

4. General attitude of:

City officials Negative--refuse to face the issue except to condemn direct action

Press -- Individual newsmen though fair are controlled by a biased editorial policy. The only large newspapers (both owned by the Hederman family is conservative.

Business leadership a few man are Concerned and amenable to discussion but are leaving the decisions to the city officials.

Church leaders express concern but are afraid to move because they do not have support of thier Congregation

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. **Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:**

Lunch counters

All lunch counters in downtown Jackson are closed as result of demonstrations summer, 1963. They have not re-opened.

Restaurants

All restaurants are segregated with the exception of the restaurant at the Thompson Airport just opened this year. (Federal funds has made this possible).

Hotels - Motels

No hotels or motels are integrated. No attempts have been made.

Theatres

On two occassions, two different theatres have opened for one performance - The Paramount, in downtown Jackson and the Capri, an art theatre. The Capri may be open for negotations. Attempts at negotations are under way. Both have declared themselves segregated.

Municipal facilities

The City auditorium is not open. An all out effort has been made this year to get concerts and other events scheduled to come, cancelled. This has been very successful, so that perhaps next year the auditorium will be open. The Colisium is open on a degregated basis but is not patronized.

Schools

The school are not now open. However, desegregation has been ordered for fall at the rate of a grade a year.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. **Is there a community bi-racial committee?** The Mayor a[redacted] has refused on several occassions to establish a committee. Is quite adamant about it.

   a) **Official or unofficial (check one)**

   b) **Names of members**

7. **In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?**

All. But they must be tested.

Millsaps College, a white, Methodist, liberal arts school has desegregated all events open to the public and these are regularly attended.

The Public Library has also been open this year, as a result of the demonstrations last summer and a previous sit-in by Tougaloo students.

Starkville, Miss.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

BENNIE BUTLER
YANCY OUTLAW
D.L. CONNER
REV. J. MOSELEY

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

(1) CLOVER LEAF GARDEN CLUB
(2) GRIFFITH METHODIST CHURCH
(3) BEAUTICIAN'S CLUB

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

GEORGE EVANS
ERNEST JONES
WALTER WARD
W.C. HENDERSON

4. General attitude of:

City officials
RECENTLY PURCHASED A POLICE DOG.
- MARKED OPPOSITION

Press
MARKEDLY SEGREGATIONIST

Business leadership
FEARFUL OF ACTIVE CITIZENS COUNCIL

Church leaders
QUIET, NO STANDS TAKEN

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

NONE (STRICT SEGREGATION)

Restaurants

NONE

Hotels - Motels

NONE

Theatres

NONE

Municipal facilities

NONE

Schools

NONE

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee? NO

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

b) Names of members

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

ALL

GREENVILLE

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J. C. Penney, H. R. Singleton, Jr., Mgr.
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Stines
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Blumes
Freds
Leader
Greenlerys
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Tenenbaum
Luners
Anthonys

Major Industries	# Emp.
Chicago Mill & Lumber Co.	450
U. S. Gypsum Co.	450

HATTIESBURG

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Fines
Belks
J. C. Penney, J. F. Baumann, Jr., Mgr.
Waldoff's
Woolworth
Shainbergs
Kress
Donavon
McInnis
Seay

Colleges:

Mississippi Southern College, state controlled, co-ed, 4,463 students.
William Carey College, operated by Mississippi Baptist Convention, 289 women.

Major Industries:	# Emp.
Hercules Powder Co. (PFP)	850
Reliance Mfg. Co.	1100

Jackson, Miss

Bill Winter
(in State administration)

Power Herm

Gulfport, Miss

Dr. Powers

(white dentist)

Holly Springs, Miss.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Mr. Eddie Lee Smith
Rev. Oree Broomfield
Rev. Merle Conaway

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

The Northwest Mississippi Voter's League
The Rust College - NAACP

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

The Citizen Council

4. General attitude of:

City officials
Fair - Negro
Poor - White

Press
One county tabloid
Poor

Business leadership
Fair

Church leaders
Poor - White
Good - Negro
(on back)

We have two very active ministers in the movement.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

None

Restaurants

None

Hotels - Motels

None

Theatres

None

Municipal facilities

County Library

Schools

None

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

b) Names of members

Mr. Walter Evans
Mr. Eddie Smith
Mr. Tim Gordon
Rev. Oree Broomfield
Rev. Merle Conaway
These fine gentleman met with the City Aldermen.

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

I believe all places of public accommodations will be defiant of the law. It's really hard to say or report accurately about the degree of defiance in Holly Springs. In the past we haven't had any form of open protest. But I think Holly Springs would comply quicker than some Mississippi towns.

Gulfport, Miss.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

~~/Chamber of Commerce~~
~~Ministers Alliance//~~ Mr. R.B.Meadows Mayor of City

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Chamber of Commerce
Ministers Alliance

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

4. General attitude of:

City officials ???? Press ???

Business leadership Church leaders

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Not any

Restaurants

Hotels - Motels

Not any

Theatres

Municipal facilities

Schools

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

I do not know of any

b) Names of members

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

MISSISSIPPI

Dr. A.D. Beittel, Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Mississippi 39174. 366-3425 (Bus.) 366-8242 (Res.)

Educator. President of Tougaloo College. Board member, Mississippi Council on Human Relations. National secretary for the United Negro College Fund. Former president of Talladega College, Alabama. Former chairman, Alabama Division of the Southern Regional Council (1945-52).

The Reverend Wofford K. Smith, P.O. Box 326, University, Mississippi 38677. 234-3161 (Bus.) 234-5177 (Res.)

Episcopal Chaplain at the University of Mississippi.

Hattiesburg, Miss.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

NONE THAT I KNOW OF. HAVE QUESTIONED RELIGIOUS & BUSINESS LEADERS. IT IS ECONOMIC SUICIDE TO BE INVOLVED.
MINISTERS ARE WARNED TO STAY OUT OF ANY PARTICIPATION.

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

4. General attitude of:

City officials

Press
(FAIR COVERAGE - NEWSPAPERS ATTACHED.)

Business leadership

Church leaders

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Restaurants

NONE

Hotels - Motels

Theatres

NONE

Municipal facilities

Schools

NONE

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee? NO

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

b) Names of members

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

C.O.F.O.

CONTACT LIST - MISSISSIPPI

Aberdeen
Inactive
R. Jackson
369-7821
EM 9-4950

✓ **Baldoni**
Active
Mr. Shaw
26 Grant Street

✓ **Biloxi**
Active
Dr. Gilbert Mason
873 Fayard
ID 2-2278 (Home)
ID 6-4636 (Office)

Canton
✓ Active George ~~George~~ Raymond C.O.R.E.
859-9982
838 Lutz Street
Freedom House

Clarksdale
✓ James Jones
4th Street Drug Store
MA 4-9167 MA 4-4006
Aaron Henry
MA 4-7913 (Store)
MA 4-6006
213 4th Street
Gordon Harris
479 Yazoo Street

Cleveland
✓ Annie Moore
614 Chrisman
VI 3-2504
Lois Rogers
Happy Land Cafe
843-9334

✓ { Donald White S.N.C.C.
Frank Smith "
323 6th Ave. N.
328-7634
378-1737 (Mr. Carter)

Brookhaven
Dr. Lott
Inactive

Greenville
✓ { Hunter Morey S.N.C.C.
Carol Bolton "
940 Sidney
335-2173

Greenwood
✓ { James Jones S.N.C.C.
Willie Peacock "
708 Avenue N
GL 3-1282
Annelle Ponder
453-7871

Hattiesburg
✓ Lawrence Guyot S.N.C.C.
507 Mobile St.
584-8670

Holly Springs
✓ Leslie McLemore
Rust College
269- or 9189

Laurel
Inactive
C. C. Collins
428-0588 (Home)
428-8706 (Bus.)
60 E. 15th Street

McComb
✓ Mac Arthur Cotton
702 Wall Street
684-9235
Public phone
Chicken Shack

Meridian
✓ Matthew E. Suarez SUAREZ C.O.R.E.
250½ Fifth St.
485-9286
Jones Fifth St. Store
2407 Fifth St.
482-1742
Also: 485-9184, 485-9132

Natchez
✓ George Greene SNNC
9 St. Catherine
445-5531

Port Gibson
Inactive
Mr. Alex Collins
716 Coffee St.
318 - phone

Ruleville
Charles McLaurin ?
909 Reden St.
756-4623 SNNC
✓ Mrs. Fannie L. Hamer
626 N. Lafayette St
756-4838

Starkville
✓ D. L. Connor
123 ~~NW~~ Washington
323-3361 (office)
323-3203

Tupelo
Vaughn's Motel
842-6867
842-6871
842-0415

Hilston
R. Hayes Hayes
5072

Gulfport
Dr. Dunn
UH 4-2531 (home)
UH 4-1344 (office)

Tchula
~~H. Kirkegaard (dentist)~~
~~NAC~~
Shirley Harris
~~Frank Metcalf~~
~~626-6138~~
Rev McKeon
Summer 636-6138 (St. Paul's P.E.Ch.)

Vicksburg
Jesse Harris
Shirley Harris
636-1592 (office)
636-6138
Summers -
636-7091

Tchula
John Ball
Route 2, Box 56A
5989

West Point
John W. Jackson
1059 - Laundry

Tougaloo
Ed King
Switchboard of Tougaloo College
366-3425
366-7316
Casey, Helen, Doris

(Henry) Clarksdale, Miss.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Mr. Oscar Carr
Attorney George Maynard
Mr. William Skelton
Mr. Richard Webster

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Coahoma County Exchange Club
Coahoma County Chamber of Commerce

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

Clarksdale Police Dept
Mayor and Commissioners of City Govt
County Attorney

4. General attitude of:

City officials Bad Press Bad but Could Change

Business leadership afraid of mayor Church leaders weak

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

none

Restaurants

none

Hotels - Motels

none

Theatres

none

Municipal facilities

none

Suit filed

Schools

none

Suit filed

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee? no

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

b) Names of members

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

All except Bus Stations & Train Stations.

Jackson, Miss.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Mississippi Council for Human Relations
P. O. Box 10482; Westlsnd Plaza Station, Jackson, Miss.

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Jackson Interfaith Council, % Mrs. Harold Gotthelf, Jr.,
P.O.Box 847, Jackson 5, Miss.,39205
COFO, 1017 Lynch Street, Jackson, Miss.

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would ~~tend to~~ work against compliance with Title II.

Mississippi Sovereignty Commission, New Capitol Bldg., Jackson
Citizens' Council, Bankers' Trust Plaza Bldg., Jackson
John Birch Society,203 S. State, Jackson
Primos Restaurant & Bakeries, No. 1, 244 East Capitol, Jackson
Bakeries

4. General attitude of:

City officials
Aggressively negative

Business leadership

Segregationist or afraid to act

Press
Segregationist--The Citizen(Cit.Council)
Advocate (Percy Green)Negro Seg.
Clarion Ledger
Jackson Daily News
Integrationist --Miss. Free Press(Neg)
~~Church leaders~~ Methodist Advocate
Miss. Register(Cath.)

CHURCH LEADERS--Most ministers are in favor of Integration, but would lose their pulpits if known

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Millers Discount (standing) int.
One on Capitol St. " int.
Two federal lunch counters int.
All others segregated

Restaurants

All segregated or closed in white area.
Two small ones (standing) near NAACP headquarters.

Hotels - Motels

Segregated

Theatres

Segregated

Municipal facilities

All branch libraries segregated
Main library will issue books at desk if unobtainable elsewhere
Park pools drained. All seats at zoo removed. Otherwise segregated.

Schools

All schools in Jackson segregated

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official or unofficial (check one)
NO, none at all.

b) Names of members

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?
Probably all except non-profit organizations

Mrs. Tilly was here recently and all of us who were with her last fall at the meeting in Atlanta of the Fellowship of the Concerned met with her to report on the situation here. I am sure that she can fill you in better than a few sentences on a page can do.

Jackson, Miss.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

POWER HEARN, SR.
R.L. EZELLE, JR.
FRANCIS STEVENS
REV. DON THOMPSON
MRS. PAUL DERIAN
HAROLD GOTTHELF
SYDNEY GEIGER
MRS. WALLIS SCHUTT

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
JACKSON COUNCIL OF CHURCH WOMEN
POSSIBLY - JACKSON INTERFAITH FELLOWSHIP

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

CITIZENS COUNCIL
WOMEN FOR CONSTITUTIONAL GOVT.
JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY
PATRIOTIC AMERICAN YOUTH
probably all civic groups
AMERICAN LEGION
DAR
(CHAMBER OF COMMERCE) POSSIBLE
etc. etc.

4. General attitude of:

City officials

RIGID OPPOSITION

Press

LOCAL PRESS RIGIDLY OPPOSED

Business leadership

OPPOSED

Church leaders

DIVIDED - SOME FEW MAY WORK FOR COMPLIANCE ESP. UNITARIAN GROUP

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Restaurants

Hotels - Motels

Theatres

Municipal facilities

Schools

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

b) Names of members

this is a clergy group
The Rev. T. B. BROWN, MT. HELM BAPTIST CHURCH
is a member - CAN furnish names OF OTHERS

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

Since no one at this time (here) has accepted the possibility of passage of this legislation this is very difficult to assess. I presume that defiance will be encouraged by local and state govt therefore I feel sure it will be quite general. When I say no one - this is practically speaking, of course!

Mr. Louis L. Mitchell,Jr.
Southern Regional Council,Inc
5 Forsyth St.N.W.
Atlanta, Ga

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Upon my return from a recent trip to Little Rock, I found your letter waiting for me. I have filled in the questionaire as best I could, or rather with the reserve imposed by circumstances.

I count a number of friends, clergy, laity, professionals, equally vulnerable as myself whose least overt support of Civil Rights would bankrupt them.

The newspaper clippings enclosed will help tell you the story of Mississippi and Hattiesburg, in the voter registration drive now in progress. The sad truth in this neck of the woods is wrapped in silence and brooks no public discussion.

I regret there is so little help in this quarter, and I am truly sorry to fail you in your noble endeavor.

Sincerely,

Mrs James Deutsch

N.C.

Checked

RECEIVED

U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

Special Survey

Human Relations Committees

Does your community have a human relations committee? yes

What is its official name? Mayors Bi-Racial Committee

When was the Committee established? June 1963

Is the Committee bi-racial? yes

Who appointed the Committee? The Mayor

Did the City Council concur? yes.

Did the City Council appropriate funds? No

What was the charge to the Committee? (If possible, attach copy.)

(If appropriate, please attach a copy of any Council resolution or ordinance.)

How many members? Nine

(Please attach a list of Committee members with their race and occupation noted.) See back page of Survey Report

Briefly describe problems or issues that have been considered by the Committee. See Report

Briefly summarize any recommendations made by the Committee.

(Please attach any public reports.)

Briefly describe any actions resulting from the Committee's recommendations.

How often does the Committee meet? As often as necessary

Does the Committee have any staff assistance?

Part time _____ Full time _____ None X

Addotional comments: In addition we have a Good Neighbor Council working in the field of employment opportunities and encouraging people to train themselves to qualify for life's work

City: FAYETTEVILLE N.C.

Name of official preparing Report: WILBUR CLARK.

Please return to: U.S.Conference of Mayors
1707 H Street,N.W., Washington D.C. 20006

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THE MAYOR'S BI-RACIAL COMMITTEE

Survey of the Community

July 19, 1963

The Mayor's Bi-Racial Committee was appointed June 20, 1963, to negotiate with the local Council of the N.A.A.C.P. and to work to establish the objectives of peaceful desegregation in the community, in order to make it a better place for all its citizens to live and work in together.

This was not the first bi-racial committee established, and some progress in achieving better opportunities and more equal rights for colored people had been accomplished in the community over the past several years. But the fact that student demonstrations under the direction of the N.A.A.C.P. were deemed necessary and were begun, in May of this year, to hasten desegregation, awakened the community to try to achieve, as widely as possible, what it should have done long ago - establish equal rights and opportunities for all its citizens.

From its first meeting, on June 24, this Committee has recognized that Fayetteville is confronted by two problems in the area of human rights.

The first problem is immediate and present, and requires solution here and now. It was presented by the Fayetteville Freedom Council of the N.A.A.C.P. in the form of a statement of objectives addressed to the Mayor, and by demonstrations in Fayetteville's down-town area conducted by Negro students, who were supported and advised by adult members of our Negro community. These demonstrations disturbed the peace, order, and economics of the community, and, it was feared, would lead to reactions of violence and bloodshed.

The objectives declared by the N.A.A.C.P. were:

1. Upgrading of employment for Negroes in all stores and banks.

2. Upgrading of employment for Negroes in all city establishments supported by public funds.

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3. Desegregation of all facilities involving monetary exchange in business establishments operated by virtue of granted license(s), including theaters and department stores.

4. General public pronouncement indicating that desegregation and fair employment practices for Negroes are in effect, and establishment of a bi-racial committee to assure that all of the decided policies are implemented.

To study these objectives and, by means of persuasion and voluntary agreement, get the community, its businesses and organizations to begin to meet them, so that Negro citizens would be assured of fair and equal treatment as citizens, and would cease the demonstrations, was the first goal of the Bi-Racial Committee.

The second problem or opportunity the Committee recognized is of a long-range nature, and is concerned with private employment on a basis of ability and qualification alone, expansion of the "Open Door" policy, the opening of tax supported facilities and employment by governmental units to all citizens, and an organized effort by the local Negro community to train and qualify more Negroes for these opportunities.

To resolve the first problem, the Committee decided to make a survey of various factors in community life, in order to determine which ones already offer desegregated services, facilities and job opportunities, and to try to persuade business establishments that are not desegregated to adopt, voluntarily, policies more equable for all citizens.

The Committee acted in the belief that the demonstrations would cease when a reasonable number of business establishments of a "public accommodations" nature opened their doors to all citizens.

The Committee outlined its proposed plan of action to the Negotiating Committee of the N.A.A.C.P. Freedom Council at a meeting held June 26, and has since met with that Committee three additional times. The N.A.A.C.P.

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Committee has cooperated with the Bi-Racial Committee throughout its work, first by keeping demonstrations orderly and peaceful; second, by agreeing not to demonstrate after 6:00 P.M. on July 1; third, by agreeing to and honoring a moratorium on demonstrations beginning July 13th so that both committees could concentrate on reaching agreement; and fourth, by joining in objective and friendly discussion of the Bi-Racial Committee's work and of their own goals.

The Committee has held twelve meetings to date, including one to which both the N.A.A.C.P. Negotiating Committee, the Mayor and City Council members, and representatives of the press and radio were invited, on June 28, at which it gave a preliminary report of its survey to date. It has also held numerous conferences with business men and business groups, city and county officials, officers of organizations, and individual citizens, and received and investigated a number of complaints.

The following is a report of the Bi-Racial Committee's findings and work to date, and achievements in the community toward better race relations.

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I. GOVERNMENTAL SECTORS OF COMMUNITY LIFE

A. Federal Offices: The Veterans Administration Hospital and the United States Post Office are fully integrated in services, facilities and employment policies. All jobs come under Civil Service.

B. City of Fayetteville:

1. Voting: All registered citizens may vote.

2. Commissions and Boards: The City Board of Adjustment, and the Recreation and Parks Advisory Commission each have a Negro member.

The Public Works Commission employs a Negro "white-collar" worker, and trains and employs Negro foremen.

3. Many city facilities, including swimming pools and Public libraries, are now integrated.

4. Employment by the City Council and/or City Manager is open to all on the basis of merit. Actual employment, in a clerical position, has been offered to a Negro.

Positions in the Police Department and in the Fire Department are open on a basis of examination by the Civil Service Commission.

5. Schools: Some progress in desegregation of City Schools is being made - 31 of 35 applications from Negroes for admission to white schools in the fall of 1963 have been accepted.

C. Cumberland County:

1. Voting: All registered citizens may vote.

2. Commissions and Boards: No Negro members.

3. Employment: There are two types of employment: elective and appointed. The sheriff is an elected official. In 1957 the county voted, by referendum, to permit the sheriff to employ and dismiss his subordinates. Following this, the county commissioners gave that same power to every county department head.

The Sheriff's office employs 42 people, of whom 3 are Negroes: two deputies and 1 employee in the county jail.

The Board of Health operates under the State Merit System in the selection of employment: it presently has 4 Negroes as employees - 2 nurses, 1 assistant, 1 janitor - out of a total of 30 employees.

The Welfare Department operates under the State Merit System. Of a total of 49 employees, 4 are Negroes - 2 case workers, 1 homemaker, 1 janitor.

The offices of the Clerk of Superior Court, Register of Deeds, Tax Collector, Tax Supervisor, Veteran's Service Officer, Clerk of Recorders' Court, and County Accountant and Treasurer, have no formal barriers to employment of Negroes, but the pattern is one of total white employment.

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4. Cape Fear Valley Hospital is integrated in services, facilities, employment, and membership of the Trustees. Of a total of 365 employees, 75 are currently Negroes: there are 3 Negro physicians on the staff. The only facility not totally desegregated is the cafeteria, which serves from a single line, but has separate small dining rooms for white and for colored employees because it does not have a large enough one to seat all of them.

5. County Guidance Center offers its services to all. Its Advisory Council is integrated. Employment is on the basis of qualifications, under the Merit System.

6. ABC Board states it has no formal policy which bars employment to Negroes.

D. State of North Carolina:

1. Employment Security Commission offers service to all persons. It operates under the recently announced policy by Gov. Sanford which ended bias in state employment. Negroes serve on the staff in many positions.

2. The Fayetteville Industrial Education Center has had a policy of integration since it opened. Applications and records do not list race, but it is estimated there are between 25 and 30 Negro students now. Employment is open to all qualified persons.

II. PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

A. Manufacturing: Burlington Mills, Cape Fear Feed Products, Fasco, Inc. and Planters Chemical Corporation have integrated employees, who include a substantial number of Negroes, working side by side with white workers.

B. Variety and Department Stores: Ten downtown variety and department stores will start a policy of hiring persons on the basis of merit alone, without regard to race, creed, or color, on or before September 2, 1963. They are: The Capitol, Belk-Hensdale, Fleishman's Big Store, J. C. Penny Co., Sears, Roebuck & Co., Raylass Department Store, Eagle Stores, S. H. Kress & Co., McCrory's, and F. W. Woolworth & Co. In addition, Roses' 5-10-25¢ store in Eutaw is now accepting applications on the basis of merit.

C. Restaurants: In addition to the five downtown lunch counters that were desegregated before 1963, a total of 20 restaurants, including 11 large ones, are currently desegregated; they are as follows:

A. & W. Root Beer Drive-In, Bragg Blvd.
A. & W. Root Beer Drive-In, Raeford Rd.
Dunkin' Doughnuts Restaurant
Green Lantern Restaurant
Hardee's Drive-In, Bragg Blvd.
Hardee's Drive-In, Raeford Rd.
Hialeah Restaurant
Holiday Inn Restaurant
Horne's Restaurant
Howard Johnson's Restaurant
Kleha's Charcoal Steakhouse
LaFayette Lanes Restaurant
Morris Cohen Delicatessen
Prince Charles Hotel Dining Room
Reaves Drug Store - Eutaw
Reaves Drug Store- Tallywood
Roses' 5-10-25¢ Store - Eutaw
Richmond's Steakhouse
Strieb's
Tropical Restaurant

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D. Hotels and Motels: Nine major Hotels and Motels are now open to travelers of all races; they are as follows:

Ambassador Motel
Bel Aire Motel
Coachman's Lodge
Driftwood Motor Lodge
Holiday Inn of America
Horne's Motor Lodge
Howard Johnson's Motor Lodge
LaFayette Hotel
Prince Charles Hotel

E. Amusements: The Drive-In Theatres in the community have been desegregated for some months. B. & B. Bowling Lanes, LaFayette Lanes, Putt Putt Golf -Bragg Blvd. and Realistic Ranges are open to all people. Other indoor amusements have begun a program of desegregation.

F. Negro Businesses: A check of 15 Negro business concerns, such as restaurants, beauty parlors, barbershops, filling stations, funeral homes and sign companies, revealed that white people seldom apply to a Negro business for employment. All concerns checked stated that they would not refuse a person employment because of his race. Two, a filling station and a sign painter, have employed whites.

G. Private Utilities have instituted a program designed to bring about more employment opportunities for Negroes and to upgrade present Negro employees in the immediate future.

All of these businesses have opened their doors in a spirit of doing what is right for the community. As operators of private businesses they retain the right to refuse undesirable customers of any race.

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III. BUSINESS, HEALTH AND WELFARE, CULTURAL, AND PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES

A. Business associations: The Chamber of Commerce, Downtown Fayetteville Association, and Cape Fear Industries are integrated both as to membership and to attendance at meetings.

B. Health and Welfare Agencies:

1. The United Services Fund and its member agencies are, with two exceptions, integrated: The American National Red Cross, Salvation Army, Air Force Aid Society, U.S.O., USO Travelers Aid, Fuller School for Exceptional Children, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, Cumberland County Better Health Foundation, Cumberland County Mental Health Association. These agencies offer services and facilities to all; all hold open public meetings, and all but two have Negroes on their Boards - those two have no policies against it. Those that employ professional workers open employment on the basis of merit. The two non-integrated agencies are the Y. M.C.A. and the Girls' Residence.

2. Chapters of volunteer state and national associations in the county surveyed are: Cumberland County Association for the Blind, C.C. Unit of the American Cancer Association, C. C. Chapter of the National Foundation, C. C. Heart Association, C. C. Society for Crippled Children and C. C. Tuberculosis Association. All offer their services and facilities without regard to race. The four that have meetings open them to the public. Most of them have colored people on their boards.

3. Cultural Organizations: The Fayetteville Chapter of the N. S. Symphony Society has no policy about attendance at concerts. The Civic Music Society restricts membership to white people.

4. Professional Organizations:

The Fayetteville United Ministerial Fellowship is integrated.

District #14 of the N. C. State Nurses Association, which Comprises 3 counties, is open to professional nurses regardless of color.

The Cumberland County Medical Society is segregated. The N. C. State Medical Society's scientific meetings are open to Negro doctors.

The Cumerland County Dental Society is segregated. The N. S. State Dental Society does not open any meetings to negro dentists.

The Cumberland County Bar Association is segregated. The seminars of the State Bar Association are open to Negro attorneys.

The local units of the North Carolina Educational Association are segregated.

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FUTURE PLANS

The Bi-Racial Committee and the entire community have reason to be grateful to all the business establishments, the N.A.A.C.P. Negotiating Committee, the individuals and organizations that have voluntarily assisted not only in the survey but also in the establishment of a better atmosphere in the community, and in the advancement of fair treatment for all citizens.

On the basis of our findings to date and our future plans, we feel the demonstrations are no longer necessary or helpful. The Mayor's Bi-Racial Committee has reported this feeling to the N.A.A.C.P. Negotiating Committee.

The Bi-Racial Committee has already begun work on the second phase of its responsibilities, and plans to work or continue work on the objectives it has outlined for itself, such as;

1. Explain to and discuss with any interested citizens or group of citizens the survey and the work of the Bi-Racial Committee.

2. Ask the City Council and the County Board of Commissioners to appoint "Good Neighbor Councils" in accordance with the request of the Governor.

3. Continue to work with restaurant owners who have not already opened their doors to all citizens, to persuade them to do so.

4. Continue to work with motels that have not yet desegregated.

5. Arrange a meeting with officers of banks and savings and loan associations to ask them to adopt fair employment policies for Negroes.

6. Approach small retail stores to ask them to make employment available to all on the basis of merit.

7. Approach grocery stores to ask them to make employment available to all on the basis of merit.

8. Approach additional industries and manufacturers to ask them to make employment opportunities available to all.

9. Approach labor unions about integrating their membership.

10. Request health and welfare associations and professional organizations to consider opening their membership to all.

11. Continue to hear complaints from any citizens about fair treatment and to investigate them and make recommendations when possible and desirable.

12. Study with Negro leaders the opportunities to train and qualify more Negroes for job opportunities.

13. Study with Negro leaders ways to improve living conditions, family budgeting, etc., to study school drop-outs and other factors in their communities.

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On the basis of this survey and program of future plans, the Mayor's Bi-Racial Committee asks the cooperation of the entire community, both white and Negro citizens. We believe that only by working together to further better race relations, can we make this a better community for all its citizens.

Respectfully submitted,

THE MAYOR'S BI-RACIAL COMMITTEE

White J. W. Pate Jr., Chairman Office Manager
Col. Dr. G. L. Butler, Vice-Chairman Dentist
White Louise B. Saunders, Secretary Housewife
Col. Dr. Charles Cherry Dentist
Col. C. A. Chick Retired College Professor
Col. Rev. C. R. Edwards Minister
White Gibson Prather Newspaper Editor
White Rev. J. V. C. Summerell Minister
White Herbert H. Thorpe Attorney at Law

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17 March 1964

Mr. Tartt Bell
American Friends Service Comm.
1818 S. Main St.,
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Tartt:

Knowing you I am sure that you are already hard at work in lining up the statements and the leadership for Civil Rights compliance in North Carolina. The following Episcopalians will probably be of considerable help to you if you can possibly get in touch with them:

Rt. Rev. Richard Baker and Rt. Rev. Thomas Frazer
802 Hillsboro St., Raleigh, North Carolina

Rev. Thom Blair - P.O. Box 6124, Charlotte, North Carolina

Rev. Thomas Thrasher-Chapel of the Holy Cross-Chapel Hill, N.Car.

Rev. A.J. Callaway-501 South Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.Car.

Rev. James D. Beckwith-1520 Canterbury Rd., Raleigh, N.Car.

Rev. E. Dudley Calhoun-520 Summit St., Winston-Salem, N.Car.

Rt. Rev. Thomas Wright-305 South Third St., Wilmington, N.Car.

Rev. A.H. Light-Christ Church, Elizabeth City, N.Car.

Rev. Henry Johnston, Jr., -Holy Trinity Church, Fayetteville, N.Car.

Rev. R.C. Hauser-St. Johns Church, Fayetteville, N.Car.

Rev. Manney C. Reid-St. Mary's Church, Kinston, N. Car.

Rev. H. A. Elebash-911 Hawthorne Rd., Wilmington, N.Car.

Rev. E.B. Kirton-601 Grace St., Wilmington, N.Car.

Rt. Rev. M. George Henry-Box 368, Black Mountain, N.Car.

Rev. J.W. Tuton-Trinity Church, Ashville, N.Car.

Rev. Fred Valentine-St. Phillips Church, Brevard, N.Car.

Some of these people will be known to you already. Some of them are perhaps a little conservatively inclined but all of them, I believe, would give you assistance in the kind of request we are making and they will certainly come out strong for law and order. I believe that you will find the Rt. Rev. Thomas Fraser to be one of the best helps in the State. The city of Raleigh has an inter-racial committee which you probably know about. I met with that committee not long ago

and found them a most interesting and helpful group of men. I believe that you will get a great deal of help from them. One of the best men in the whole State as far as I can tell is Dr. Caldwell who is President, I believe, at North Carolina State College in Raleigh. Another very good man is the Pastor of the First Baptist Church there in Raleigh. His name is Finletter and you may already know him.

Please call on me if there is anything that I can do further to help you in your work.

Best regards,

Cornelius C. Tarplee

Students From Raleigh Institutions

Pitch in to Register Wake Voters

By JOE McLEAN
Times Church Editor

Fifteen students from N. C. State and Meredith are "pitching in" to help out with a project aimed at filling the voter rolls in Raleigh and Wake County.

The students, members of the Westminster Fellowship, Wesley Foundation, Baptist Student Union and Meredith Christian Association at the institutions have joined with students from Shaw University and St. Augustine's College in signing up voters from East Raleigh.

Dr. Donald W. Shriver, chaplain for Presbyterian students in the city and one of the organizers of the project, explains the interest of the members of the church groups in the registration.

A Lopsided Figure

"Some 66 per cent of the white residents of the county were registered to vote in 1961 compared to only 27.3 per cent of the Negro voters," Dr. Shriver explained. "We thought that this was a lopside figure and one which needed straightening out."

The State and Meredith students, joining with 10 students from St. Augustine's and eight from Shaw, began the registration the last week of February.

The 80 to 85 persons they have put on the voter rolls represents only a small percentage of the persons signed up in the total program, based largely on the work of Negro PTA teams. The total effort in the city and Wake [illegible]

The Negro and white student teams sign up an average of 20 to 25 students on a typical afternoon. There have been four of the afternoons so far in the project. Some 70 per cent of the people visited have registered.

A system of "floating registrars" enables the teams to put the voters directly on the rolls without having to require the voters to report to an office downtown. The "floating registrars" administer the literacy test on the front porch—putting the voter on the rolls there.

The value of the integrated teams somehow transcends the significance of the relatively small number of voters signed up to date, according to Miss Emily D. Jordan of Burgaw, a St. Augustine's freshman who is taking part in the registration.

"When the prospective voters see both Negro and white students coming they can say that 'some of the white folks are with us'," Miss Jordan explained. "That dispels the idea that they (the whites) are all against us."

"And the white students could do very little in establishing contact without the help of the Negro members of the team," Tom Bentley, a State senior who is taking part in the registration, said. "The two groups are an effective complement for each other."

Members of the congregation of **The United Church** will write and mail letters urging passage of the Civil Rights Bill now in Congress at the morning worship service of the church on Sunday.

The actual writing of the letters to North Carolina senators will be followed by a procession to the Raleigh Post Office where the letters will be mailed. The benediction for the service will be held on the steps of the post office.

A Flaming Spirit of Adventure Beyond the Ordinary, Contented

"Somehow we must ignite a fire in the breast of this land, a flaming spirit of adventure that soars beyond the ordinary and the contented, and really demands greatness from our society, and demands achievement in our Government....

"Our Nation will live in tormented ease until the civil rights bill now being considered is written into the book of law. The question is no longer, 'Shall it be passed?' The question is 'when, when, when will it be passed.' We cannot deny to a group of our own people the essential elements of human dignity which a majority of our citizens claim for ourselves. Civil rights are not a luxury to be accorded to many. They are an obligation under our Constitution that is owed to all, for the bill before the Senate is only the validation of our moral, national committment. I want to repeat here today again, again, and again for the record what I said at Gettysburg last year: One hundred years ago Lincoln freed the Negro of his chains, but he did not free his country of its bigotry, for until education is blind to color, until employment is unaware of race, emancipation will be a proclamation, but it will not be a fact....

"Is it asking too much for this bountiful country to prepare a law so that older folks can face illness when it inevitably comes and face it without the chill foreboding of an empty purse or an inadequate insurance policy?....

"And from our science and our technology, from our compassion and from our tolerance, from our unity and from our heritage, we stand uniquely on the threshold of a high adventure of leadership by example and by precept. 'Not by might, nor by power, but by My spirit,' saith the Lord. From our Jewish and Christian heritage, we draw the image of the God of all mankind who will judge His children not by their prayers and by their pretensions, but by their mercy to the poor and their understanding of the weak.

"We cannot cancel that strain and then claim to speak as a Christian society. To visit the widow and the fatherless in their affliction is still pure religion and undefiled. I tremble for this Nation, I tremble for our people if at the time of our greatest prosperity we turn our back on the moral obligations of our deepest faith. If the face we turn to this aspiring, laboring world is a face of indifference and contempt, it will rightly rise up and strike us down."

Sounds right much like a sermon from a preacher with a deep faith, doesn't it? Well, in a sense it is just that, for those words are excerpts from the talk President Johnson made this past week to members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors when the editors visited the White House.

It is a good sermon, and it is one we should hear well and heed well. No one can argue with the statement that we cannot deny to a group of our own people the essential elements of human dignity which a majority of us claim for ourselves. No one can deny that our nation will indeed live in tormented ease until civil rights are a fact and not just a fear some have of a future when all men have all the rights they are capable of accepting.

No one right here in Raleigh can afford to argue with those statements of fact. Neither can we afford to let someone in Washington solve our problems for us. We must solve them right here, and the tragic truth of the matter is that if all the Raleighs of our South had solved their problems, there wouldn't be any need for any civil rights bill.

The other points covered in President Johnson's good sermon do center about what he called our mercy to the poor and our understanding of the weak. Mercy pays off in equal shares both to the man who extends mercy and to the man who receives it. So does understanding.

We here in Raleigh and in all Christendom habitually shrug off our sermons as soon as we have made our way through the church door and out onto the street again. We'd better not shrug off this one. Its advice is sound, and following that advice can make us a happier people and a greater nation.

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTIAN WOMEN'S FELLOWSHIP

103 WEST HIGHLAND AVENUE - P. O. BOX 1341 - KINSTON, NORTH CAROLINA - TELEPHONE JA 7-1912

Mrs. Eleanor H. Smith
General Secretary

April 20, 1964

Mr. Louis L. Mitchell, Jr.
Special Project Coordinator
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I am enclosing the questionaire that you asked me to fill in for you.

I must apologise for the rather"messy" way it is done. Perhaps my poor typing would have been more legible. Anyway, I hope that it will be of some value to you.

As regards compliance with the law (Title II) in our community let me say that I beleive the majority of our people hope that the bill will never pass. However, if it passes, and is a law that will "hold up", then I beleive that most of the places in our community would obey the law rather to have utter chaos. Right now, they just cannot or will not beleive that the law will pass.

There is talk that our schools will be integrated this fall "without force"or law suits. We hope so anyway.

My best wishes to you in Operation Opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

Eleanor H Smith

Mrs. Eleanor H. Smith

~~Kingston, N.C.~~
Kinston, N.C.

I E. S. Brinton - 2000 Sedgefield Dr. - K -
Rabbi Jerome Jacobs - 314 Summit Ave - K -

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

C. B. Stewart - Adkin High School - Kinston N.C.
W. S. Page - Radio Station WELS - Kinston
Jake Strickler - Kinston Daily Free Press - Kinston
Douglas Bell - Gordon St. Christian Ch., Kinston
W. T. Price, Jr. - 505 Beach St. - Kinston
W. N. Payton, Jr. - 409 E. North St. Kinston

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Lenoir County Inter-Racial Com. (not same as Hi-racial com. of city)

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

(In general) The Conservative Club - Oscar Hood, Jr. Bus. - 215 N. Queen St
Dr. Paul Whitaker - 1205 N. Queen St., Kinston
R. S. Langley - 113½ N. Queen St Kinston
P. C. Barwick - 113½ N. Queen St - Kinston
Dr. Prescott Spigner - Kinston Clinic - Kinston
Dr. & Mrs. W. E. Reitel - 507 Perry Park Dwd - Kinston

4. General attitude of:

City officials	Press
To do just what must be done, nothing. -	Same
Business leadership	**Church leaders**
Same	As a group, the same but there are groups within churches who are more liberal.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Standard Drug #1 & 2 - desegregated
Colley St. Pharmacy - Deseg.
Hogan's Drug Store - desegregated

Restaurants

Mike's - segregated
Kinston Restaurant - segregated "
Hotel Kinston Dining Room - "
Creech's Cafeteria "
Kinstonian Motel Rest - "

Hotels - Motels

Segregated
Midtown Motel
Kinstonian Motel
Hotel Kinston
Caswell Hotel

Will have integrated meetings in private rooms - In exceptional, special cases, segregated have been accepted over night.

Theatres

Segregated
Paramount
Park

Municipal facilities

Police Dept. + City Utilities are integrated.
Fire Dept. + Public library are integrated.
Recreational facilities not integrated but there are excellent facilities for both races.
County hospital facilities not integrated but staff is integrated
City owned baseball park integrated.

Schools

Segregated - all city and county.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee? yes

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

b) Names of members

Mrs James Caldell Jr, - 109 Secrest Ave - Kinston
Douglas A. Bell - Hardy St. Christian Ch. - Kinston
~~W. S. Page~~ -
~~John H. Taylor - 1103 Orient Ave, Kinston~~

See attached sheet -

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

I hope that all would comply with the law. Statements have been made to the effect that if there were a law, and some enforcement, various groups would comply.

MAYOR'S BI-RACIAL COMMITTEE

MEMBERSHIP

HARVEY BEECH	308½ S. Queen St. - Kinston
Douglas A. Bell	Gordon St. Christian Church - Kinston
Mrs. James Cogdell	109 Secrest Street - Kinston
E.K.Best, Jr.	300 S. McLewean St. - Kinston
E. S. Brinton	2000 Sedgefield Dr. - Kinston
E. Ray Bryant	1105 E. Shine St. - Kinston
Herbert Dawson	
Lowell Dupree	104 N. Queen St. - Kinston
Oscar Green, Jr.	215 N. Queen St. - Kinston
Mrs. J. J. Hannibal	Grove Park - Kinston
T. W. Heath, Jr.	Mutual Savings & Loan Ass'n. - Kinston
George Marks, Jr.	105 W. South St. - Kinston
Edgar Murphy, Jr.	1409 E. Caswell St. - Kinston
W. S. Page	Radio Station WELS - Kinston
Dan Perry	106 W. Gordon St. - Kinston
J. C. Sawyer	
Sol Schechter	Kinston Shirt Co . - Kinston
Rabbi Jerome Tolechko	314 Summit Ave. - Kinston
Mrs. Annie Whitehead	
Father Conrad	Our Lady of Atonement Church, E. Washington St. - Kinsto

The Technician

North Carolina State's Student Newspaper

Vol. XLVIII, No. 75 | North Carolina State Station, Raleigh, N. C., Thursday, April 23, 1964 | Four Pages This Issue

✓ Best-known, and pattronized by our "best people"

RSM Tests And Classifies Raleigh Establishments

The Raleigh Student Movement, consisting of college and high school students in Raleigh, has contacted the following establishments and found them segregated or integrated as follows:

INTEGRATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Hotels and Motels (incomplete)

Alamo Plaza Motel	U. S. 1 North
Carolina Hotel	228 W. Hargett Street
Downtowner Motor Inn	309 Hillsboro Street
Sir Walter Hotel ✓	400 Fayetteville Street

Theaters (complete)

Ambassador ✓	115 Fayetteville Street
Colony ✓	1620 Glenwood Avenue
Lincoln	126 E. Cabarrus Street
State	320 S. Salisbury Street
Tower Drive-In	Wendell Highway
Varsity	2420 Hillsboro Street
Village ✓	511 Woodburn Road, Cameron Village

Recreation Facilities (incomplete)

Par-Golf	U. S. 401 South

Restaurnts, Grills, Cafeterias, and Taverns (complete)

Amedeo's	Western Boulevard
Ballentine's Restaurant ✓	410 Oberlin Road, Cameron Village
Baxley's Café	2116 Hillsboro St.
Baxley's Mignon	2550 Hillsboro St.
Bell's Hamburger Drive-In	1301 Downtown Blvd.
Bob Saul's Barbecue	U. S. 401 South
Burnett Grill	320 W. South St.
Bus Terminal Restaurant	217 W. Morgan Street
Candlelight Restaurant	309 Hillsboro Street
Canton Café	408 Hillsboro Street
Cellar	118 E. Hargett Street
Charco-Burger Drive-In	905 Downtown Blvd.
Char-Grill Drive-In	616 Hillsboro Street
Chicken-In-the-Box	503 E. Bragg Street
Chips Drive-In	U. S. 1 North
Dan's Grill	223 W. Martin Street
Edna's All Night Café	213 W. South Street
Evelyn's Grill	329 E. Davie Street
Fountainette	E. Smithfield Street
Heart of Raleigh Motel Restaurant ✓	227 E. Edenton Street
Hailey's Airport Restaurant, Inc.	Raleigh-Durham Airport
Hofbrau Restaurant	407 Daniel Street, Cameron Village
Hollywood Café	217 W. Morgan Street
Howard Johnson Restaurant ✓	U. S. 1 North
Jimmy Simpson's Restaurant	109 Fayetteville Street
Kwix Drive In	Downtown Blvd.
La Sis Grill	502 S. Blount Street
Lillie's Restaurant	327 E. Cabarrus Street
Lincoln Café	1411 New Bern Avenue
Little Grill	216 W. Morgan Street
Little Pigs of America Restaurant	3212 Hillsboro Street
Man-Mur Grill	2706 Hillsboro Street
Marcus' Famous Delicatessen	135 S. Wilmington Street
Murray's Bar-B-Q	Poole Road
Nick's Drive In	1314 New Bern Avenue
Nina's Grill	126 E. Cabarrus Street
Noah's Ark	329 N. Tarboro Street
North Hills Steak House Tavern	North Hills Shopping Center
Peebles Grill	200 E. Martin Street
Person Street Restaurant	610 N. Person Street
R & S Collegiate Grill	329 N. Tarboro
Red Wolf Restaurant	2012 Clark Avenue
Restful Pines Drive In Restaurant	Creech Road
Rinaldi's Take Home	3600 Hillsboro Street
Roy's Drive-In	Hillsboro Street
S & W Cafeteria ✓	338 Fayetteville Street
S & W Cafeteria ✓	2042 Cameron Street, Cameron Village
Scotty's Hamburger House	24 W. Hargett Street
Sir Walter Coffee Shop	400 Fayetteville Street
Staton's Restaurant	319 S. East Street
Swain's Chicken House	5117 Western Blvd.
Table Supply Delicatessen	430 Woodburn Road, Cameron Village
Tanker Lunch	5201 Hillsboro Street
Top Hat Grill	2504 Hillsboro Street
Villa Capri Restaurant	3625 Hillsboro Street
Webster & Hicks Grill	902 E. Edenton Street
Western Lanes Restaurant	2512 Hillsboro Street

SEGREGATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Bowling Alleys (complete)

Pin and Cue (bowling and billards)	120 W. Hargett Street
Sportland Bowling Lanes	1827 North Blvd.
Western Lanes Bowling Alley	2517 Hillsboro Street

Restaurants, Grills, Cafeterias, and Taverns (more than 95% complete)

Anchorage Tavern	2003 Fairview Road
Beacon Drive-In	Wendell Hwy.
Black Steer Supper Club	1625 Louisburg Rd.
Blue Tower Restaurant	605 Hillsboro Street
Brite Spot	1301 Hillsboro Street
Broiler	217 Hillsboro Street
Bruce's Barbecue	2550 S. Saunders Street
Byrd's Drive In	Hwy. 15-A S.
Campus Inn	3100 Hillsboro Street
Capitol Restaurant	129 W. Martin Street
Carolina Drive In Grill	2700 S. Wilmington Street
Center Grill	11 E. Hargett Street
Charcoal Flame Restaurant	309 S. Wilmington Street
Charcoal Steak House	Milburnie Road
Charlie Brown's Lakeside Steak House	U. S. 1 North
Charlie's Restaurant	2936 North Blvd.
Chic-Chic Drive-In Grill	Hwy. 15-A South
Chicken-In-the-Basket	1809 Glenwood Avenue
Cliff's Howard House Restaurant	603 Hillsboro Street
Cliff's Restaurant	606 Railroad Avenue
Coffee House	4017 New Durham Hwy.
College Grill	2424 Hillsboro Street
College Inn Restaurant	Western Blvd.
Collins-Warren Drive-In	4807 Fayetteville Road
Cooper Barbecue	109 E. Davie Street
Cross Roads	1916 Hillsboro Street
Del-Reno's Restaurant and Lounge	2 S. West Street
Dob's Restaurant	1421 S. Wilmington Street
Don's Drive-In	2407 Old Garner Road
Elliason's Restaurant	Wilmington Street
Finch's Drive In, Inc.	401 W. Peace Street
Forty-Second Street Oyster Bar	201 N. West Street
Gateway Restaurant	1920 Hillsboro Street
Green's Restaurant	106 S. Wilmington Street
Holiday Inn Restaurant ✓	U. S. 1 North
Honaker's Sandwich Shoppe	334 Fayetteville Street
Huddle	1906 Hillsboro Street
Johnny's Drive-In Restaurant	1625 Louisburg Road
Joy's American Grill	220 E. Martin Street
King of the Sea	3524 North Blvd.
King's Drive In	2712 Hwy. 401 South
L & L Barbecue	3710 Garner Road
Lee's Grill	131 E. Martin Street
Malenich's Hospitality House	516 S. Salisbury Street
Mecca Restaurant	13 E. Martin Street
Michos Café and Grill	223 N. Bloodworth Street
Midtown Restaurant	110 W. Martin Street
Morgan Street Grill	117 W. Morgan Street
North Hills Steak House	North Hills Shopping Center
Open Hearth	525 Hillsboro Street
Person Street Pharmacy (fountain)	620 Person Street
Peter Pan Restaurant	1207 Hillsboro Street
Pete's Restaurant	2508½ Hillsboro Street
Plantation Inn ✓	U. S. Hwy. 1 North
Players Retreat	105 Oberlin Road
Poole's Lunchonette	426 S. McDowell Street
Profile	Hillsboro Street
Safeway Grill	341 S. Wilmington Street
Shoney's Big Boy Restaurant	1629 N. Blvd.
Steve's Grill	3110 Hillsboro Street
Strickland's Bar-B-Q Drive-In	Route 4
Subway Tavern	1900½ Hillsboro Street
Tony's Grill	209 W. Morgan Street
Twenty-Four Hour Grill	106 N. Person Street
Uncle Don's Barbecue House	2751 North Blvd.
Velvet Cloak	Hillsboro Street
Warren's Restaurant	301 W. Martin Street
Watkins Grill	1625 Wake Forest Road
Watson's Drive-In	2305 Wake Forest Road
Western Lanes Tavern	2512 Hillsboro Street
Windmill Drive-In and Oyster Bar	1126 S. Saunders Street

Raleigh, N.C.

MRS. C. F. GOLDTHWAIT
2112 RIDGE RD, RALEIGH

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Difficult to say since "community leaders" would indicate those in public life. Most of these seem to want "to keep out of it". Only single individuals I know are two pastors,-
Rev. S. Collins Kilburn, United Church
Rev. W. W. Finlator, Pullen Memorial Baptist Church

Both churches named have " open membership"

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

United Church Women,- to a degree
Council of Churches, " "
(Both include members of highly segregated leanings)
Raleigh Student Movement (Could be reached thru College Union, Hillsboro St.)

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

Citizen's for Constitutional Government.
This appears to me to be a sort of White Citizen's Council. They have run ads in newspapers stating opposition to, apparently all integration. Names signed included some of wealthiest and most influential business men in city

4. General attitude of:

City officials

"Want no trouble" Have gone along when they had to. No doubt, some personally willingly, others not.

Business leadership

Note #3. It would appear some will employ N. in not too obvious places
Some think N. is "too ignorant"

Press

Newspapers owned by Daniels family previously very broad-minded, printed Negro pictures, favorable articles
Some By-lines however have been rabid

Church leaders

Mostly seem to "keep quiet" because of leaders of congregation

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Restaurants

Note enclosures. At these places,except for "Ten Cent Stores" there seem to be very few Negros who take advantage

Hotels - Motels

Theatres

Municipal facilities

Municipal Auditorium, and
Reynold's Coliseum have both
been open for some time
Park Swimming Pool closed
completely last year when Negros
began to go

Schools

Token integration in a few

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) ✓ Official or ~~unofficial~~ (check one)

The Mayor's Committee(list enclosed) has too few Negros on it and so far has been inactive as afr as I have been able to find out

b) Names of members

However, there is a very active State wide Council, called the Good Neighbor Council, set up by the Governor. It's job is to fit theNegro for jobs and find employers. Good co-operation in Western N.C. More difficult in Eastern N.C. Have been told it id difficult to find Negros who are prepared for fairly simple "white collar" jobs, which is of course a matter of schools and education. Council is headed by D.S.Coltrane, 1611 Oberlin Road,Raleigh. Of course he is especially active in this city

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

Higher-priced Motels(not on list enclosed)
Retaurants on list which have been checked

MEMBERS OF THE MAYOR'S COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Chairman

W. C. Harris, Jr., Esq.
Insurance Building
Raleigh, North Carolina

Vice Chairman
Dr. Charles Lyons, Jr.
125 East Hargett Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Mr. John Allen, Budget Officer
Department of Administration
State of North Carolina
Raleigh, North Carolina

Mr. Authur Buddenhagen, Manager
Sir Walter Hotel
Raleigh, North Carolina

Chancellor John T. Caldwell
North Carolina State of the
University of North Carolina at
Raleigh

Mr. John N. Dombalis, President
Wake County Restaurant Association
312 Poplar Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Mr. Malcolm H. Hunt, Vice President
Corning Glass Works
Raleigh, North Carolina

✓ The Reverend J. Oscar McCloud
1110 East Martin Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dr. Nelson L. Perry
516 South Person Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Mr. Carl Reichenbach, Manager
J. C. Penny Company
Raleigh, North Carolina

✓ Dr. P. R. Robinson, Dean
St. Augustine's College
Raleigh, North Carolina

Mr. J. J. Sansom, Vice President
and Manager
Mechanics & Farmers Bank
Raleigh, North Carolina

Mr. W. Reid Thompson, Vice President
Carolina Power and Light Company
Raleigh, North Carolina

✓ The Reverend Charles W. Ward
501 South Bloodworth Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Mr. R. Peyton Woodson, III
Chairman of Board
Occidental Life Insurance Company
Raleigh, North Carolina

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS

James W. Reid, Mayor
Raleigh, North Carolina

John W. Winters, Councilman
Raleigh, North Carolina

✓ = Negro members –
Many positive segregationists among white understand that Mayor would like to "save trouble" by positive approach in moderation –

Louis Mitchell

Jean Fairfax

Constance Curry

May 11, 1964

REPORT NO. 1

REPORT ON TRIP TO NORTH CAROLINA, April 23 - 30, 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

Thursday, April 23

I arrived in the High Point Office of AFSC around 3:00 in the afternoon. Tartt Ball suggested that I sit in on the High School Committee Meeting, after which Tartt and I talked for a short time on plans for my week's stay in No. Car. The School Desegregation Committee was having a supper meeting that evening, and I stayed for that to meet the members and to learn a little about the regional program on school desegregation. I was interested to hear Charles Davis and Bill Bagwell report on Greenville, South Carolina and say that progress made in public accommodations and the general atmosphere made the city almost comparable to Greensboro, North Carolina.

Dick Ramsay, who is in very close contact with the CORE group and the NAACP in Greensboro, had invited me to a planning meeting that night, so Charles Davis and I went over to Greensboro about 9:00 that night. There have been no demonstrations in Greensboro for about a year, and I understand that the Mayor's Human Relations Committee has not been very active since its creation during the crisis last spring. Bill Thomas, CORE Chairman, George Simkins, NAACP President, Tony Stanley, A. and T. Chaplain and the few others there all felt the time had come to resume activities aimed toward desegregating the remaining restaurants and toward equal employment in numerous businesses. The plan was to start a major campaign by having a small picket line at Wachovia Bank, directed toward equal employment, and to release a full statement to the papers saying that this was just the beginning of an effort that would soon reach all the other "holdouts" in the city. They planned to contact all the Negro ministers and to spread the word generally that a mass meeting would be held on Sunday, May 3rd and that plans for mobilizing the Negro community would be made then. The Tuesday and Wednesday of the next week I saw the pickets at the Bank, but I'm not sure what the impact or support was, since all the newspaper reports indicated that this Bank does supposedly have fair employment practices and had been trying to find Negroes to hire. This question had been raised at the planning meeting I attended and some people suggested that the pickets should go back to the Mayfair Cafeteria, the main "holdout" of the down town area. In any case, I don't know what the results of the picketing were or what transpired at the mass meeting on Sunday.

Friday, April 24

Friday morning Tartt and I talked again about plans and we decided that our plans for a state-wide conference involving groups to work for compliance with the Civil Rights Bill should be discussed with these various groups - that we should sound them out and get their advice on ideas on such a conference or on other possible programs. We also decided that we should find out exactly how much support or interest we might expect from Governor Sanford or forces in the state administration. We felt that the best way of carrying out the first plans was to get a group together in Greensboro and in Raleigh, and Tartt called Reverend William Finlater in Raleigh, who

said he would organize a luncheon meeting for key individuals from that city for the following Thursday. Tartt also called Joel Fleischman and made an appointment for us to meet with him on the following Monday. Joel is the Legal Assistant to Governor Sanford and we knew he could give us the picture as far as what to expect from the state. We also drew up a list of names of people in Greensboro who should be contacted for a consultation on plans, and I spent Friday afternoon contacting these people and setting up a luncheon meeting in Greensboro for Wednesday of the following week.

Saturday, April 25

The Executive Committee of the Southeast Region met at 12:30 for lunch and I met with them for a while in the afternoon. Tartt and I presented our ideas and the background on why I was in North Carolina. Several of the Committee members expressed the feeling that much education and interpretation of the Civil Rights Bill was needed in the state, and the Committee expressed approval of the very general plans that we had outlined.

Monday, April 27

After a Staff meeting on Monday morning, at which an outline of our plans were presented, Tartt and I left for Raleigh for a 1:30 appointment with Joel Fleischman. We were received cordially and we outlined generally our concern for having North Carolina make a good showing in compliance with the Bill. We mentioned that this was part of a larger plan in the South to start preparing for a ready acceptance of the Bill, pointing out the dangers in allowing forces of resistance and defiance to rally after the passage of the bill. We presented the idea of a state-wide conference bringing together all possible groups with large memberships or constituencies to ask their help in creating an atmosphere of compliance within the state. Joel's reaction to our presentation was completely in terms of the gubernatorial campaign that is now underway in North Carolina. Dr. I. Beverly Lake is one candidate, who ran in the last election on a very strong segregationist platform and who made a good showing against Sanford. In a way, he is more dangerous in this campaign because he has changed his emphasis somewhat and is describing himself as the candidate for constitutional government- the candidate for good conservative government. The week before my visit he ran a full page ad in the Greensboro paper which really blasted the Civil Rights Bill on the basis of infringement of the rights of individuals the coming socialist dicatorship of the Federal Government, etc. In just talking to people in Greensboro, I realized that he was rallying a lot of support with this line and from people who had previously been repelled by his strong racist and overt segregationist stand. Another candidate is Dan Moore, who is presenting himself as the "middle of the road" candidate, and who may get a lot of support, because so many North Carolinians love to think of themselves as moderates. The third important candidate is Judge Richardson Preyer, who is the most liberal and who will undoubtedly carry on most of the progressive programs that have been pushed under the Sanford administration.

While all of the candidates have come out against the Bill, most of the liberals feel that Preyer is "right" on Civil Rights, and as Joel expressed it, the most important thing in the state right now is to see that Preyer becomes the next governor. He mentioned that one thing that would really hurt Preyer would be to have the Civil Rights issue become a major issue in the campaign and he was most worried that some of the efforts that we mentioned would lead to this. He said that these last few weeks remaining before the May 30th primary were crucial, and he really practically

asked us to not raise the issue of the Bill or compliance with it until the primary is over. One of the most relevant things that he mentioned concerning our program was that the people we would be trying to contact to work with us would be the Preyer forces, and he felt sure that practically none of them would be willing to work publicly or privately on anything to do with Civil Rights at this time. He pointed out to us that he felt sure that North Carolina would comply with the Bill if Preyer is elected and he didn't seem too worried about " massive resistance" or organized opposition in the state at this point. He had made his position, and obviously the position of Sanford and the administration, very clear, and we told him that we would stay in touch.

Tuesday, April 28

I attended a luncheon meeting of the Greensboro Community Fellowship, a rather informal, interracial group that meets once a month and has been carrying on various programs in the schools and other areas. At the meeting, I just talked briefly with a few women to get their thoughts on our plans in North Carolina, and this seemed to confirm some of the things that Joel had said. All of them were working in Preyer's campaign and they didn't really seem to have anything else on their minds.

Tartt was attending a meeting of the North Carolina Good Neighbor Council at A and T College, so I joined him there after the luncheon. The main accomplishment here was to meet General Capus Waynick, the Governor's advisor on race relations, David Coltrane, the Chairman of the Good Neighbor Council, and several other people whom we thought might be helpful for future contacts in our program.

Wednesday, April 29

This was the day of our luncheon meeting for consultation with some key individuals in the Greensboro community. The following were present at the meeting: Rev. Otis Hairston, Negro minister; Mr. John R. Taylor, President of Greensboro Community Fellowship and owner of Holiday Inns; Dr. Warren Ashby, Philosophy Professor, UNC; Mrs. Peggy Headen, YWCA Branch Director; Mrs. Martha Rowan, YWCA Branch Director; Father Hugh Dolan, St. Pius Church; Mrs. Chase Benson, League of Women Voters; Mr. Victor Nussbaum, local businessman and active in many human relations activities; Mr. Carson Bain, local businessman and also active in many groups; Tartt Bell and Constance Curry. Tartt presented our concern and ideas along the same lines as described in our conversation with Joel Fleischman and then opened the floor for suggestions and discussion, particularly in relations to a state-wide conference. The group seemed very sympathic to our concern and several of them emphasized the great need for basic education on and interpretation of the Civil Rights Bill. Very early in the discussion, however, the question of what could be expected from Sanford and his forces was raised and Tartt and I felt that our conversation with Joel should be passed along to this group. Several people expressed their concern over the strength that Beverly Lake was showing in some areas, and by the end of the discussion I felt that the group agreed that any public drive right now concerning Civil Rights Bill would be first of all most difficult to get under way and secondly that it really might be harmful for Preyer's campaign. We then discussed possible alternatives to a large, state-wide conference. One suggestion was that someone should contact the leaders of influential groups such as the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the State Bar Association, the N. C. Federation of Women's Clubs, etc. and see if they might be willing to issue a strong statement in support of the Bill and urging compliance, immediately after its passage. Another suggestion was that someone could go ahead now and start contacting hotel, motel and restaurant owners to see what their reaction to the Bill is and how they plan to cope with it when it is passed.

Thursday, April 30

Tartt and I drove to Raleigh for the 12:30 luncheon that Rev. Finlater had arranged for us. Present at this meeting were: Dr. Eloise Cofer, No. Car. Extension Service; Miss Fran Jordan, No. Car. Extension Service; Hon. David Coltrane, Chairman, No. Car. Good Neighbor Council; Hon. Jim Reid, Mayor of Raleigh; Dr. John Caldwell, Chancellor of North Carolina State College, UNC, Raleigh; Bishop Richard Baker of the Episcopal Church; Rev. Paul Carruth, Pastor, Hayes Barton Methodist Church and President of Raleigh Ministerial Association; W. C. Harris, local attorney and chairman of Mayor's Human Relations Committee; Rev. J. C. Harrin, American Baptist Convention, Chapel Hill, No.Car.; Lloyd Tyler, local member of Friends Society and connected with Streams and Sanitation Commission; Rev. William Finlater, Baptist minister; Tartt Bell; Constance Curry. The reception to Tartt's presentation at this meeting was much less sympathetic than that of the Greensboro group. Mr. Harris almost immediately began pointing out that it was not the white people alone who had to be taught about law and order - that present events showed that Negro groups needed some education on how to obey the law. We then got rather sidetracked into a discussion of where and how Negro groups were failing. (It was here that I wished that some Negroes had been present at the meeting). Then the Chancellor and Mr. Harris started pointing out how 90% of the white people in North Carolina were opposed to the Bill and they wondered just how we planned to talk to people about complying with something that they hoped wouldn't even become a reality. Also, I must admit I was amazed to hear Mr. Harris, as Chairman of the Mayor's Human Relations Committee, say that he himself was opposed to the Bill - something about it being a "poor piece of legislation." When the question of the conference or a campaign for compliance was related to the gubernatorial campaign, and again we passed on the results of our conversation with Joel, the group expressed even more strongly that this was just not the right time for any such program. They felt that we should wait until after May 30th, if Preyer wins the primary, and, if there is a run-off on June 27th, that we would have to wait until after that date. I should say that the response was not totally negative, since several individuals emphasized the need for education right now on the Bill and for preparation of some kind, prior to its passage. I should also mention that there are plans being made by the State Council of Churches for a rally in May to show the support of the clergy for the speedy passage of the Bill.

Conclusions

When Tartt and I were driving home we both concluded that this was not the opportune time for me to spend three weeks or so in the state, trying to organize a broad-based conference. There is no question as to the need for education among both white and Negro groups on what the Bill really contains, and this could certainly be going on right now. Also, the two suggestions from the Greensboro group of getting commitments for support of the Bill from leaders and of talking to actual owners of public accommodations should be carried out as soon as the primary is over. I am sure that Tartt will be following developments in the state and that other plans of action can be drawn up within the next few weeks.

CC:mt

cc: Barbara Moffett
Tartt Bell
Louis Schneider
Louis Mitchell
Constance Curry

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
INCORPORATED
160 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania
LOcust 3-9372

HENRY J. CADBURY
Honorary Chairman
HAROLD EVANS
Chairman
CLARENCE E. PICKETT
Executive Secretary Emeritus
COLIN W. BELL
Executive Secretary

May 12, 1964

Mr. Louis Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W
Atlanta, GEORGIA

Dear Louis Mitchell,

Constance Curry asked me to mail a copy of her report when I had finished with it; therefore, I am mailing it to you.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Marie Turner

Marie Turner
Secretary to Jean Fairfax

mt

Jean Fairfax

Constance Curry

May 12, 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT NO. 2

The week of May 4 - 8 was spent in Atlanta, and I had conversations with various agency people.

Louis Mitchell, temporary coordinator for "Operation Opportunity," Southern Regional Council. I reported to Lou on my trip to North Carolina the previous week and interpreted the decision that I would not be returning to North Carolina to organize a state-wide conference aimed toward compliance with the Civil Rights Bill. He was very concerned that this might mean that nothing was going to be done with groups in North Carolina, and I assured him that this was not the case - that it was merely a question of timing. I suggested that he might stop in High Point on one of his trips and talk to Tartt Bell on possible programs for these next few weeks and for programing after the primary on May 30.

Paul Anthony, Southern Regional Council. Paul and I talked generally on the school situation in Jackson and what my possible roles might be. He feels that it might be beneficial just to have a person in Jackson to give support to any save the schools movement. This might be as a full-time staff person, or just someone to be a contact with groups and individuals who can advise them in steps along the way. He also suggested that I go to Mobile and meet with the women's group there, both to learn from their experiences and to see if there is a helpful role that the AFSC might play in that community. It seems that Mobile County is now under court order to desegregate and that this is a place where there could be real opposition and trouble.

Mary King, Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). I went over to the SNCC office and Mary gave me a complete file on all the materials pertinent to the Mississippi Summer Project. SNCC is planning to move practically all of its staff to Mississippi for the summer, probably with part of it in Jackson and part in Greenwood. I asked about other SNCC projects for the summer and the only other plan is in Southwest Georgia. At present they have a staff of around eight people in the Albany area, and they are hoping to increase that with summer recruits up to 30 workers and to expand into 22 counties in Southwest Georgia.

Andy Young, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). I had lunch with Andy at the Hungry Club where Wyatt Walker was speaking. There was some discussion there on the fact that Attorney Don Hollowell, a very outstanding Negro lawyer has filed to run against Judge Durwood Pye. Judge Pye has handled most of the cases involving demonstrations in Atlanta and has been grossly unjust in all of his decisions, It seems that the Negro community is very divided over Hollowell's candidacy, since there is a third person, Paul Webb, who is running as a much more liberal candidate than Pye. Many of the influential Negro leaders have already committed themselves to Webb and are very upset about Hollowell's running without "consulting" anyone.

I asked Andy about SCLC's program for the next few months and he said that they would be concentrating on St. Augustine, Florida in about ten days. He hopes for mass non-violent demonstrations down there and several staff people have already gone there to start workshops. The main concentration for the summer, however, is the state of Alabama. They are planning a Freedom Army (see pamphlet), and Andy

mentioned the number of 10,000 people prepared for nonviolent direct action and jail without bail. They have already sent some of their staff members to several Alabama communities to start training people for the campaign. The cities that have been discussed so far for action are Mobile, Huntsville, Gadsden, Tuscaloosa, Selma, Anniston, Dothan, Birmingham and Montgomery. Andy said they were not, at this point, relying on outside recruits, but rather hoped to have trained leadership in all of these communities with large groups ready to follow up in demonstrations and voter registration as the first groups are arrested and jailed. They really do plan to "fill the jails" and are hoping that the Civil Rights Bill will be passed soon so that the burden of dealing with the arrests will rest with the Federal Government. He did not mention a specific date for the beginning of the campaign, but said it would probably be early or middle June. They are not planning much involvement in the Mississippi program this summer, but they are cooperating in a plan for joint action on the party conventions. Andy was going to New York on Friday to meet with SNCC, CORE, etc. to discuss what this joint action should be at the conventions.

When I asked him of any possible roles for AFSC he mentioned the following. A mailing of SCLC material on their summer plans to any contacts that we might have in Alabama: publication of more (he said 50,000) copies of "Letter from a Birmingham Jail;" the possibility of sending a mission to Alabama at some point in the summer if it looks as if an interpretation or explanation of their drive would be helpful to some segments of the white community.

Ruby Hurley, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Ruby said that they did not have any plans for a concerted drive in any one area this summer. She feels that there will probably be all kinds of action in various places as soon as students are out of school. She mentioned Jacksonville, Florida as one area where there will be continued action unless some positive steps are taken by the white community and she is very afraid that Mr. Burns, now Mayor of Jacksonville, may be the Governor of Florida.

The NAACP is not recruiting for the Mississippi Summer Project and are not planning too much involvement there. Ruby was most interested in our plans for working with white groups on the school situations in Mississippi and she expressed the hope that some of the private agencies would continue working with white Southerners on what she called a basic educational level. She thinks that white people in Mississippi and Alabama are still in dire need of just plain facts on the Negro from the biological, social, psychological and other standpoints. She feels that agencies are doing much less than they used to on this and mentioned that the Friends were one group that could perform this role.

CC:mt

cc: Barbara Moffett
Tartt Bell
Louis Schneider
Louis Mitchell
Constance Curry

CITY ROCKY MOUNT, NORTH CAROLINA

Coordinating Responsibility _____

1. Biracial Committee Members (Official Committee - Mayor)

See attached.

2. Other Key People (Including Mayor)

William B. Harrison, Mayor
W. H. Batchelor, City Manager

3. Local Associations (Including officers)

4. Newspapers (Including Editors)

Telegram, Josh L. Horne, Editor & Publisher

5. Colleges & Universities (Including Presidents & Trustees)

6. Other Information or Attachments

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MAYOR'S GOOD NEIGHBOR COMMITTEE

CITY OF ROCKY MOUNT, N.C.

COMMITTEEMEN:

Term Expires 1964

Dr. L. P. Armstrong - Negro, M. D.
Mr. A. H. Bryant - Negro, Realtor
Mr. Louis Pippen - Negro , Railroad Employee
Mr. W. O. Warner - Negro, Attorney
Mr. Troy Eason - White, Heating Contractor
Mr. A. R. Stallings - White, Oil Dealer
Mr. Henry Gregory - White, Savings & Loan President
Mr. B. B. Townsend - White, Banker

Term Expires 1965

Mr. O. Monroe Bostick - Negro, Railroad Employee
Mr. W. Herbert Hunter - Negro, Mortician
Mr. Oscar W. Person - Negro, Barber
Mrs. Gentry Purvis - Negro, Housewife
Mr. Jeff Batts - White, Attorney
Mr. Robert A. Eason - White, Department Store Manager
Mr. J. B. Brewer - White, Paint Contractor
Rev. John Miller - White, Minister

Term Expires 1966

Dr. W. T. Armstrong - Negro, M. D.
Mr. John D. Chase - Negro, Railroad Employee
Rev. J. H. Costen - Negro, Minister
Mr. F. M. Marrow - Negro, Railroad Employee
Mr. Kemp D. Battle - White, Attorney
Mrs. J. R. Bennett, Sr. - White, Housewife
Mr. Melvin Daughtridge - White, Building Contractor
Rev. Thomas J. C. Smyth - White, Minister

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Chapel Hill, N.C.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

The Rev. Thomas R. Thrasher, Chapel of the Cross, Chapel Hill (Episcopalian)
The Rev. Vance Barron, Presbyterian Church, Chapel Hill
Mrs. George Taylor, Kings Mill Road, Chapel Hill (Ch. Committee on Human Rel. Relations)
Mrs. Adelaide Walters, 714 Greenwood Road, Chapel Hill- City alderman
Hubert Robinson, 608 Sunset Drive, Chapel Hill city alderman- Negro.
many others

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Chapel Hill- Carrboro Ministerial Association
Committee of Human Relations
Committee of Concerned Citizens, etc.

Board of Alderman failed to pass a local public accomodations ordinance on the ground that it was not permitted by state constitution, but have made serious effort to use persuasion on local businessmen to desegregate- would generally support national legislation, I believe

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

a number of individuals whom I would rather not try to name- no organizations that I know of except the Klan which moves in here from outside periodically because of the liberal reputation of the town and University.

4. General attitude of:

City officials
favorable

Press
favorable

Business leadership
mostly favorable

Church leaders
favorable with one or two exceptions

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Restaurants

It has been responsibly estimated that between 90 and 95% of all businesses in Chapel Hill are already integrated- including all University-owned facilities such as the Carolina Inn. There are a few hold-outs- 2 motels a couple of lunch counters, one drug-store with a lunch counter, but most theatres, lunch counters, etc. already integrated. I couldn't list them accurately and it would take too long.

The Ranch House- (most expensive restaurant) - Rathskeller- Carolina Inn Dining Room- all desegregated

Hotels - Motels

see above

Theatres

both theatres desegregated

Municipal facilities

Public library integrated-
no municipal pool or golf course.

Schools

Integration at all levels- more than token, especially in Junior High

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official or unofficial (check one) Yes

b) Names of members

Mrs.Taylor (see first page) and Rev. Mssrs. Thrasher and Barron

don't have c mplete list- though itfrequently in paper. Suggest you send this to Mr. Thrasher for more complete information.

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

The Rock P le
The Pines Restaurant
University Motel
Colonial Drug
Brady's
Watts Moter Court and Grill

These have been the targets of r ecent sit-ins, but it is very likely, g iven the opinion in the town, that once a law is passed they may comply. I may be wrong.

CORE's recentdemonstrations didn't help any and may have s olidified opposition among these merchants. In the previous year great progress had been made in voluntary desegregation.

Raleigh, N.C.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

J. Willie York, 410 Oberlin Rd., Raleigh owns Velvet Cloak Motel and Tremendous real estate holdings

4. General attitude of:

City officials

Good.

Press

Very good. (See attached clippings. Both daily papers have almost daily editorials in this rein.)

Business leadership

Good.

Church leaders

Good (but they cannot sway their entire membership.)

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

All open

Restaurants

All open except Velvet Cloak and restaurant of Capri Motel

Hotels - Motels

All open except Velvet Cloak Motel Capri Motel

Theatres

All open (I'm not sure about the present status of Negro Theatres)

Municipal facilities

I don't know — but city officials are in favor.

Schools

Token desegregation in all, working well.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee? No. This is the outstanding weakness here.

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

b) Names of members

Mr. W. C. Harris, Atty.
Insurance Bldg., Raleigh
is chairman of a nebulous sort of city committee that claims to be working but does not report its progress.

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

Velvet Cloak Motel – (very expensive)
Capri Motel (which has recently changed hands and I am not sure whether motel also operates restaurant or whether it is under separate management. This restaurant (formerly named "Gino's") was first one in city to integrate. It was closed for a while, then opened under different management, segregated.

CITY RALEIGH, N. C.

Coordinating Responsibility _____

1. Biracial Committee Members

MAYOR'S COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMITTEE, established July, 1963.

Names on Attached Sheet

2. Other Key People (Including Mayor)

Mayor James W. Reid

V. E. Bell, Chairman , First Citizens' Bank

3. Local Associations (Including officers)

North Carolina Hotel-Motel Assn. - Mrs. Neva Wright, Sec.
P. O. Box 666

4. Newspapers (Including Editors)

Raleigh News & Observer (m-S) - Josephus Daniels, Jr., Publ.
Jonathan Daniels, Editor

Raleigh Times (e) - Brodie S. Griffith, Editor

5. Colleges & Universities (Including Presidents & Trustees)

Meredith College - Carlyle Campbell, Pres.
N. C. State College of the U. of N. C. - J. T. Caldwell, Chancellor
Shaw University (N) - Nelson H. Harris (acting Pres.)

6. Other Information or Attachments

Charge to Committee

Raleigh, N. C., Mayor's Community Relations Committee:

W. C. Harris, Jr., Esq. - Chairman (W)
Dr. Charles Lyons, Jr. - V. C. (N)
John Allen, Budget Officer, N. C. Dept. of Administration (W)
Arthur Buddenhagen, Mgr., Sir Walter Raleigh Hotel (W)
John T. Caldwell, Chancellor, N. C. State College of the U. of N. C.(W)
John N. Dombalis, Pres., Wake Co. Restaurant Assn. (W)
Malcolm H. Hunt, V. P., Corning Glass Co. (W)
The Rev. J. Oscar McCloud (N)
Dr. Nelson L. Perry (N)
Carl Reichenbach, Mgr., J. C. Penney (W)
Dr. P. R. Robinson, Dean, St. Augustine's College (N)
J. J. Sansom, V. P. and Mgr., Mechanics and Farmers Bank (N)
W. Reid Thompson, V. P.,Carolina Power & Light Co. (W)
The Rev. Charles W. Ward (N)
R. Peyton Woodson III, Chairman of Board, Occidental Life Insurance (W)

Ex Officio members:

Mayor James W. Reid (W)
Councilman John W. Winters (N)

DID THE CITY COUNCIL APPROPRIATE FUNDS?

Funds have been appropriated for a full-time Executive Secretary to the Committee, but as yet the proper person has not been found. Committee members give their time voluntarily.

WHAT WAS THE CHARGE TO THE COMMITTEE?

The Committee was asked to examine the City of Raleigh as far as opportunities for all citizens were concerned, regardless of race. To determine if any avenues were denied to citizens because of race. To proceed to recommend guidelines to the City Council and to the City of Raleigh for the future development of the city.

BRIEFLY DESCRIBE PROBLEMS OR ISSUES THAT HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED BY THE COMMITTEE:

Desegregation of hotels, motels, theatres, restaurants, employment opportunities, training of all citizens for jobs. Meetings with students of colleges who have been concerned with racial issues.

BRIEFLY SUMMARIZE ANY RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE COMMITTEE:

The Committee serves as a clearing house for information on segregated or desegregated public facilities, and for employment opportunities for major industries. They have recommended the hiring of a full-time Executive Secretary to work on this and are now attempting to hire the appropriate person.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. Asa T. Spaulding, President, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham, North Carolina 27702. 682-9201 (Bus.) 681-4580 (Res.)

Director, Mechanics and Farmers Bank. U.S. Delegate to Inauguration of the President of Liberia (1956) and U.S. Delegate to UNESCO, 9th General Conference, New Delhi, India.

Mrs. Neal Austin, 1117 Cedrow Drive, High Point, North Carolina 27260. 844-8429 (Res.)

Housewife. Former member, board of directors, High Point Family Service Bureau and the League of Women Voters of North Carolina. State president, League of Women Voters of North Carolina (1958-62). Member, Regional Peace Education Committee, American Friends Service Committee (1962-).

Dr. Robert S. Rankin, Professor of Political Science at Duke University since 1927; author of the books When Civil Laws Fails, Political Science in the South, and The Government and Administration of North Carolina. Joint author of Fundamentals of American National Government and Fundamentals of American Government.

Mr. Curtiss Todd, P.O. Box 2242, Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27101. Park 2-8700 (Bus.) Park 4-2615 (Res.)

Attorney. Precinct chairman. Member, executive committee of the Urban League, and of North Carolina Human Relations Council Day Care Board.

Rocky Mt., N.C.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

Dr. Tom Suiter , 100 s. Taylor Street, Rocky Mount, N.C.

Mr.&Mrs. W.R. Teague, 1708 Lafayette Circle, Rocky Mount, N.C.

Mrs. William D. Bennett, 1804 Lafayette Ave., Rocky Mount, N.C.

4. General attitude of:

City officials
Working to prevent demonstrations

Press
Complacent

Business leadership
Chamber of Commerce working for jobs for Negroes. Stores, banks etc. giving jobs and hiring Negroes.

Church leaders
Apathetic - Afraid
Ministerial Ass. is integrated but not well attended.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Not one in city desegregated except high school lunch rooms

Restaurants No

Hotels - Motels

No

Theatres

No

Municipal facilities

Schools

Token integration in Junior and Senior High Schools

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. **Is there a community bi-racial committee?** YES

   a) **Official or unofficial (check one)** Official

   b) **Names of members**

   Mayor, W.B. Harrison, 411 Gay St., Rocky Mount, N.C.

   Mr. J.B. Brewer, 102 S. Raleigh St., Rocky Mount, N.C.

   (Other names not publicised)

   The in-coming mayor is Mr. John Minges. I do not know his attitude on the racial question, but I doubt if he is as liberal in his thinking as Mr. Harrison. Mr. Minges was elected last week.

7. **In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?**

The Motels say they will act together shortly for open accommodations.

ASHVILLE, N.C.

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U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

Special Survey

Human Relations Committees

Does your community have a human relations committee? yes

What is its official name? Human-Relations Council

When was the Committee established? 1957

Is the Committee bi-racial? yes

Who appointed the Committee? A meeting was called by Bishop Henry to discuss relations and council was formed at this meeting. See back of this

Did the City Council concur? yes

Did the City Council appropriate funds? no

What was the charge to the Committee? (If possible, attach copy.)

(If appropriate, please attach a copy of any Council resolution or ordinance.)

How many members? 30

(Please attach a list of Committee members with their race and occupation noted.) 20 white and 10 Negroes

Briefly describe problems or issues that have been considered by the Committee. Hotel-restaurants-motels- theaters-lunch counter swimming pools-schools-golf courses

Briefly summarize any recommendations made by the Committee. (Please attach any public reports.) a sub committee brought a report announcing total desegregation-adopted

Briefly describe any actions resulting from the Committee's recommendations. City Council passed a resolution declaring total desegregation and repealing statutes (segregation)

How often does the Committee meet? once each quarter - and when necessary.

Does the Committee have any staff assistance? no

Part time _____ Full time _____ None _____

Additional comments: The success of our endeavor can be greatly attributed to the cooperation of all news media in that no publicity was given to our efforts. And also to the unselfish help of all concerned. We still have our problems but are working to adjust them.

City: Asheville, N.C.

Name of official preparing Report: [illegible] Aller Mayor

Please return to: U.S.Conference of Mayors
1707 H Street,N.W., Washington,D.C. 20006

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ROCKY MOUNT, N.C.

U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

Special Survey

Human Relations Committees

Does your community have a human relations committee? YES

What is its official name? MAYOR'S GOOD NEIGHBOR COMMITTEE

When was the Committee established? 1954

Is the Committee bi-racial? YES

Who appointed the Committee? MAYOR

Did the City Council concur? NO

Did the City Council appropriate funds? NO

What was the charge to the Committee? (If possible, attach copy.)
CHARGE INCLUDED IN ATTACHED DOCUMENT
(If appropriate, please attach a copy of any Council resolution or ordinance.)

How many members? 24

(Please attach a list of Committee members with their race and occupation noted.)

Briefly describe problems or issues that have been considered by the Committee. INCLUDED IN DOCUMENT

Briefly summarize any recommendations made by the Committee.
(Please attach any public reports.) INCLUDED

Briefly describe any actions resulting from the Committee's recommendations. INCLUDED

How often does the Committee meet? ON CALL - AT LEAST MONTHLY

Does the Committee have any staff assistance? PROVIDED BY REGULAR PERSONNEL AT CITY HALL

Part time _____ Full time _____ None _____

Additional comments: _____

City: ROCKY MOUNT, N.C.

Name of official preparing Report: W.W. BATCHELOR - CITY MANAGER

Please return to: U.S.Conference of Mayors
1707 H Street,N.W., Washington,D.C. 20006

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MAYOR'S GOOD NEIGHBOR COMMITTEE

CITY OF ROCKY MOUNT, N.C.

COMMITTEEMEN:

Term Expires 1964

Dr. L. P. Armstrong - Negro, M. D.
Mr. A. H. Bryant - Negro, Realtor
Mr. Louis Pippen - Negro , Railroad Employee
Mr. W. O. Warner - Negro, Attorney
Mr. Troy Eason - White, Heating Contractor
Mr. A. R. Stallings - White, Oil Dealer
Mr. Henry Gregory - White, Savings & Loan President
Mr. B. B. Townsend - White, Banker

Term Expires 1965

Mr. O. Monroe Bostick - Negro, Railroad Employee
Mr. W. Herbert Hunter - Negro, Mortician
Mr. Oscar W. Person - Negro, Barber
Mrs. Gentry Purvis - Negro, Housewife
Mr. Jeff Batts - White, Attorney
Mr. Robert A. Eason - White, Department Store Manager
Mr. J. B. Brewer - White, Paint Contractor
Rev. John Miller - White, Minister

Term Expires 1966

Dr. W. T. Armstrong - Negro, M. D.
Mr. John D. Chase - Negro, Railroad Employee
Rev. J. H. Costen - Negro, Minister
Mr. F. M. Marrow - Negro, Railroad Employee
Mr. Kemp D. Battle - White, Attorney
Mrs. J. R. Bennett, Sr. - White, Housewife
Mr. Melvin Daughtridge - White, Building Contractor
Rev. Thomas J. C. Smyth - White, Minister

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MAYOR'S GOOD NEIGHBOR COMMITTEE - CITY OF ROCKY MOUNT

"A BLUEPRINT FOR PROGRESS"

Throughout the history of the City of Rocky Mount the Negro and white races have lived and worked together in peace and harmony. In such an atmosphere of good will we have all grown and prospered. This relationship is not by accident but is born out of a deliberate effort to develop mutual respect for the rights and needs of others. To foster and promote this development there was organized in our City about 10 years ago a Bi-racial Committee composed of a small group of its citizens. This Committee served a useful purpose as a means of communication on racial problems when they arose and made a great contribution to our City. With the development of racial tensions throughout and Nation in recent months the Mayor of our City, in conformity with a policy recommended by the Governor of our State, appointed an advisory committee known as the "Mayor's Good Neighbor Committee". This Committee is composed of 24 citizens of our City representing both races equally and every segment of our economic, social, religious and cultural life. The members of the Bi-racial Committee were included in the membership of the new Committee. The purposes of the new Committee, as stated by the Mayor, are as follows:

1. To promote peaceful relations between the races.

2. To work to correct overt injustices whenever and wherever it seems prudently possible.

3. To exert its full power to prevent racial trouble in Rocky Mount, especially the use of force, violence and coercion by any group, at anytime for any purpose.

4. To act as the medium of communications between the two races in the event of trouble and attempt to resolve the problem at hand.

5. To help create an atmosphere of fairness and understanding in the field of employment and job development and urge employers to give equal job opportunities and pay to Negroes where it will not seriously jeopardize their businesses.

6. To give guidance and help to Negroes so they may share equally the responsibilities and rewards of full citizenship.

7. To encourage and try to motivate all of our people, especially our youth, in utilizing the educational opportunities available to them today and to seek out sound career guidance and job opportunities.

8. To work to develop a public opinion intelligently informed on interracial conditions and their serious implications for the community at large.

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The Good Neighbor Committee immediately set out to perform the task assigned to it by the Mayor and very quickly accomplished some very concrete results. Working through special or sub-committees, and in some cases as individuals, the committee very quickly got several up-town stores, financial institutions and business firms who had previously employed only white personnel, to employ Negroes to fill positions of responsibility and dignity. By the same procedure, the committee negotiated with public accommodation establishments to open their services to all the public without regard for race. During the same period, the committee and other responsible citizens in our City collaborated with manufacturing establishments and plants in the employment of additional Negroes and assisted in the placement of qualified Negroes on the payroll of these plants.

Paralleling this effort, the Rocky Mount City Government placed additional qualified Negroes on its payrolls. Several Negro representatives have been appointed to official City Committees and Boards, including our City School Board, Library Board, Public Housing Authority, City Board of Health, Zoning Adjustment Board and Boxing Commission.

During the same period the City of Rocky Mount School Board, without controversy, assigned 21 Negro children to schools previously attended only by white children, for the first time in the history of our City. This transition has been accepted without trouble or disruption of our school program.

The Good Neighbor Committee presented its proposed program to the Board of Directors of the Rocky Mount Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Directors of the Rocky Mount Merchants' Association, and it was approved by both Boards with a pledge of full support.

While the committee felt it was making satisfactory and noteworthy progress in dealing with isolated racial cases and problems as they arose, it felt that a more basic, formal and long-range plan for dealing with the race situation in our City should be developed. The Chairman of the Mayor's Good Neighbor Committee suggested to his Committee and the Rocky Mount Voters and Improvement League that "A Blueprint for Progress" for Rocky Mount be drawn up and this idea was approved by both groups. The Chairman then appointed a committee of six citizens to draw up such a blueprint, one being appointed from the Mayor's Good Neighbor Committee, three recommended by the Rocky Mount Voters

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and Improvement League and two representing the public at large. This committee developed and presented to the Mayor's Good Neighbor Committee such a plan and that plan is hereby adopted as follows:

"A Blueprint for Progress"

A plan to solve the problems growing out of the race situation in Rocky Mount must be based upon the facts as they exist in Rocky Mount today. We must first identify our problems before we can move intelligently to solve them. The facts might be unpleasant but we must face them squarely and honestly if we are to deal with them. What are some of the facts?

(A) First, we must recognize that approximately 12,000 of the total population of 32,000 in Rocky Mount, or approximately 35%, are Negroes. Put another way, the ratio of Negro citizens to white citizens is better than one Negro to two whites. It is, therefore, readily seen that the welfare of this large minority of our citizens vitally affect the economic, social, cultural, and political welfare of our City and every individual therein. The rapid mechanization of agriculture in Eastern North Carolina will continue to release large numbers of agricultural workers from the farms and they will move to our City as well as to other cities.

(B) Statistics show that North Carolina ranks 42nd among the states in per capita income and that Nash and Edgecombe Counties rank low among the 100 counties in our State in this respect. Statistics also disclose the ugly fact that the income of Negro families in our section is less than half the income of whites. Recent statistics also show that the unemployment in Nash and Edgecombe County areas is above the average in the State and that the large percentage of unemployed is in the Negro race. Recent studies show that the rate of illiteracy, the number of babies born out of wedlock, and the cases of infectious diseases is much higher among our Negro group; that the percentage of school dropouts is above the average in our section of the State and is highest among our Negro children; that housing conditions in the Nash and Edgecombe Counties are below national standards, and that housing for Negroes is in the bottom half of this low standard, and that juvenile delinquency and crime rate is highest among Negroes. It must be pointed out, however, in reference to the above

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statistics that Sociologists relate Socio-economic factors as being partially if not wholly responsible for their existence.

These facts assault the conscience of all thoughtful and civic minded citizens, and they adversely affect the whole fabric of our community life. The individuals involved are, of course, the greatest and immediate sufferers, but beyond them the economic loss in reduced productivity and purchasing power on the part of these handicapped individuals and the heavy cost of welfare, public health, and social service program runs the total cost to our taxpayers into the millions of dollars.

The question presented to all of the people of Rocky Mount is "How do we attack and solve these problems?" We recognize that many of these problems, or similar ones, have been with us since the beginning of time and that many of them, or new or similar ones will be with us indefinitely. But we feel a sense of responsibility - in fact, we are charged with the responsibility of devising a plan to attack and solve these problems, at least as far as we as human beings can do so in the short span of our lives. To that end we, therefore, propose two separate but related programs for action, generally classified as:

A. Specific Plans and Programs for Immediate Action.

B. A Long-Range Basic Plan to Attack the Problems at Their Source and to Solve Them in the Future.

A. SPECIFIC PLANS AND PROGRAMS FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION

(1) Employment Opportunities for Negroes.

Perhaps the greatest economic disadvantage suffered by our Negro race is the lack of job opportunities in our community. There are many reasons for this disadvantage. Among them is the hard fact that there is a scarcity of good job opportunities in our community. Next is the fact that many of our Negroes are not educated, trained, nor qualified to fill many jobs other than those requiring manual labor. This is due, however, [illegible]act that many have been denied the opportunity to qualify. And last, but not least, is the ugly fact that many Negroes are not employed because they are Negroes. In order to help meet this problem, the Good Neighbor Committee resolves to assist the Business Development Committee of the Rocky Mount Chamber of Commerce, the Business Development Committee of the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, and

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all other appropriate agencies in promoting the industrial development of Rocky Mount in order to provide job opportunities for all. It further resolves to cooperate with the City School Board, the Industrial Training Centers, the State Board of Education, and all other educational agencies in educating, equipping, and training our people to fill existing and newly created jobs. In this connection we should request the Rocky Mount School Board to give immediate consideration to the establishment of a Distributive Educational Program in the Booker T. Washington Senior High School and request our business firms to cooperate with the School Board in this connection, as they are doing with white youth. We further resolve to encourage all businesses, stores, financial institutions, factories, plans and industries in our City to open up and make available additional job opportunities to Negroes. We point with pride to the recent successful employment of some Negroes in our up-town businesses, and of many in our industrial plants and factories. We urge that this practice be continued and expanded. We emphasize, however, that individual Negroes seeking employment must be able to fill available jobs in as efficient a manner as other available employees. This would mean that pilot training programs would include Negroes so that employment standards can be met. Negroes should not be discriminated against, but they must not expect preferential treatment. We should always remember that gainfully employed Negroes provide additional payrolls to stimulate our economy. We suggest that employers give careful thought and study to the preparing of their present employees for the acceptance of Negro employees into their organizations. The experience of some employers in Rocky Mount in this regard will prove most helpful to others considering a change of policy in employment. We recommend that the Chamber of Commerce, the Rocky Mount Merchants' Association, and the Rocky Mount Voters and Improvement League take as a project the matter of helping to prepare employees for this transition. We recommend that the service of the Security Employment Commission be used to a greater extent than heretofore. We recommend that the Committee give consideration to the training of qualified domestic workers in special classes and vocational training programs and encourage their employment at adequate wages. We recommend that a special sub-committee be appointed to help put this recommendation into practice.

(2) Employment of Negroes by City Government and Appointment on Official Committees and Boards.

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We feel that no discrimination on account of race should be made in employment of personnel by our City Government, and that all Negro citizens should be given a fair and equal opportunity to qualify for City employment. We further feel that the Negro race should be represented by qualified individuals on all official governing boards, commissions and committees. We are pleased that this policy is presently in practice to a great degree in our City Government and we urge that it be continued and expanded. We feel that it is appropriate and proper that Negroes have representation on our City Council, elected in the normal course of democratic processes. We recommend that the City Government seek out Negroes meeting employment standards to fill some positions in its several departments.

(3) Discrimination in Places of Public Accommodation.

The practice of discrimination or segregation practiced by many places of public accommodation in Rocky Mount is embarrassing and objectionable to Negroes in our City and we recommend that the owners, operators, and managers of all such establishments in Rocky Mount following this practice discontinue the same and accept the patronage of Negroes as they do other customers in the due course of business. We recognize the fact that owners and operators of private businesses have the legal right to pick and choose their customers, but we urge them in the interest of harmony and good will in our City and in accordance with the principles of moral justice and human dignity to consider accepting all citizens on an equal basis in the operation of their businesses. We also recommend that all signs on entrances, doors and driveways indicating segregation of races in their places of business be removed. We recommend that a special sub-committee be appointed to help put this recommendation into practice.

(4) Recreational Facilities.

There is a disproportionately large percentage of Negro children in our City, and due to housing and geographical conditions they have very few, if any, recreational facilities. Adequate recreational programs not only build healthy bodies and more contented minds, but help prevent juvenile delinquency. We, therefore, recommend that the City of Rocky Mount, through its Recreational Department, expand its recreational program and that the help and cooperation of all civic groups and organizations in Rocky Mount be enlisted in this effort. We are confident there is capable and willing volunteer help ready to

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respond to such a call. These recommendations apply to adult recreation as well as youth.

(5) Health and Welfare.

The ravages of disease and ill health still take a heavy toll in our community in terms of life, suffering, disability, reduction of productivity and income, and cost of medical care. We recommend that our City Health Department, working in close cooperation with County, State and Federal agencies, rededicate itself to meeting these problems. The privations resulting from exceptionally large numbers of children in many families prevent children in such families from getting adequate food, clothing, medical care, and educational advantages necessary to produce healthy, well adjusted citizens. We, therefore, recommend that consideration be given to a program to assist such families in sensible planning for the number of children born under these circumstances.

(6) Rocky Mount Public Schools.

The educational system of our City is legally under the control of the Rocky Mount School Board, and we attempt in no way to meddle or interfere with its administration of our schools. We do wish to express, however, our concern over the tremendous loss resulting from school "drop-outs". We know the school authorities are aware of this problem and we urge all children, parents and citizens to cooperate with the School Board in every plan and program it proposes to meet the drop-out problem. We wish also to suggest to the Rocky Mount School Board that it consider applying for one of the "Pilot Reading, Writing and Arithmetic Programs" that the Board of Education of North Carolina and the North Carolina Fund propose to sponsor in the State. We wish also to commend the Rocky Mount School Board on its acceptance this fall of a number of Negro children into previously all white schools, and we hope that Board will continue this practice in conformity with law as now established.

(7) Publicity.

We feel that the success of "A Blueprint for Progress" will depend upon its acceptance by the people of our City, and we recommend that it be given full and repeated publicity through all news media and means of communication, in order to inform the people and sell the program to them.

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We can be justly proud of the progress we have made in the specific areas mentioned above, but perhaps our greatest and most significant accomplishment is the establishment of a clear and continuing line of communication between the races, and the development of a feeling of mutual confidence and respect. This line of communication and this faith and confidence in the good will of each group has helped us dispel many unfounded rumors and suspicions. When such a climate is actively sought demonstrations become unnecessary. The unfortunate experiences in other nearby cities have demonstrated to our people the wisdom of a sane and dispassionate approach to the problem. It is our hope and prayer that such an atmosphere will continue. We commend our Negro citizens for their restraint in a highly charged atmosphere and we promise to do all we can to see that their patience is rewarded with continued progress.

We appreciate the fact that we are dealing with a subject made sensitive by the change in customs and modes of our people which have been in existence for over a hundred years. For these reasons we strongly urge all of our citizens to act responsibly in making this transition. Approached in this manner, threats of violence, intimidation, or force of law will be unnecessary, and law and order will be maintained in our City. We hope and expect to gain our goals by appeal to a sense of fair play and justice. We feel that the vast majority of people of Rocky Mount share this feeling and will work in that spirit to accomplish our goals.

B. A LONG RANGE BASIC PLAN TO ATTACK THE PROBLEMS AT THE SOURCE AND TO SOLVE THEM IN THE FUTURE.

The specific plans and programs for immediate action listed above will start us on the road to progress, but they, alone, however urgent, will not completely solve our basic problems. A "Blueprint for Progress" requires a hard look at these basic problems, concrete objectives for solving these problems, and a Plan for Action toward those objectives.

In the introduction, we cited statistics to show that we have problems. In the midst of national prosperity and plenty we have too many families whose income is so low that daily subsistence is often in doubt, too many men, women and children who exist without the necessities of life. Too many of these families live in houses that are over-crowded

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and unsanitary. Too many parents lack the education or the skills for a rewarding job, even where they have the opportunity for work. Too many of their children are not getting the education essential for gainful employment today, both because they see no opportunity for the future and because their parents do not encourage them.

Eastern North Carolina is in the middle of an economic transition, and the tempo of change is speeding up. Peanuts, corn, and cotton farming have already been mechanized and have displaced hundreds and thousands of people from our farms. Tobacco, our most profitable crop, will be next, and when the machine takes over the harvesting of tobacco thousands more will be deprived of employment in agriculture. Thus, as our population grows, the number of jobs on the farm decreases and the migration from the farm to Rocky Mount and on to the cities of the North picks up momentum. Rocky Mount is the way station for these people, most of them Negro, and most of them lack the education and the skills needed for employment in factories and commercial establishments.

The decline in farm employment, the migration to the City, and the rising expectations of the Negro all combine to put pressure on Rocky Mount and other Eastern North Carolina cities. Those who once could find a satisfactory living on a farm with a small cash income now need a wage-paying job, and if they are to live up to the standards of living which all Americans strive for, they will need more than a minimum wage. We must provide more jobs with higher wages, and we must educate all of our people to fill these jobs to the best of their potential. And if we cannot provide the jobs in Rocky Mount, we should see that those who move on to other cities have the skills to compete for the jobs that are available there.

There is another development in this part of the State which further tends to strain our economy. Many adults, in the prime of life, have moved off the farm to the North and Middle West, and there find jobs. Because costs of living are higher, or for convenience, or a variety of reasons, many of them send their children back home to live with their relatives and grandparents. There are, as a result, an increasing number of children to be educated, as well as an increasing number of aged persons who cannot themselves earn a living, who depend on the schools and the welfare services of our community. In short, we in this section of the State must help support or educate a

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larger than average number of old people and children with a smaller-than-average number of wage earners.

We cannot escape these trends by pretending they do not exist. Neither can we just say that "the poor will always be with us", or that those with ability will by natural processes and ambition rise to the top. The evidence is overwhelming today that school "drop-outs" tend to be the children of "drop-outs", that because of lack of opportunity and motivation children with basic intelligence and potential skills are leaving school and following the path of their parents into a marginal existence, accompanied by frustration and despair. When 50 of every 100 children who enter the public schools drop out of school without a high school diploma at a time when a high school diploma is almost a necessity for a living wage, and when it is found that a large proportion of those who drop out do so not because of lack of basic ability but for a combination of other factors, we recognize that we must do something to make the American dream a reality for all, else all will suffer.

The long-range answer to these problems that infect our society can be summed up in two words - education and employment. To make this answer meaningful, we have an enormous task, some may say an impossible task, but we must undertake the impossible if we are to prove the strength of our democracy.

1. We must go to work to bring all of our children through the public school system with a high school diploma and the desire and opportunity to go on for the technical or professional education that our society is demanding at all levels.
2. We must provide all our people with the opportunity for jobs that make the best use of their potential and offer a living wage - sufficient to house, feed, clothe and educate a family at national standards.

These are the things we have not done, and their lack is part of the reason for the problems we face. But while we are looking a generation ahead for today's children, we must not forget those who have dropped out of school, who lack the skills and training necessary for employment, who are existing and raising families on a submarginal income and in unfit housing.

So we must add a third objective:

3. We must organize our community so that all our resources and community activities

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are committed to making an education and opportunity available to everyone in the community, whatever his present condition.

These goals must not be criticized as idealistic and impractical. They are the most practical we can devise. Behind each of them lies an individual - man, woman, or child - who today has no dream, no ability to be self-reliant, no way to contribute to the community. And because a quarter of our population lives in this condition, the entire community suffers. This is a condition which we cannot save with charity, though to remedy it may cost us an initial investment in money and effort.

If Rocky Mount is to approach this total problem with a total community effort, it must be prepared to think new ideas, experiment with new ways of approaching old problems, and not be afraid to throw over old precedents.

We must be willing to experiment in the public schools to find better ways of giving all our children an education, with emphasis on those who find school most difficult and unexciting today -- those who come from homes where education is not a way of life and who therefore are slow to learn, and particularly slow to learn to read; those who see no future in a college preparatory course but find no challenging alternative; those who find no motivation at home and find school a strange and alien world.

We must work to establish in this community a climate of opportunity for all, to continue the effort to provide new and better jobs for Negroes, so that Negro children will have a symbol of what can be achieved, to open up both jobs and a pattern of promotion in jobs, so that there will be incentive to work and produce.

We must use all our community resources to work constructively with those families, Negro and white alike, who, though unproductive today, can be helped. We must find jobs for those who are now illiterate, and the unemployable, and train them to fill those jobs; we must help parents provide healthier and more satisfactory homes through a higher level of community services; we must work toward better housing for all of our people by every means available.

While we have in this country, this State, and this community a highly developed system of public and private services, the mechanism for bringing these resources to bear on our basic problems is unbelievably awkward and obsolete. We have specialized services,

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and specialized training for those who man these services, and a governmental structure to administer these services so specialized that no single agency or governmental unit can look at the problem as a whole. For example, if we are interested in the identification of jobs available in the community and the provision of training for persons who might become qualified for those jobs, we must deal with the City School Board, the industrial education center, the state employment service, and individual industries and businesses. If we are concerned with an understanding of a family in trouble, or whose children are in trouble, we must be concerned with the school system, the welfare and health departments, the law enforcement agencies, the juvenile court and the probation officer, and on and on. We are, therefore, attacking our problems piecemeal, with different agencies responsible for different aspects of a single broad problem but no agency or governmental unit able to coordinate all these efforts.

We are not saying anything new, nor are we criticizing the special programs, talents, and objectives of each of these agencies. But today communities throughout the country are finding, as we have, that they cannot deal with basic problems as they exist because the agencies whose cooperation is needed are responsible to so many different governmental units and private governing boards. The problem is more complicated than usual in Rocky Mount because the City lies in two counties.

If we, in Rocky Mount, are to achieve these necessary goals, we must act with imagination and commitment to work out a procedure under which leadership representative of the community and of the public and private governmental and service agencies in the community, can:

1. More specifically define these problems of education, employment, housing, income and family services.
2. Define the kinds of programs which hold the greatest promise for constructive results, and in so doing canvass the country for the best new ideas and be willing to work out whatever intra-agency cooperation is needed to administer such programs.
3. Work with the city and the county governments, the state and federal governments, and with private community agencies to secure whatever financial support is

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needed to experiment with these programs.

4. Provide the leadership to make successful experiments an integral part of continuing community services and policy.

We are not so bold as to think we can propose a complete, fool-proof, and final long-range blueprint for progress at this or any other time, but we do offer some suggestions.

1. We believe that this action program should be carried out at least for the present, by a new community-wide organization representative of the community at large and having the participation, support, and commitment of the city government, the county governments, and the City school system.

2. We believe that this organization should be able to call on the assistance and participation of governmental agencies and private community agencies in planning and carrying out its program.

3. We believe that it will probably be necessary at some time to employ a small but highly-qualified staff to serve this organization, to provide continuing liaison with participating public and private agencies, to help evaluate ideas for experimental programs, and to determine the success of the programs.

4. We believe that this program should be financed through special appropriations from the city and county governments, through the aid of state and federal appropriations where available, through assistance from foundations where available, and through private subscription.

5. We believe that this organization should be established on the basis of a ten-year period. It will take that long for the success of the program to be judged, but we hope that during the life of the organization, ways of providing continuing leadership through a re-orientation of the responsibilities of existing governmental units and agencies can be worked out.

It is important to note, at this stage, that the North Carolina Fund was recently established as a state-wide non-profit corporation to give financial and other assistance to a limited number of communities in North Carolina for programs having objectives similar to those we have set forth here. If Rocky Mount can qualify as one of the communities to which the fund will provide assistance for experimental programs, it may be that financial assistance to help launch the program we have set forth will be available. It is recommended that the Good Neighbor Committee invite the North Carolina

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Fund to send a representative to Rocky Mount to discuss with the Committee the possibility of assistance from the Fund in supporting such a program.

The program we have recommended will not, by itself, solve our problem. We must continue our campaign for industrial development, to bring new jobs into Rocky Mount, and we have a feeling that the program we are recommending will complement our search for new industries by providing a more highly-trained labor force. We must continue our efforts to build a community which is attractive, convenient, and a pleasant place in which to live. But we must give new emphasis to the problems of our people. We must adopt as a goal a resolve that every child in this community shall have a chance to develop his full potential. And we must see that that child has the opportunity to use his talents and his skills in the best possible fashion, without regard to race, color, or creed.

Our Blueprint for Progress is to build in Rocky Mount the City of Opportunity.

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Mr. Fred Alexander Real Estate Management
P. O. Box 273 Negro

Judge Howard Arbuckle Attorney
Law Building

Mrs. Leslie E. Barnhardt Civic leader
5830 Creola Road

Col. Francis J. Beatty Business man
Vice President
Standard Bonded Warehouse
1209 McCall Street

Rev. Moses S. Belton Public Relations
Johnson C. Smith University Negro
100 Beatties Ford Road

Mr. I. D. Blumenthal Manufacturer
Radiator Specialty Company
1400 West Independence Boulevard

Mr. M. L. Brackett Manufacturer
General Manager
Highland Park Manufacturing Company
300 East 16th Street

Mrs. U. S. Brooks Pres local NAACP
Johnson C. Smith University Negro
305 Beatties Ford Road

Mr. Donald G. Bryant Funeral Director
500 Providence Road

Mr. Guy Carswell Attorney
Law Building

Dr. Elizabeth Corkey Doctor
Health Department
1200 Blythe Boulevard

Clergy Dr. John R. Cunningham Minister and former President Davidson College
The Presbyterian Foundation
Wachovia Bank Building

Mr. Brodie Griffith Editor
The Charlotte News
600 South Tryon Street

Dr. Warner Hall Minister
Covenant Presbyterian Church
1000 East Morehead

Mr. Floyd Henderson Pres
Charlotte Labor Council
2121 Commonwealth Avenue

Mr. Benjamin S. Horack Attorney
Law Building

Mr. Frank Dowd, Jr. Manufacturer
Charlotte Pipe & Foundry Company
N. C. National Bank Building

Mrs. Ernest B. Hunter Civic leader
2315 Selwyn Avenue

Mr. Paul Johansen, President Transportation
Central Motor Lines
P. O. Box 1067

Mr. Charles M. Lowe Business and Chmn Mecklenburg County Board of Commissioners
Major Appliances Distributors, Inc.
1213 West Morehead

Dr. G. A. Lowe Doctor - Negro
2207 Statesville Avenue

Dr. William C. Matthews Doctor
Matthews-James Clinic
217 Travis Avenue

Mr. C. A. McKnight Editor
The Charlotte Observer
600 South Tryon Street

Miss Beulah Moore Teacher - Negro
1332 Beatties Ford Road

Mr. James Nelson Personnel Director
Douglas Aircraft
1820 Statesville Avenue

Mr. Marshall Pickens Executive in philanthropy
The Duke Endowment
1500 N. C. National Bank Building

Mr. James K. Polk Funeral Director
Grier Funeral Home Negro
701 East First Street

Dr. Philip L. Shore, Jr. Minister
First Methodist Church
501 North Tryon Street

Mr. C. D. Spangler Realtor and Developer
Spangler Realty Company
1028 South Boulevard

Mr. A. E. Spears Banker - Negro
Vice President
Mechanics & Farmers Bank
101 Beatties Ford Road

Rev. K. Melvin Taylor Minister - Negro
1735 West Trade Street

Dr. J. F. Wertz - Negro - Minister
614 East Second Street

Mr. James B. Whittington Funeral Director
Hankins-Whittington Funeral Directors
1111 East Boulevard

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HIGH POINT, N. C.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Mr. Irving Hamilton
Mr. Gilbert Bernard
Mr. Irving Silver
Mr. Joe Wood
Reverend William Price
Mr. Jake Evans (?)
General Capus Waynick
Editor Holt McPherson (?)

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

High Point Commission on Human Relations
" " Community Fellowship (c/o Mr. Wm. Bagwell)
" " Chamber of Commerce (?)
" " Minister's Alliance
Y. W. C. A.

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

High Point Daily News (and Editor Whittaker)
" " Restaurant Association
Mr. Hugh Smart (owner one local theater)

4. General attitude of:

City officials
Fair to good

Press
Fair to good (i.e. Enterprise, T.V. Channel 8, 2 + Radio WHPE 12)
Poor (i.e. Radio WMFR, + Daily News)

Business leadership
Fair to good

Church leaders
Good to Excellent

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Kegley Bar B-Q - closed
Bar B Q Shack - closed
Farmers Dairy - open
Guilford Dairy - open
Toddle House - closed
A & W Root Beer - open
Varsity Drive In - in transition
all drug & dept store counters open to our knowledge

Restaurants

Holiday Inn - open
Schroffts - open
Marguerites - open
K & W Cafeteria - in transition
Princess Cabe - open
Everettes - open
Andrews - open
all Boling Steak House - in transition

Hotels - Motels

Holiday Inn - open
Furniture City Motel - closed
Schroffts Motor Inn - open
Sheraton Hotel - uncertain under new management.
Biltmore Hotel
Elmore Hotel
} closed, but small, no-count places

Theatres

Center - completely open to all
Paramount - closed to Negroes, now in Federal Court - case to be heard Sept 1964
Pointer Drive In
Midway Drive In
} closed to Negroes

Municipal facilities

High Point Memorial Hospital - only partial integration. A court case is now being brought - a real trouble spot in the making!
All other city facilities completely open to all, including swimming pool, library etc.

Schools

Token integration in several. Recent civil court action will greatly increase integration in Sept 64

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official or unofficial (check one) ✓

High Point Commission on Human Relations

b) Names of members

Mayor Floyd McKeen - Chm.
Mr. Irving Hamilton - Vice Chm
Mr. Paul Ingle
Rev. Sam R. Hoze
Dr. Otis Tillman
Mrs. Ethyl Hughes
Mr. T. S. Bennett
Mr. McCrae
Rev. John P Harr

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

Bar B-Q Shack - (Kivett Drive) and some other very small "greasy spoons". None of the major, respectable places.

GOLDSBORO

Belk-Tyler
Sears
Weil Bros.
J. C. Penney, E. H. Wyman, Mgr.
W. T. Grant
Woolworth
Leder Bros.
McLellans
Charles
Kresge

ROCKY MOUNT

Belk-Tylers
Sears
J. C. Penney, R. T. Patterson, Mgr.
Baldwins
Charles
Rosenbloom-Levy
Taylor
Epstein
Coplins
Griffin
Robinsons
Marilyn Shoe
Glamour Shop
McBanes

GREENVILLE

Belk-Tyler
Blout-Harvey
White's
J. C. Penney, W. E. Evans, Mgr.
Brody
Rose
Collins-Pridmore
Leder
McClellans
Glamor

Colleges:

Bob Jones University, privately controlled, co-ed, number of students not listed.
Furman University, private, co-ed, controlled by Baptist State Convention, 1,505 students.

Major Industries	# Emp.
Abney Mills-Brandon Dryer Felt Mill	1300-1900
Burlington Industries	700- 800
Carolina Blouse Co.	950-1000
Cone Mills Corp. (American Spinning)	1200
Dearing Millikin-Judson Mills	1000-1250
Indian Head Mills, Franklin Process Div.	300- 500
Piedmont Shirt Co.	500- 600
Reeves Bros. Mills	500- 750
Southern Worsted Mills	500- 550
Stone Mfg. Co. (Ladies & ch. slips)	1900-2000
White House Mill Div. of Maverick	575- 600
J. P. Stevens & Co.	2400

High Point, N.C.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

1. Rev. Edgar Jones, 1704 Kinett Drive
2. Rev. Phaar, John L., 116 Underhill St.
3. Mrs. Ruby M. Byers, 601 Ashburn St.
4. Mrs. Alice P. McLeod, 811 Richardson St.
5. Mrs. Ethel G. Hughes, 304 - 4th St.

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

1. Yadsent Club, President Mrs. G. P. Davis, 135 Underhill St.
2. Alpha Art Club, Mrs. L. E. McDonnell, 1300 Leonard
3. Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Mrs. Earlene Dennis, 515 Elwood
4. N.A.A.C.P. Rev. Edgar Jones, 1704 Kinett Drive
5. CORE, Rev. B. Elton Cox, Day St.

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

Bowling Lanes
Paramount Theatre

4. General attitude of:

City officials: Good

Press: Fair

Business leadership: Good

Church leaders: Average to good

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

most lunch counters serve all people:
Dime Stores
Drug Stores, etc.

Restaurants

The best restaurants serve all people:
Holiday Inns
Schrafft's
Marguerite's
K and W Cafeteria

Hotels - Motels

Sheraton
Furniture City Motel
New South Motor Inn
Holiday Inn

Theatres

Center

Municipal facilities

All Parks
Public facilities

Schools

Partial compliance, not total!

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee? yes

a) ✓ Official or unofficial (check one)

b) Names of members (these are not all)
Rev. John Pharr
Mr. T. R. McRae, 401 Underhill St.
Dr. Otis E. Tillman, 310 Hobson St.
Mrs. Ruby M. Byers
Rev. William P. Price, 607 Colonial Dr.
Mrs. Ethel Hughes, 304 - 4th St.

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

The Bowling Lanes (none are open)
Everettes Restaurant
Paramount Theatre

Rocky Mt., N.C.

SEE LAST PAGE

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

4. General attitude of:

City officials

Press

Business leadership

Church leaders

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Restaurants

Hotels - Motels

Theatres

Municipal facilities

Schools

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

b) Names of members

Mayor's Good Neighbor Committee of 24 members, equally divided between the races, of which Mr. J. B. Brewer, 1016 Eastern Avenue, Rocky Mount is chairman, has done effective work. Rev. J. H. Costen, 312 Park Avenue, Rocky Mount, is the unofficial leader of the Negro group. I am a member of the Committee and think it best to work through that.

K. D. Bass

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

NORTH CAROLINA ADVISORY COMMITTEE

	Telephone
J. Francis Paschal, CHAIRMAN Duke University School of Law Durham	681-0111 (Bus.) Ext. 3289 489-2958 (Res.)

Professor of Law, Duke University (since 1954). President, Duke University chapter, American Association of University Professors. Former chairman, North Carolina United World Federalists. Former Research director, North Carolina Commission for the Improvement of the Administration of Justice.

Asa T. Spaulding, VICE CHAIRMAN President North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company Durham	6114 (Bus.) Ext. 69 9-4580 (Res.)

Director, Mechanics and Farmers Bank. U.S. Delegate to Inauguration of the President of Liberia (1956) and U.S. Delegate to UNESCO, 9th General Conference, New Delhi, India.

Mrs. Neal Austin, SECRETARY 1117 Cedrow Drive High Point 27260	844-8429 (Res.)

Housewife. Former member, board of directors, High Point Family Service Bureau and the League of Women Voters of North Carolina. State president, League of Women Voters of North Carolina (1958-62). Member, Regional Peace Education Committee, American Friends Service Committee (1962-).

Millard Barbee 2603 Ashe Street Durham	3-4012

President, North Carolina Federation of the AFL-CIO.

Telephone

Joseph Blount Cheshire, Jr.
830 Insurance Building
P.O. Box 2454
Raleigh

TE 3-9711 (Bus.)
TE 3-8057 (Res.)

Trustee, vice chairman of executive committee, and attorney for St. Augustine's College. Former part-time U.S. Referee in Bankruptcy.

S. E. Duncan
President
Livingstone College
Salisbury 28144

636-3062 (Bus.)
633-0358 (Res.)

Educator. Vice president, North Carolina Council on Human Relations. Member, North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare, Board of North Carolina Council of Churches, and the Commission on Church-State Relations, Protestant. Life member, NAACP. Past member, executive committee, Southern Regional Council and Advisory Committee to the North Carolina Board of Correction.

Curtiss Todd
P.O. Box 2242
Winston-Salem 27101

Park 2-8700 (Bus.)
Park 4-2615 (Res.)

Attorney. Precinct chairman. Member, executive committee of the Urban League, and of North Carolina Human Relations Council Day Care Board.

CITY WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA

Coordinating Responsibility _____

1. Biracial Committee Members (Official - Mayor)

S. E. Carey, Negro, Principal of Junior High School
Rev. Jesse Creel, White, Catholic Priest
Dr. Mark Depp, White, Retired Methodist Minister
Dr. Jerry Drayton, Negro, Minister
James G. Hanes, Retired Textile Executive (Hanes Hosiery Mills)
(Alternate: Gordon Hanes) (White)
Rev. Jerome Honeycutt, White, Pres. of Ministers Fellowship.
Dr. F. W. Jackson, Negro, Optometrist
Peter T. Meletis, White, Motel Manager
Rev. J. H. Miller, Negro, Minister
Dr. G. H. Patrick, White, Head of Sociology Dept. Wake Forest College
Rev. R. M. Pitts, Negro, Minister
Joe S. Rice, White, Pres. of Beverage Co.

(Continued - over)

2. Other Key People (Including Mayor)

M. C. Benton, Jr., Mayor

3. Local Associations (Including officers)

4. Newspapers (Including Editors)

Journal, Gordon Grey, Pres.
Twin City Sentinel, James B. L. Rush, Ed., Donald J. Chipman,Gen.Mgr.

5. Colleges & Universities (Including Presidents & Trustees)

Wake Forest, Harold W. Tribble, President.

6. Other Information or Attachments

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

1. Biracial Committee Members (Continued)

Rabbi David Rose, Jewish Rabbi
Alfred Scott, Negro, Real Estate
Mrs. Dorothy Unthank, Negro, Supervisor, Winston-Salem/Forsyth Co. School System.
Charles B. Wade, Jr., White, Vice President, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.
Mrs. David R. Wilson, Negro, Homemaker, former teacher.
Dr. J. R. Oliver, Negro, Dentist

Chairman: Mr. Tully D. Blair, white, retired Insurance executive.
Dr. F. W. Jackson, Negro, Vice Chairman

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

WINSTON-SALEM

Sears
Thalheimes
J. C. Penney, Gudger W. Edwars, Mgr.
Anchor
Davis
Collins
Mother-Daughter
Roses
Belks
Stiths
Arcade
Spainhours
L. Roberts

Colleges:

Piedmont Bible College, independent institution, co-ed, 170 students.
Salem College, private institution, 465 women.
Wake Forest College, operated as agency of Baptist State Convention, co-ed, 2,688 students.
Winston-Salem Teachers College, state controlled, co-ed, 912 students.

Manger Hotels

TAMPA (Florida Cont'd.)
Tampa Hotel-Motel Association
Phyllis Rubin, President
Bayshore Royal Hotel

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
William Pfeiffer, President
Atlanta Hotel & Motel Association
Piedmont Hotel
108 Peachtree Street

COLUMBUS - no local association
Mr. Tom Moore, Chairman
Chamber of Commerce
13th Avenue

SAVANNAH
Mr. Walter A. Henkel, Chairman
Chatham County Hotel & Motel Association
Manger Hotel
Bull & Congress Sts.

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge - no reply

NEW ORLEANS
Edwin J. Gaudet, Jr., President
New Orleans Hotel Association, Inc.
Sheraton Carlos Hotel

MISSISSIPPI

GREENVILLE - no local association
Mr. Edwin A. Briggs, Manager
Howard Johnson's Motor Lodge

HATTIESBURG - no reply

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE
Lacy Gaston, President
Hotel & Motel Association of Charlotte
Airport Motel
Douglas Airport

DURHAM - no local association
Mr. Richard E. Arey, General Manager
Jack Tar Hotel & Motel Lodge

Inventory - major retail outlets

CHARLOTTE

Park Road Shopping Center

Belks
Sears
Ivey's
Clark's
Atlantic Mills
Rhodes
Discount House
J. C. Penney, J. M. Farry, Mgr.

Colleges:

Carvar College, publicly controlled, co-ed, 261 students.
Charlotte College, supported by local tax levy and state grant-in-aid, co-ed, 697 students.
Johnson C. Smith University, privately controlled, co-ed, 881 students.
King's College, privately controlled, co-ed, 630 students.

Greensboro, N. C.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Dr. George Simkins, 500 S. Benbow Rd., Greensboro, North Carolina
Mr. Charles I. Brown, Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

American Friends Service Committee
1818 S. Main Street
High Point, North Carolina

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

None

4. General attitude of:

City officials- Positive

Press - Positive

Business leadership- positive

Church leaders - Positive

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters - Open

Restaurants - Open with the exception of the Mayfair Restaurant, Greensboro, North Carolina

Hotels - Motels - Open

Theatres - Open

Municipal facilities - Open

Schools Open though tokenly enrolled.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official ~~or unofficial~~ (check one)

b) Names of members

Mr. W. O. Conrad, Chairman
Commission on Human Relations
Greensboro, North Carolina

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

I hardly think we shall have any defiance to Title II in Greensboro. This may be over-optimistic on my part.

Willa B. Player, President
Bennett College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Manger Hotels

GREENSBORO - no local association
Mr. Nolan B. Williams, Mgr.
The O'Henry Hotel

Mr. Tom Dickinson, President
Greensboro Motel Association
Manor Motel
West Market Street

RALEIGH - no local association
Mr. Buddenhagen, General Manager
The Sir Walter Hotel

The North Carolina Hotel-Motel Association has headquarters in Raleigh. Mrs. Neva Wright is Secretary, P. O. Box 666.

ROCKY MOUNT
Mr. Henry Odom, President
Rocky Mount Motel Association
Washburn's Motel Court
P. O. Box 1171

WINSTON-SALEM
Mr. Peter T. Meletis, President
Winston-Salem Hotel-Motel Association
Sheraton Motor Inn
Interstate 40 at Knollwood

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON
M. O. Spyers, President
Greater Charleston Innkeepers Association
220 Calhoun Street
Charleston,

COLUMBIA
Mr. Alan Rose, President
Columbia Innkeepers Association
Tremont Motor Court
Highway #21

GREENVILLE
Mr. Edwin A. Briggs, President
Greenville Innkeepers Association
Howard Johnson's Motor Lodge
P. O. Box 8375 - Station A

Mr. J. McNeill Smith, 700 Jefferson Standard Building, Greensboro, North Carolina.

First Chairman of the North Carolina State Advisory Committee who served from 1959-1962. Responsible for much of the work on the Committee's report, "Equal Protection of the Laws in North Carolina (1963)". Mr. Smith is an attorney and a recognized leader in the area of Civil Rights in the State of North Carolina.

CITY GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

Coordinating Responsibility _____

1. Biracial Committee Members (Official Committee - City Council)

W. O. Conrad, White, Executive, Western Electric, Inc. (Chairman)
Rev. Otis L. Hairston, Negro, Minister
J. Kenneth Lee, Negro, Attorney
Rev. Lorenzo A. Lynch, Negro, Minister
Charles A. McLendon, White, Executive, Burlington Industries
Dr. George C. Simkins, Negro, Physician
Harvey J. Smith, Sr., White, Owner Modern Metals, Inc.
Rev. A. K. Stanley, Negro, Minister
Thomas I. Storrs, White, Executive, N. C. National Bank
Percy L. Wall, White, Attorney

2. Other Key People (Including Mayor)

David Schenck, Mayor

3. Local Associations (Including officers)

4. Newspapers (Including Editors)

Record, Floyd F. Hendley, Ed., C. O. Jeffries, Pres.
News, Miles H. Wolff, Ed., C. O. Jeffries, Pres.

5. Colleges & Universities (Including Presidents & Trustees)

Greensboro College, Harold H. Hutson, Pres.
University of N. C. at Greensboro, C. A. Singletary, Chanc.
North Carolina College of A & M (Negro) Samuel DeW. Proctor, Pres.

6. Other Information or Attachments

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

Free Operation ~~Compliance~~ Opportunity

March 18, 1964

MEMORANDUM

Re: Plans and Progress to Date With SIC Pilot Cities.

RICHMOND, VA.

H. Lee has agreed to serve as coordinator for this city. Plans to attend Atlanta meeting March 31. No program anticipated until after that date.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

T. Bell is considering taking this responsibility for the state. No decision yet. Have not pressed this since it may be this one needs more thinking. Will go ahead if Tartt now agrees, otherwise will make some changes.

COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA.

C. Siceloff has made one visit to Columbia to talk with city leadership. SCCHR and Alice Spearman have been involved. Will have a report on this one at the March 31 meeting.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Martin England has agreed to serve as coordinator. Plans to work primarily through Greenville Council on Human Relations. No further report.

ATLANTA, GA.

No report from McEvoy or Wittenstein, but LWD is familiar with current status of Partners for Progress.

SAVANNAH, GA.

Note, this city was substituted for the earlier selection, Macon. Frances Pauley is coordinator. She has made one trip to Savannah, held a small meeting of Negro and white leaders. Another small meeting is planned shortly to involve Lee Adler, Hosea Williams, W. W. Law, the Mayor, possibly the Catholic Bishop and one or two others. Things getting started here. Mrs. Pauley has also spoken to several people in Macon and in Columbus, where she also intends to do as much as possible. She has special concern for Columbus and feels the federal government might take primary responsibility here. I

agree.

MIAMI, FLA.

Seymour Samet has agreed to serve as coordinator. No further developments. But, no special interest here on our part.

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

Since Mitchell is now with SRC this one is held up.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Jimerson has agreed to serve as coordinator. Cabarac has been in touch with Catholic clergy here. No further developments.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Will Campbell has agreed to be coordinator. No further developments.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

H. Cabirac has agreed to serve as coordinator. He has been working with his group there. Hope to discuss this with him and others when I am in New Orleans next week.

LAFAYETTE, LA.

Cabirac has had discussions with number of people here and all agree LaFayette is not a good city for this project. It is canceled. Baton Rouge, as Cabirac's choice, will probably be selected instead.

DALLAS, TEX.

Gus Faulk has agreed to serve as coordinator. No other report.

HOUSTON, TEX.

Ted Friedman is being asked by M. Schlactus. No report.

Memo on ~~Progre~~/ Plans and progress to date with SIC pilot cities

Richmond, Virginia: H. Lee has agreed to serve as coordinator for this city. Plans to a ttend Atlanta meeting March 31. No program anticipated until after that date.

State of North Carolina: T. Bell is considering taking this responsibility for the state. No decision yet. Have not pressed this since it may be this one needs more thinking. Will go ahead if Tartt now agrees, otherwise will make some changes.

Columbia, South Carolina C. Siceloff has made one visit to Columbia to talk with city leadership. SCCHR and Alice Spearman have been involved. Will have a report on this one at the March 31 meeting.

Greenville, S. C. Martin England has agreed to serve as coordinator. Plans to work primarily through Greenville Council on Human Relations. No further report.

Atlanta, Georgia No report from McEvoy or Wittenstein, but LWD is familiar with current status of Partners for Progress

Savannah, Georgia Note, this city was substituted for the earlier selection, Macon. Mrs Frances Pauley is coordinator. She has made one trip to Savannah, held a small meeting of Negro and white leaders. Another small meeting is planned shortly to involve Lee Adler, Hosea Williams, W.W. Law, the Mayor, possibly the Catholic Bishop and one or two others. Things getting started here. Mrs. Pauley has also spoken to several people in Macon and in Columbus, where she also intends to do as much as possible. She has special concern for Columbus and feels the federal government might take ~~special~~ primary responsibility here. I agree.

Miami Florida: Seymour Samet has agreed to serve as coordinator. No further developmen But, no special interest here on our part.

Daytona Beach, Fla. Since Mitchell is now with SRC this one is held up.

Huntsville, Ala. Jimmerson has agreed to serve as coordinator. Cabarac has been in touch with Catholic clergy here. No further developments.

Nashville, Tenn. Will Campbell has agreed to be coordinator. No further developments.

New Orleans, La. H. Cabarac has agreed to serve as coordinator. He has been working with his group there. Hope to discuss this with him and others when I am in New Orleans next week.

Layfayette, La. Cabarac has had discussions with number of people here and all agree Layfayette is not a good city for this project. It is canceled. Baton Rouge, as Cabarac's choice, will probably be selected instead.

Dallas, Texas. Gus Faulk has agreed to serve as coordinator. No other report.

Houston, Texas. Ted Friedman is being asked by M. Slactas. No report.

March 18, 1964

MEMORANDUM

Re: Plans and Progress to Date With SIC Pilot Cities.

RICHMOND, VA.

H. Lee has agreed to serve as coordinator for this city. Plans to attend Atlanta meeting March 31. No program anticipated until after that date.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

T. Bell is considering taking this responsibility for the state. No decision yet. Have not pressed this since it may be this one needs more thinking. Will go ahead if Tartt now agrees, otherwise will make some changes.

COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA.

C. Siceloff has made one visit to Columbia to talk with city leadership. SCCHR and Alice Spearman have been involved. Will have a report on this one at the March 31 meeting.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Martin England has agreed to serve as coordinator. Plans to work primarily through Greenville Council on Human Relations. No further report.

ATLANTA, GA.

No report f om McEvoy or Wittenstein, but LWD is familiar with current status of Partners &&& for Progress.

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Note, this city was substituted for the earlier selection, Macon. Frances Pauley is coordinator. She has made one trip to Savannah, held a small meeting of Negro and white leaders. Another aaaa small meeting is planned shortly to involve Lee Adler, Hosea Williams, W. W. Law, the Mayor, possibly the Catholic Bishop and one or two others. Things getting started here. Mrs. Pauley has also spoken to several people in Macon and in Columbus, where she also intends to do as much as possible. She has special concern for Columbus and feels the federal government might take primary responsibility here. I

agree.

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Seymour Samet has agreed to serve as coordinator. No further developments. But, no special interest here on our part.

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Jimerson has agreed to serve as coordinator. Cabirac has been in touch with Catholic clergy here. No further developments.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Will Campbell has agreed to be coordinator. No further developments.

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DALLAS, TEX.

Gus Faulk has agreed to serve as coordinator. No other report.

HOUSTON, TEX.

Ted Friedman is being asked by M. Schlastus. No report.

MEMORANDUM April 1, 1964

To: Leslie Dunbar
Harold Fleming

From: Louis L. Mitchell, Jr.

Subject: Progress of OPERATION OPPORTUNITY March 16 - 31.

1) Survey questions have been prepared with covering letter (attached hereto). The survey is being conducted in all cities chosen by the Business Committee and those added by SRC. In addition, surveys are in process in over 100 other cities.

2) Meetings of private agencies with Mitchell to stimulate work for compliance have been arranged in Greenville, S.C. (April 10), Tampa (April 14), Jacksonville(April 20), Richmond, Norfolk, Alexandria, Charlottesville (April 21-25). Mitchell to explain O.O. at public meetings Vero Beach (April 12), Daytona Area(April 13,15).

3) Dallas. Gus Faulk will discuss O.O. with Informal Luncheon Group (names attached)(April 13), with the Dallas Citizens Council (a large group of industrialists) by mid-April, and with local units of groups associated with the Leadership Conference by mid-April.

4) New Orleans. Through Cabriac the Catholic Council Executive Committee will deal with O.O. April 2.

5) High Point. Tartt Bell will meet with NAACP, CORE, NCCJ, North Carolina Council of Churhhes during week of April 5 to discuss plans for O.O.

6) Clearwater. Local Council on Human Relations will begin calling on places of public accommodations discussing O.O. in immediate future. (Note: this section of Florida and northward along the Gulf Coast may be one of the most defiant areas as regards motels, etc. A meeting with the Chairman of the Upper Pinellas County Bi-racial Committee was held on March 26 - lasting three hours. This person, Mr. Lloyd Phillips, attorney, stated categorically that there would be almost complete defiance of the law in that area. He further stated he would resign his chairmanship if he had to work for compliance. He indicated strong hostility of that community to the Bill, and his own bitterness toward the Federal Government, etc. However, by the end of the conversation he conceded he could not advocate defiance in fact, and would endeavor to avert violence. It is significant that Mr. Phillips had never read the Bill, and did not even know what Title II was. He is indicative of many other community leaders who have been swamped with misrepresented versions of the Bill, indicating a desperate need for accurate material distribution. Mr. Phillips has over the past year worked toward helping his community face the necessity of desegregation, though he claims to be a strong segregationist.)

(MEMORANDUM OPERATION OPPORTUNITY - Continued)

7) Atlanta. In cooperation with Partners for Progress, a newly formed womens group, an ad concerning Title II will be published locally, and through a committee of Partners specific places of public accommodations will be called upon personally to build support for compliance.

8) The CCD will concern itself with O.O. on April 17 in New York. Harry Fleishman will contact Fleming concerning business leaders who will pledge support and have not yet been contacted. These include those in the amusement field.

9) The American Jewish Committee at its annual meeting in New York will conduct a morning workshop for southerners on OO, May 2.

10) Mitchell will speak with committee of U. S. Conference of Mayors April 10 in St. Petersburg.

11) Mrs. Tilly has afforded her support, and some 275 church women in the south have been solicited for their support on local levels.

12) A layman's explanation of Title II is being prepared for printing and extensive distribution as an educational arm of O.O.

13) Columbia, S.C. will be developed by C. Siceloff,

14) Columbus, Macon, Savannah will be developed by F. Pauley. A meeting with Mayor and business and church leaders in Savannah has already been held in Savannah concerning O.O., and a meeting with the Committee of 100 in that city will be held shortly. Pauley will go to Macon April 4, to Columbus the following week.

15) Miami. S. Samet will urge the Community Relations Board of Dade County (official body) to act as coordinator for that area, and will stir local body of ministers associated with the National Conference of Religion and Race to begin work on O.O.

Enclosures: Survey with covering letter
Luncheon Group, Dallas
Specific school desegregation situation by name and number

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
Jackson 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

To:

From: Louis L. Mitchell, Jr.
Operation Opportunity Project
Southern Regional Council

Subject: Civil Rights Bill, Title II

It is anticipated that Title II (public accommodations section) of the Civil Rights Bill will become law in the early summer of this year.

Operation Opportunity, a cooperative effort of the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, and the Potomac Institute, Washington, is to implement compliance with Title II on the local level.

The initial phase of this project is to assemble information on specific communities in the South. We in the South were not prepared for the school decision in 1954. The chaos that occurred then must not be repeated. Programs for compliance will be developed as a result of the information gathered, and your immediate help will aid the regional preparation toward which we work.

As completely as possible, please fill in the attached sheets, and return in the self-addressed envelope enclosed. Thank you.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

4. General attitude of:

City officials

Press

Business leadership

Church leaders

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Restaurants

Hotels - Motels

Theatres

Municipal facilities

Schools

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

   a) Official or unofficial (check one)

   b) Names of members

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

INFORMAL LUNCHEON GROUP ROSTER
(Please file for future reference)

Frank E. Adams, Inspector Naval Materials - Intergroup Relations Specialist
Mailing address: 708 Jackson (75202) Tel: RI 9-3311

George L. Allen, President, Great Liberty Life Insurance Co.
Mailing address: 2527 Ross (75201) Tel: RI 2-4155

Andrew F. Baker, Special Asst. for Employee Relations, Post Office Dept.
Mailing address: P. O. Box 3 (75221) Tel: RI 9-2066

John Butler, Employee Relations Asst., Regional Post Office Dept.
Mailing address: Room 561 Main Post Office (75221) Tel: RI 9-2346

Dr. Milton K. Curry, Jr., President, Bishop College
Mailing address: Bishop College, 3837 Simpson-Stuart Road (75216) Tel: FR 6-4311

Roy Dulak, Executive, Council of Social Agencies
Mailing address: 1700 Life Bldg. (75202) Tel: RI 1-5851

Gustave F. Falk, Southwest Regional Director, American Jewish Committee
Mailing address: 1809 Tower Petroleum Bldg. (75201) Tel: RI 7-3531

Fred J. Finch, Jr., Attorney, Buckley & Finch
Mailing address: P. O. Box 6133 (75222)Tel: HA 8-1326

J. O. "Pepper" Garcia, County Chairman, PASO
Mailing address: 1329 Lonsdale (75217) Tel: AT 6-2960

Robert F. Greenwald, Chief, Equal Employment Opportunity Office, USAF
Mailing address: Dallas CMD, USAF, 500 South Ervay (75201) Tel: RI 9-2369

Ernest L. Haywood, District Manager, Universal Life Insurance Co.
Mailing address: 2600 Flora (75204) Tel: RI 7-9205

Samuel W. Hudson, Jr., Asst. to Reg. Admn, Housing and Home Finance Agency
Mailing address: 2807 Tanner (75215) Tel: HA 1-7845

Price Hughes, Employee Relations Asst., Regional Post Office Dept.
Mailing address: 3743 Dunbar (75215) Tel: RI 9-2980

Dr. Douglas Jackson, Professor, Perkins School of Theology, SMU
Mailing address: Perkins School of Theology, SMU (75205) Tel: EM 3-5611, Ext. 409

Rev. H. Rhett James, Pastor, New Hope Baptist Church
Mailing address: 919 Bogel (75204) Tel: TA 1-9604

Roosevelt Johnson, Jr., Executive, YMCA, Moorland Branch
Mailing address: 2700 Flora (75204) Tel: TA 3-9947

Jacob H. Kravitz, Executive Director, Jewish Welfare Federation
Mailing address: 209 Browder Bldg. (75201) Tel: RI 8-4571

Louis S. Lyon, Regional Director, U. S. Civil Service Commission
Mailing address: 1114 Commerce, Room 804 (75202) Tel: RI 9-3352

Edward D. Mycue, Personnel Methods Systems Consultant, U. S. Dept. HE&W DCER
Mailing address: 7807 Mohawk Drive (75235) Tel: RI 9-3396

Raymond E. Norman, General Secretary, YMCA, Downtown Branch
Mailing address: P. O. Box 1676 Tel: RI 2-3251

A. E. "Scotty" Prescott, Corporate Compensation Director, Texas Instruments, Inc.
Mailing address: P. O. Box 5474 (75222) Tel: AD 5-3111, Ext. 1631

Edward L. V. Reed
Mailing address: 731 Winter (75216) WH 3-8652

A. Maceo Smith, Zone Intergroup Relations Specialist, FHA
Mailing address: 1621 Main (75201) Tel: RI 9-2011

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Mailing address: Room 1012, 1416 Commerce (75201) Tel: RI 9-2416

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Correct as of 12/2/63

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VIRGINIA

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Suburban Park Elem-------- 10
Ingleside Elem------------ 2
Monroe Elementary--------- 1

MEMORANDUM

April 1, 1964

To: Leslie Dunbar
Harold Fleming

From: Louis L. Mitchell, Jr.

Subject: Progress of OPERATION OPPORTUNITY March 16 - 31.

1) Survey questions have been prepared with covering letter (attached hereto). The survey is being conducted in all cities chosen by the Business Committee and those added by SRC. In addition, surveys are in process in over 100 other cities.

2) Meetings of private agencies with Mitchell to stimulate work for compliance have been arranged in Greenville, S.C. (April 10), Tampa (April 14), Jacksonville(April 20), Richmond, Norfolk, Alexandria, Charlottesville (April 21-25). Mitchell to explain O.O. at public meetings Vero Beach (April 12), Daytona Area(April 13,15).

3) Dallas. Gus Faulk will discuss O.O. with Informal Luncheon Group (names attached)(April 13), with the Dallas Citizens Council (a large group of industrialists) by mid-April, and with local units of groups associated with the Leadership Conference by mid-April.

4) New Orleans. Through Cabriac the Catholic Council Executive Committee will deal with O.O. April 2.

5) High Point. Tartt Bell will meet with NAACP, CORE, NCCJ, North Carolina Council of Churhhes during week of April 5 to discuss plans for O.O.

6) Clearwater. Local Council on Human Relations will begin calling on places of public accommodations discussing O.O. in immediate future. (Note: this section of Florida and northward along the Gulf Coast may be one of the most defiant areas as regards motels, etc. A meeting with the Chairman of the Upper Pinellas County Bi-racial Committee was held on March 26 - lasting three hours. This person, Mr. Lloyd Phillips, attorney, stated categorically that there would be almost complete defiance of the law in that area. He further stated he would resign his chairmanship if he had to work for compliance. He indicated strong hostility of that community to the Bill, and his own bitterness toward the Federal Government, etc. However, by the end of the conversation he conceded he could not advocate defiance in fact, and would endeavor to avert violence. It is significant that Mr. Phillips had never read the Bill, and did not even know what Title II was. He is indicative of many other community leaders who have been swamped with misrepresented versions of the Bill, indicating a desperate need for accurate material distribution. Mr. Phillips has over the past year worked toward helping his community face the necessity of desegregation, though he claims to be a strong segregationist.)

(MEMORANDUM OPERATION OPPORTUNITY - Continued)

7) Atlanta. In cooperation with Partners for Progress, a newly formed womens group, an ad concerning Title II will be published locally, and through a committee of Partners specific places of public accommodations will be called upon personally to build support for compliance.

8) The CCD will concern itself with O.O. on April 17 in New York. Harry Fleishman will contact Fleming concerning business leaders who will pledge support and have not yet been contacted. These include those in the amusement field.

9) The American Jewish Committee at its annual meeting in New York will conduct a morning workshop for southerners on OO, May 2.

10) Mitchell will speak with committee of U. S. Conference of Mayors April 10 in St. Petersburg.

11) Mrs. Tilly has afforded her support, and some 275 church women in the south have been solicited for their support on local levels.

12) A layman's explanation of Title II is being prepared for printing and extensive distribution as an educational arm of O.O.

13) Columbia, S.C. will be developed by C. Siceloff,

14) Columbus, Macon, Savannah will be developed by F. Pauley. A meeting with Mayor and business and church leaders in Savannah has already been held in Savannah concerning O.O., and a meeting with the Committee of 100 in that city will be held shortly. Pauley will go to Macon April 4, to Columbus the following week.

15) Miami. S. Samet will urge the Community Relations Board of Dade County (official body) to act as coordinator for that area, and will stir local body of ministers associated with the National Conference of Religion and Race to begin work on O.O.

Enclosures: Survey with covering letter
Luncheon Group, Dallas
Specific school desegregation situation by name and number

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
Telephone 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

To:

From: Louis L. Mitchell, Jr.
Operation Opportunity Project
Southern Regional Council

Subject: Civil Rights Bill, Title II

It is anticipated that Title II (public accommodations section) of the Civil Rights Bill will become law in the early summer of this year.

Operation Opportunity, a cooperative effort of the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, and the Potomac Institute, Washington, is to implement compliance with Title II on the local level.

The initial phase of this project is to assemble information on specific communities in the South. We in the South were not prepared for the school decision in 1954. The chaos that occurred then must not be repeated. Programs for compliance will be developed as a result of the information gathered, and your immediate help will aid the regional preparation toward which we work.

As completely as possible, please fill in the attached sheets, and return in the self-addressed envelope enclosed. Thank you.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

4. General attitude of:

City officials

Press

Business leadership

Church leaders

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Restaurants

Hotels - Motels

Theatres

Municipal facilities

Schools

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

   a) Official or unofficial (check one)

   b) Names of members

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

INFORMAL LUNCHEON GROUP ROSTER
(Please file for future reference)

Frank E. Adams, Inspector Naval Materials - Intergroup Relations Specialist
Mailing address: 708 Jackson (75202) Tel: RI 9-3311

George L. Allen, President, Great Liberty Life Insurance Co.
Mailing address: 2527 Ross (75201) Tel: RI 2-4155

Andrew F. Baker, Special Asst. for Employee Relations, Post Office Dept.
Mailing address: P. O. Box 3 (75221) Tel: RI 9-2066

John Butler, Employee Relations Asst., Regional Post Office Dept.
Mailing address: Room 561 Main Post Office (75221) Tel: RI 9-2346

Dr. Milton K. Curry, Jr., President, Bishop College
Mailing address: Bishop College, 3837 Simpson-Stuart Road (75216) Tel: FR 6-4311

Roy Dulak, Executive, Council of Social Agencies
Mailing address: 1700 Life Bldg. (75202) Tel: RI 1-5851

Gustave F. Falk, Southwest Regional Director, American Jewish Committee
Mailing address: 1809 Tower Petroleum Bldg. (75201) Tel: RI 7-3531

Fred J. Finch, Jr., Attorney, Buckley & Finch
Mailing address: P. O. Box 6133 (75222)Tel: HA 8-1326

J. O. "Pepper" Garcia, County Chairman, PASO
Mailing address: 1329 Lonsdale (75217) Tel: AT 6-2960

Robert F. Greenwald, Chief, Equal Employment Opportunity Office, USAF
Mailing address: Dallas CMD, USAF, 500 South Ervay (75201) Tel: RI 9-2369

Ernest L. Haywood, District Manager, Universal Life Insurance Co.
Mailing address: 2600 Flora (75204) Tel: RI 7-9205

Samuel W. Hudson, Jr., Asst. to Reg. Admn, Housing and Home Finance Agency
Mailing address: 2807 Tanner (75215) Tel: HA 1-7845

Price Hughes, Employee Relations Asst., Regional Post Office Dept.
Mailing address: 3743 Dunbar (75215) Tel: RI 9-2980

Dr. Douglas Jackson, Professor, Perkins School of Theology, SMU
Mailing address: Perkins School of Theology, SMU (75205) Tel: EM 3-5611, Ext. 409

Rev. H. Rhett James, Pastor, New Hope Baptist Church
Mailing address: 919 Bogel (75204) Tel: TA 1-9604

Roosevelt Johnson, Jr., Executive, YMCA, Moorland Branch
Mailing address: 2700 Flora (75204) Tel: TA 3-9947

Jacob H. Kravitz, Executive Director, Jewish Welfare Federation
Mailing address: 209 Browder Bldg. (75201) Tel: RI 8-4571

Louis S. Lyon, Regional Director, U. S. Civil Service Commission
Mailing address: 1114 Commerce, Room 804 (75202) Tel: RI 9-3352

Edward D. Mycue, Personnel Methods Systems Consultant, U. S. Dept. HE&W DCFC
Mailing address: 7807 Mohawk Drive (75235) Tel: RI 9-3396

Raymond E. Norman, General Secretary, YMCA, Downtown Branch
Mailing address: P. O. Box 1676 Tel: RI 2-3251

A. E. "Scotty" Prescott, Corporate Compensation Director, Texas Instruments, Inc.
Mailing address: P. O. Box 5474 (75222) Tel: AD 5-3111, Ext. 1631

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SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Clear Copy Onion Skin
FLUORESCENT

MEMORANDUM April 30, 1964

TO: Leslie W. Dunbar
Harold Fleming

FROM: Louis L. Mitchell, Jr./slw

SUBJECT: OPERATION OPPORTUNITY - SUMMARY REPORT

GENERAL. Certain observations are necessary at this point in the project. There is wide-spread ignorance and misunderstanding of the Bill in general, and of Title II in particular, on the local level among both white and Negro communities. This has been caused by individual apathy in securing facts and the extensive campaign against passage of the Bill. Preparation for compliance with Title II is severely hampered by this ignorance, and the generally held belief that the Bill will not pass.

However, it is strongly felt that because forces of opposition to the Bill are so committed to defeat passage, there is no solidification of defiance tactics. Were the Bill to pass tomorrow, with the exception of Mississippi and parts of Alabama, there would be general compliance in every city of the South. On the other hand, if delay for voluntary compliance is afforded before Title II can be enforced, there will be confusion and chaos. The single, most serious threat to general compliance will be such a delay.

General compliance will not occur under any voluntary program. Further, a delay will encourage tactics of defiance, and this will become cumulative.

ALABAMA

1. Work for compliance proceeding, or about to proceed in Huntsville, Tri-Cities, Mobile. Mitchell will personally see and speak with white leadership in Birmingham, Montgomery and Tuscaloosa during May. Indications are strong that Huntsville and Tri-Cities will comply across the board, and that all of the lodging places in Mobile will comply, though there may be problems with restaurants. A strong bi-racial commission is working on this in Mobile at the present time. Defiance appears likely in Birmingham and Montgomery and the situation in Tuscaloosa is not clear. A boycott is about to be initiated in Tuscaloosa, but there is at least communication between certain business leaders and the Negro leadership.

ARKANSAS

2. No work at this time.

FLORIDA

3. The situation here is not clear as to compliance, save for areas of South Florida. Work is proceeding for compliance in Daytona and Miami. Much will be possible after the primaries on May 5. Work in Jacksonville has been completely curtailed.

GEORGIA

4. Groups are working for compliance actively in Atlanta and Savannah, and are being planned in Macon, Columbus, Augusta, and Brunswick. Present indications are that Atlanta and Savannah and Brunswick will comply generally. A meeting between Mitchell and the former Mayor of Albany will be held during May.

LOUISIANA

5. Work is proceeding in Baton Rouge and New Orleans, and is planned for Shreveport. The situation in Baton Rouge is not clear. New Orleans already has desegregated hotels, but because of a local ordinance against desegregation in the places where alcohol is sold, any desegregation in the restaurants is precluded. A decision regarding this ordinance is forthcoming from the courts, perhaps before June, and there is strong indication that New Orleans will comply generally. At this time, because of Leander Perez, the new CORE office in New Orleans has decided privately to work outside of Plaquemine Parish, which may lessen the possibility of chaos in this State - assuming compliance in New Orleans.

MISSISSIPPI

6. No work at this time.

NORTH CAROLINA

7. Coordinated by the American Friends Service Committee, a full-time staff person is spending three weeks in this State working specifically on Compliance. Meetings have been held with groups in hopes for a state-wide conference on compliance. An aide to the Governor has indicated, however, that the Governor's office in no way can become part of the work for compliance because of the gubernatorial primary May 30. The candidate backed by the Administration is the moderate, and his chief opponent is camapigning on a racist platform. Any endorsement or cooperation with private agencies seeking compliance would be associated with favoring the Bill, hence castastrophic politically. On April 29 and 30 planning sessions for state-wide work will be held in Raleigh and Greensboro with NCCJ, NAACP, CORE, human relations agencies, and United Council of Jewish Women, and the city bi-racial commissions. Present information from the major cities in North Carolina indicate across the board compliance.

SOUTH CAROLINA

8. Work for compliance is proceeding in Spartanburg, Columbia, Charleston, Greenville, under Mrs. Alice Spearman and Mr. Courtney Siceloff. Initial information indicates that all accommodations will open in Spartanburg, Greenville without incident. Most restaurants in Columbia will comply, but there is uncertainty as to places of lodging. Charleston is unknown at this time. Contact is being made with board members of South Carolina Restaurant Association for advice and information.

, Mitchell has made one trip to Greenville. Contact was made with religious leaders (white), human relations persons, the NAACP, and members of the city bi-racial committee. Cooperation for compliance was secured through these persons, and there seems to be little question that with the exception of one restaurant all will comply immediately. The business community in this city has taken the lead in desegregation, and their drive to make Greenville another Charlotte is the spark which will lead to compliance.

TENNESSEE

9. No work in this state at present. A meeting with leaders and an aide to the Governor will be held in Knoxville on May 1 and will begin in other cities during May.

TEXAS

10. Though indications for compliance in the smaller cities of east Texas are not clear; Dallas-Ft. Worth will comply without question. Gus Falk has been working effectively in east Texas, and a report of his activities will be forthcoming, following the annual AJC meeting in New York.

VIRGINIA

11. Groups are working for compliance in Richmond, Charlottesville, and Danville. Contact has been made available with persons and groups in 25 other Virginia Communities. Mitchell has spoken personally with leaders in Richmond (see attached list) including the Mayor, department store executive, owner of largest hotel, and a sales executive. There appears to be little doubt that Richmond will comply completely. In addition to meeting with a group of representative persons in Charlottesville, Mithcell has spoken with the Mayor and newspaper editor. Indications are strong that Charlottesville will comply. An individual with political contact throughout the state told Mitchell emphatically, that the general feeling throughout Virginia is to comply with the law when it passes. Danville presents a special problem, but it seems certain that when the law passes, compliance will be the norm, with the exception of one major restaurant. The Negro leadership in Danville will test compliance before any demonstration where there is defiance, and even there the indication is that there will be no chaos. A filing of suit without demonstration is planned. The general feeling is not to permit John Carter the opportunity to stimulate defiance of the law.

NOTES

Community surveys have been received from some 45 communities (see attached list) and the brochure concerning Titles II and III are presently being distributed through the SIC.

Enclosures - 2

ANSWERED QUESTIONNAIRES

April 28, 1964
LLM/slw

ALABAMA

Birmingham - 2
Fairfield
Mobile
Montgomery - 2
Tuscaloosa

ARKANSAS

Little Rock - 3

FLORIDA

Jacksonville -
Tampa
Tallahassee - 2

GEORGIA

Thomaston

KENTUCKY

Covington
Geneva
Louisville - 2

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge
New Orleans

MISSISSIPPI

Greenville
Gulfport
Hattiesburg
Holly Springs
Jackson - 2
Starkville
Tougaloo

NORTH CAROLINA

Greensboro
Kinston

SOUTH CAROLINA

Greenville
Maysville
Spartanburg
Sumter

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga
Columbia
Gatlinburg
Knoxville - 2
Lebanon
Lewisburg
Memphis
Nashville

TEXAS

Beaumont
Corpus Christi
Dallas
Houston
Longview
Marshall
Tyler

VIRGINIA

Dublin
Stounton

GROUP ATTENDING MEETING AT YWCA - RICHMOND, APRIL 21,

The Rev. Richard Eissfeldt, Lutheran Minister, and Chairman of Housing Committee for Richmond Council on Human Relations
Ed Peeples, Professor, Medical College of Virginia (Sociology), and Chairman of College Council on Human Relations
The Rev. Raymond Mitchel, Rector, St. Phillips Episcopal Church, and Richmond City Council Biracial Commission.
C. L. Evans, Professor, Virginia Union University

The Rev. A. P. Ll Prest, Jr., Chaplain, Medical College of Virginia
Henry L. Caravati, Director of Development, Virginia Council on Human Relatio Relations
Davis Yeuell, Presbyterian Board of Christian Education

Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Pres. Virginia Council on Human Relations; Editor Presbyterian OutLook
Dr. Malcolm Calhoun, Presbyterian Board - Social Christian Relations

Mrs. Janet Ballard, Executive Director, Urban League, Richmond
Lewis Held, Insurance Agent
Irving Held, Insurance Agent
The Rev. Edward Meeks Gregory, Curate, St. Mark's Episvopal Church
Harry L. Cohn, Lawyer

William Miller, Lawyer (VCHR's Legal Attorney)
The Rev. John J. McMahon, President, Richmond Council on Human Relations Director of Charity - Richmond Diocese - Catholic Church
Ed Stanfield, Minister, doing graduate work at Union Presbyterian Seminary
Mrs. Irving Newcome, Council of Church Women
Mrs. W. K. Robinson, Council of Church Women
Myron Miller. Executive Director, Virginia Council of Churches
Fred Warneke, Richmond Diocese-Christian Social Relations-Episcopal Church
Heslip M. Lee, Executive Director, Virginia Council on Human Relations
Lou Mitchell, SRC

MEMORANDUM May 28, 1964

TO: Leslie W. Dunbar
Harold C. Fleming

FROM: Louis L. Mitchell, Jr./slw

SUBJECT: OPERATION OPPORTUNITY - May 1-21.

GENERAL.

Under the proposed enforcement procedures of Title II, as amended, an even greater burden of responsibility falls upon this project. The provision for referral to the Community Relations Service, which would apply to every southern state, promotes potentially extended delay for compliance. This is apparent not only because of the six-month period afforded voluntary efforts for compliance, but also because of the fact the Community Relations Service is unlikely to become a staffed agency during the foreseeable future. As stated in the previous report, delay potential will encourage tactics of defiance and this will become cummulative.

ALABAMA

Mitchell spent 3 days in this state. Lengthly conversations were had with the 2 Episcopal Bishops: John S. Jemison, Jr., investment banker; Mr. B. A. Monaghan, president of Vulcan Materials; Mr. Ira Patton, vice-president, manager, Dinkler-Tutweiler; Mr. Mervin Stearne, banker-stockbroker. An attempt was made to arrange for one or more of these business leaders to call together owners of public accommodations to discuss compliance. Several ways to do this were discussed and resolved by the suggestion that Mitchell arrange for top-level business persons outside of Alabama to speak to the accommodation industry. With the cooperation of the Department of Justice, Mr. Robert Knight of Sherman and Sterling, New York, and Mr. Julius Manager have arranged to visit Birmingham for this purpose.

A one-half hour address concerning compliance with explanation of the Bill, was given to all Episcopal clergy in the state of Alabama by Mitchell. Work, as noted in my previous report, is continuing in Huntsville, Tri-Cities and Mobile.

ARKANSAS

Under the direction of Mr. Griswold, a large public meeting concerning the Civil Rights Bill with particular reference to Title II is planned for May 30 in Little Rock. Work in Fort Smith and Pine Bluff will be underway by June 5 through the ACHR.

On June 16, Mr. Berle I. Bernhard, will hold a meeting of business persons in Little Rock with the cooperation of Mr. Steele Hayes of that city.

FLORIDA

In Daytona Beach, the presidents of three motel associations are being called on by the local Council on Human Relations for general compliance. Daytona Beach has one of the highest concentrations of the motel industry in Florida (55),

and work for compliance here is critical. There are not further reports from Miami, but Mr. Seymour Samet is coordinating the efforts in that city.

GEORGIA

Mitchell has addressed the Episcopal clergy of the Diocese of Atlanta (all of North Georgia), explaining Title II and suggesting ways of effecting compliance.

In Atlanta, Partners for Progress, is proceeding by calling on individual restaurants. A letter recently drafted will precede visitations. Fourteen women are on the visitations committee. Forty-five restaurants have been assigned and 15 reports have been received.

In Columbus, contact has been made with 2 members of the bi-racial committee, and through one of them, discussion concerning compliance will be placed on the agenda. Mr. Jordan addressed the Council on Human Relations on Title II and compliance.

LOUISIANA

Nothing to report at this time.

MISSISSIPPI

Through Jean Fairfax, a meeting concerning compliance is planned for mid-June on the Gulf Coast.

NORTH CAROLINA

Because of the gubernatorial race, no work on compliance has been undertaken. During June, Mr. Bell will begin such efforts as possible. (The primary is May 30).

SOUTH CAROLINA

In a second visitation to that city, Mitchell taped a 15 minute discussion for the NBC-TV Station, concerning compliance. The Executive Director of Chamber of Commerce, who is also chairman for that city's bi-racial committee, was approached by Mitchell and compliance discussed. Every indication is that compliance will be the norm in Greenville.

In Columbia, through Mr. Sicelloff, the Mayor and President of AFL-CIO have been contacted. Mayor Bates will take up the matter of compliance with the Committee of 85 as he felt it would be appropriate for Columbia to plan voluntary compliance with Title II. Mr. Young (AFL-CIO) has contacted members of the Committee of 85 to encourage the adoption of the Mayor's recommendation.

The Chamber of Commerce has a program "Citizens' Design for Progress". This is the first bi-racial committee to deal with community problems. (See attached)

Alice Spearman called together a group to discuss what voluntary agencies might do concerning compliance. A faculty member, of the University of South Carolina (law school), is drafting a resolution for persons and groups to sign affirming support for compliance with Title II, to be circulated immediately following passage of the Bill.

Mrs. Spearman's group will meet again June 9.

TENNESSEE

Mitchell held a meeting with a group in Knoxville with leaders of United Church Women, United Presbyterians, Committee for Equal Services, Associated Council, Unitarian Church, Council on Human Relations, NCCJ, the Governor's Commission and Chamber of Commerce. Title II was explained, questions were answered, and contact with the Governor's Commission and Chamber of Commerce concerning compliance has been established.

In Chattanooga, a meeting of businessmen is being arranged by a local businessman for Mitchell to address concerning Title II and compliance.

Mr. Jordan addressed a group of students and adults at Lane College, Jackson, concerning Title II and compliance.

TEXAS

Mr. Falk reports there will be definite compliance in Dallas-Ft. Worth, southward and eastward, with question only about Tyler, Longview, Marshall and Kilgore.

VIRGINIA

Nothing to report at this time.

NOTES:

1. Seventy community surveys are now on file.

2. After consultation of Mitchell and Mrs. Vinson of Atlanta, the National Council of Jewish Women, National Conference of Negro Women, National Council of Catholic Women, United Church Women, YWCA, at a meeting in New York; the AAUW and the National Women's Committee for Civil Rights in Washington, work is now proceeding on establishing Partners for Progress groups in 31 southern cities (see attached list). A coordinator for each city will be chosen by May 29, and specific work will begin on June 5. Discussions are proceeding for the President to call together the same women as were called on July 9, 1963, by President Kennedy, with the charge to begin a massive national campaign for compliance. It is felt that this can be a specific project for the Women's Committee and will broaden the scope for work toward compliance in the South.

3. At a meeting in Atlanta of the National Civil Rights leaders, NAACP, SNCC, SCLC, CORE, Urban League, general agreement concerning control testing of compliance was afforded. This will

mean in certain cities where Operation Opportunity can determine commitment for compliance, controlled testing under this commitment will produce compliance and disorder may be averted by massive testing tactics.

4. At the American Jewish Committee's Annual meeting in New York, a workshop was held concerning compliance, and the Partners for Progress program explained.

Enclosures - 2

LIST OF CITIES TO BE COVERED BY WOMENS' GROUPS

ALABAMA

Birmingham
Huntsville
Mobile

ARKANSAS

Little Rock

FLORIDA

Jacksonville
Pensacola
Tampa

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge

MISSISSIPPI

Greenville
Hattiesburg

NORTH CAROLINA

Charlotte
Durham
Greensboro
Raleigh
Rocky Mount
Winston-Salem

SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia
Greenville

TENNESSEE

Knoxville
Memphis
Nashville

TEXAS

Dallas

VIRGINIA

Charlottesville
Danville
Lynchburg
Newport News
Norfolk
Roanoke

CITIZENS' DESIGN FOR PROGRESS STUDY SUBJECTS

1. Assumptions
2. Basic Resources and Information
3. Governmental Structure
4. Health and Welfare
5. Education
6. Housing
7. Transportation
8. Community Relations and Attitudes
9. Recreation and Culture
10. Commercial Development
11. Industrial Development
12. Physical Planning
13. Human Element of the Community
14. Implementation of Citizens' Design for Progress Program.

Postage Will Be Paid By Addressee

No Postage Stamp Necessary If mailed in The U. S.

BUSINESS REPLY CARD
First Class Permit No. 65 - Columbia, S C

CITIZENS' DESIGN FOR PROGRESS PROGRAM
Greater Columbia Chamber of Commerce
Post Office Box 1405
Columbia, South Carolina 29202

1. Do you favor the CITIZENS' DESIGN FOR PROGRESS Program? Yes ☐--No ☐

2. Would you be willing to serve on a committee organized for the purpose of studying one of the problem areas? Yes ☐--No ☐

   NOTE: If the answer is "Yes," please place check mark after the study subject(s) you prefer from the list on the back of this card.

3. Do you have anyone in your business organization who can be made available and is qualified to serve on a committee? Yes ☐--No ☐

   NOTE: If your answer is "Yes," you will be contacted for names.

4. Do you know of any person not present today who is capable and would be willing to serve on a committee? If so, please fill out additional card.

YOUR NAME _____
(PLEASE PRINT)

ADDRESS _____

TELEPHONE NO. _____

ATTENDED INITIAL MEETING -- Yes ☐ --- No ☐

/rc

S C R I P T

CITIZENS' DESIGN FOR PROGRESS
Tuesday, May 12, 1964
G. Cameron Todd Presiding

Ladies and gentlemen, I would like to voice a special word of appreciation to you for taking your valuable time to be with us today. I sincerely believe that when you leave this building, you will feel amply rewarded for the time you have taken from your busy schedule.

We have invited you today to hear an important story--one that could represent a turning point in metropolitan Columbia's future development. The project is so wide in scope that the Chamber of Commerce is inviting citizens from all walks of life in our community to hear this story.

I would like to give a little of the history of the inception of the project we are proposing and of the efforts that have gone into its study. In the past few years, a large number of our citizens have voiced concern over the lack of organization and system that has been evident in the development and growth of the Columbia area. As a result, the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce discussed this problem on several occasions, and, in February of 1963, decided to appoint a committee to inquire into it and make any recommendations it deemed advisable. This committee has been studying and discussing all facets of this question for the past 15 months and is now ready to make its recommendations known to the public. I can assure you that all who have taken any part in the discussion of the problems you will hear today are completely convinced of the necessity of action in this area of community endeavor; and I can also assure you that the plan you will hear today is brought forth only after much thought and study by some 20 of our most experienced and civic-minded citizens.

Here to discuss the results of their deliberations are Marshall Shearouse and Charlie Knowlton, co-chairmen of this special committee of the Chamber of Commerce to which I have just referred.

Mr. Shearouse and Mr. Knowlton will take their places at the front of the room, and the first two charts will be presented dramatically. Mr. Knowlton will uncover both charts at the same time and he will then point to the chart showing dis-array and confusion and ask the question, "Do we want this type of city in the future?"--or, pointing to the other chart showing orderliness and constructive planning, "Do we want this type of city in the future?"

CHART NO. 1

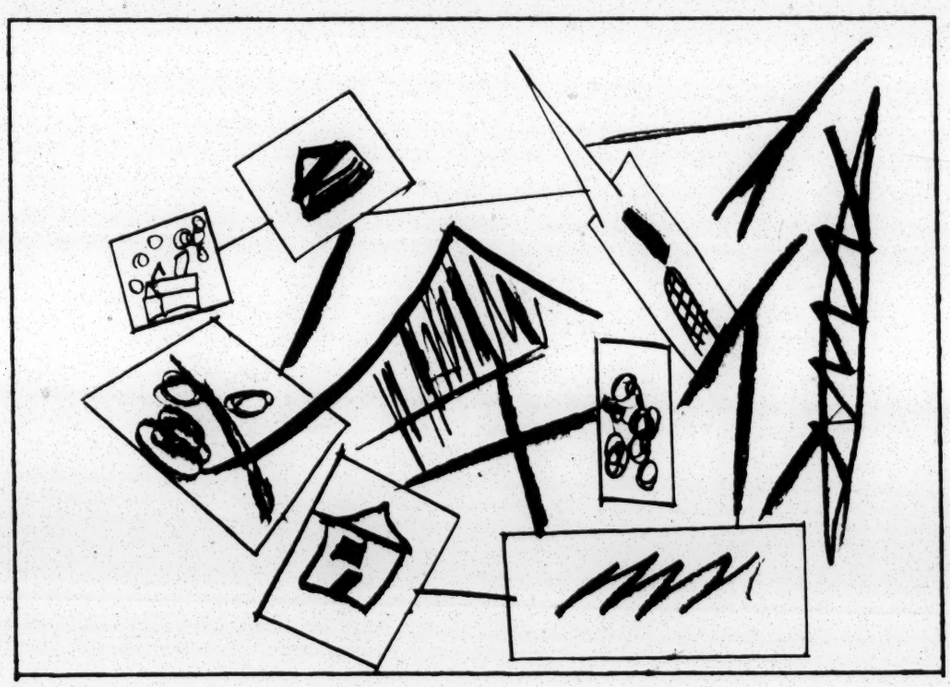
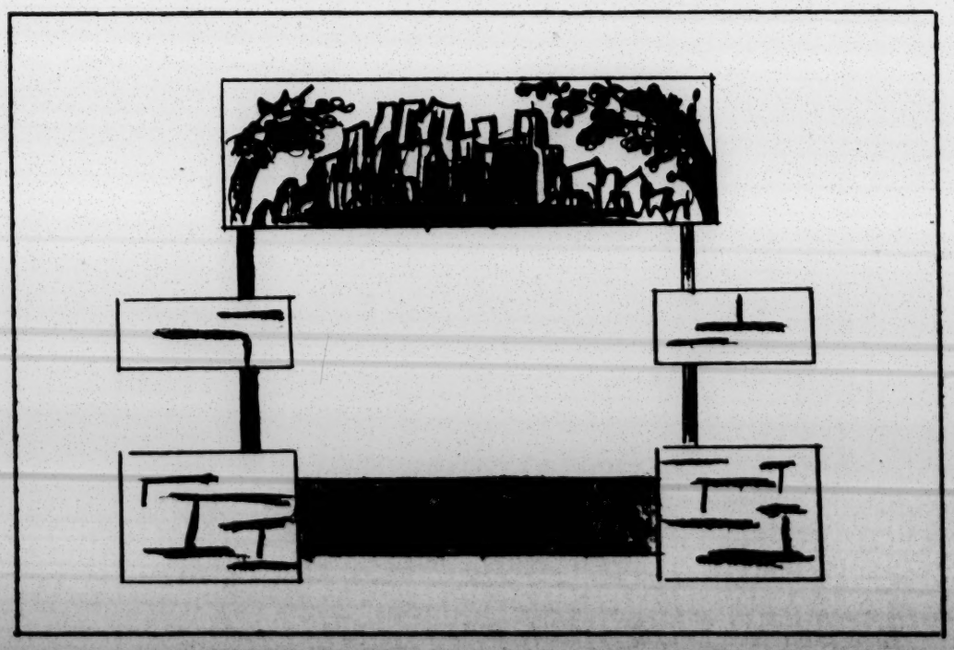


CHART NO. 2



Mr. Shearouse will then take up as follows:

These are rather dramatic presentations that could very well represent the future of our community. All of us who are interested in the welfare of our community are constantly impressed with the unparalleled growth and development that has taken place in the greater Columbia area during recent years. Some of this growth has been planned--much of it is a natural by-product of increased industrial and economic progress.

Regardless of the reason for this growth, it has placed the greater Columbia area at a crossroads. In short, this economic explosion can become a cultivated asset of planned urban prosperity, or bring to the Columbia metropolitan area nightmares of uncontrollable sprawl, traffic congestion, and a multitude of ills suffered by communities that are not preparing to meet tomorrow's problems today.

In order to prepare ourselves and our community to face these problems realistically, the Columbia Chamber of Commerce several months ago formed a committee to study ways and means of community planning. After considering several different methods, we are today recommending a new program, which we are calling CITIZENS' DESIGN FOR PROGRESS.

CHART NO. 3

C I T I Z E N S

D E S I G N

F O R

P R O G R E S S

This program has been used by over 100 other communities, most of which have had outstanding success. It is enthusiastically endorsed by the National Chamber of Commerce, which has sponsored it in several other cities. I would like to add that this program will not supersede the planning objectives of any other civic program that is now in progress. We only hope that we can move ahead together with civic progress, having the backing of all our citizens.

Let me explain that when we refer to Columbia or the Columbia area we are not speaking of the city of Columbia as limited by its boundaries, but of the entire metropolitan area; an area encompassed by a circle with a radius of approximately 12 miles from its center at the Capitol. It is an indefinite area, and can be enlarged or contracted at will.

Now, I would like to present for your consideration a few growth statistics which are applicable to the Columbia area, and which are pertinent to the questions that are facing us.

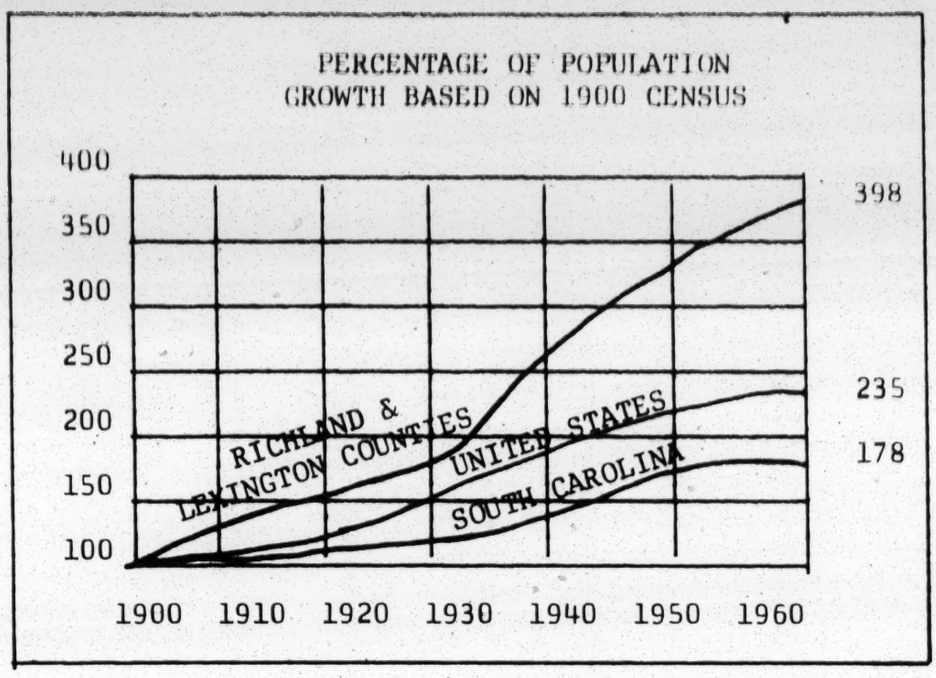
CHART NO. 4

POPULATION GROWTH
1950-1960

Period	Columbia Urban Area	Richland & Lex. Counties	South Carolina
1950	120,808	186,844	2,117,027
1960	162,601	260,828	2,382,594
% Change	35%	39.6%	12.5%

THE GROWTH INCREASE OF RICHLAND AND LEXINGTON COUNTIES REPRESENTS 28% OF THE GROWTH INCREASE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHART NO. 5



Now, let us examine some statistics of the economic and industrial growth of this area:

CHART NO. 6

BANK CLEARINGS & RETAIL SALES
RICHLAND & LEXINGTON COUNTIES
1950-60

<u>Bank Clearings</u>:

1950	$416 million
1960	$1 billion, 83 mill.

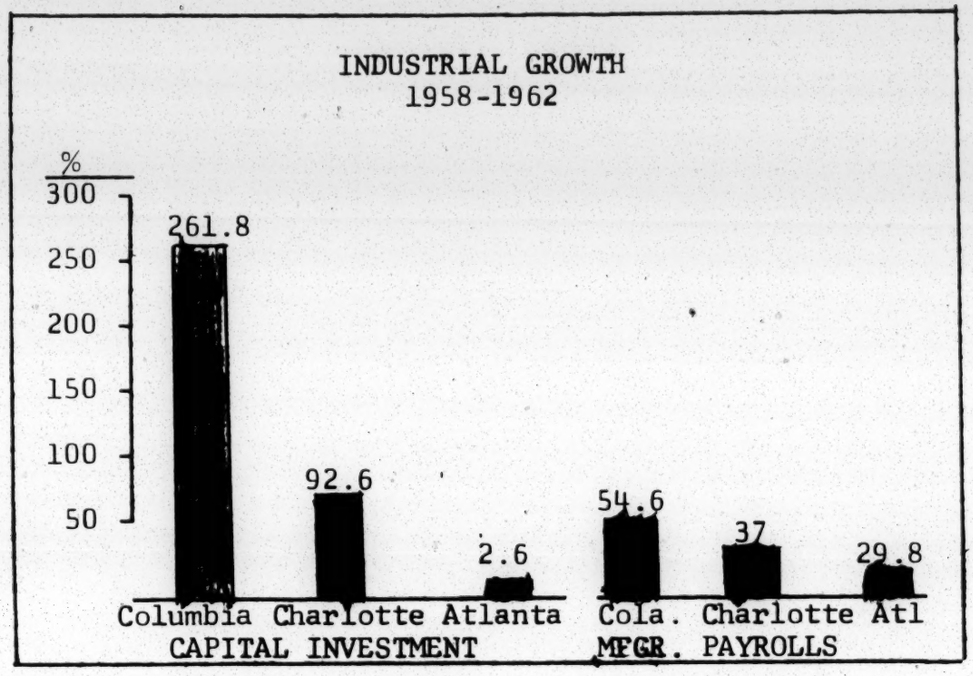
Percent of increase +160.3%

<u>Retail Sales</u>:

1950	$155 million
1960	$248 million

Percent of increase 60.2%

CHART NO. 7



These are just a few of the many sets of statistics that go to prove that the Columbia metropolitan area is one of the fastest growing areas, both in population and in economic potential in the United States.

Now, what about the prospects of future growth? In the Commerce Department Building in Washington, there is a population clock that flashes every 11 seconds, signifying that the net population of the United States has been increased by one. I repeat, this clock flashes every 11 seconds!

This is an increase of 234,000 per month, enough to populate a city more than twice the size of Columbia. In a year, it is enough to build a city to rival Chicago. It has been estimated that if the population continues to increase at its present ratio, the United States will double in size in 40 years. This means, among other things, about 53 million new families, two million new businesses, a doubling of our building capacity, and large increases in production of every conceivable product.

Now, I would like to refer back to Chart No. 5, where we see that the percentage of population increase in the past 60 years has been more than 50% greater in the Columbia area than in the United States; but the amazing

part of it is that, in the last decade, our growth has doubled that of the United States as a whole--39.6%, against 18.5%. If this percentage continues to hold, and we can see no reason for its diminishing, can you visualize what Columbia will look like 40 years from now? There is a strong possibility that it could quadruple its present population to become an area of a million souls. Even in a most pessimistic vein, great changes will certainly occur, not only from this population explosion, but also from technological advances. We can expect much greater speeds and advances in methods of transportation and communication, all of which will tend to concentrate larger proportions of the population in metropolitan areas. Advances in technology can render obsolescent many of our present facilities and structures. Add all of this together and the results will stagger the imagination!

How do you think our people will respond to this changing situation? Will they be overwhelmed, or will they apply logic and constructive ideas to the solutions of problems that will inevitably follow? As I see it, there are four ways to respond to this challenge:

CHART NO. 8

1. Establish special organizations to deal with each major development as it occurs, or is foreseen.

2. To depend on the city, state, or federal government for a solution.

3. To let the Chamber of Commerce handle it.

-OR-

CHART NO. 9

4. To form an organization for study of these problems as a whole; to recommend solutions in order of priority, and, in a concerted effort by all business and civic leaders, implement these conclusions by the impetus of public opinion.

We most certainly favor the latter method. As for the first method, many communities have tried organizing special groups for each special problem. Although excellent work has been done in many cases, they failed to gain a full perspective of all needs and requirements of the community; thus, in many cases, the most pressing problems are not considered first. They find themselves vying with one another for funds and other requirements in efforts to accomplish their own mission. Their efforts are fragmented, and, in most cases, fail to get the complete support of the community as a whole. Here in Columbia, we have had some experiences in this type of project. Within the past few years, bond issues for hospital improvements, a civic center, and a tax increase for school operation have failed to receive community acceptance, in spite of campaigns for these proposals vigorously prosecuted by special committees organized for this purpose alone.

Various organizations, including the city government, have had a number of surveys made; some outstanding firms of consultants have been employed

within the past few years for this purpose. It has been done at considerable expense. On this chart are lists of these studies:

CHART NO. 10

REPORTS, REPORTS

Airport	Fisher
Sewerage	Wideman & Singleton
Medical	Norman
Civic Center	Stapleton
Historical Bldgs.	City
Industrial Park	Little
River	Smith, Hammer
General Economic	Hammer
Seaboard Park	Gould
Parking & Traffic	Smith
Zoo and Park	Perkins
Urban Renewal	Committee
Census Tract	Committee
Comprehensive Plan	Planning Commission
Zoning Ordinance	Zoning Commission

Miscellaneous: Teachers' salaries, street signs, V. A. Hospital, Local Government.

A large amount of valuable data has been collected, and some excellent recommendations have been made. Although undoubtedly of great value, these reports have not aroused any great amount of enthusiasm in the community. I doubt if many of you in this audience have ever heard of these reports. So, as a result of our own experiences, as well as those of other cities, your committee has discarded the idea of considering each problem as a separate entity.

It is not believed that government agencies are equipped to handle these problems, although I am sure that responsible officials are acutely aware of them. There are too many rigidities and restrictions in our local, state, and federal procedures for prompt action. Our officials are bound by legal restrictions, city and county boundaries, budgetary considerations, and sometimes political expediency. Unfortunately, on occasions when one of our public

officials advocates a cause, in the best of faith, many people pass it off as a political gesture. However, we do expect local government agencies and individual officials to help in every way possible to aid in our program.

The Chamber of Commerce does not consider itself equipped, as it is now constituted, to handle this matter, nor is it thought wise to do so. Although it is the principal sponsor, and is giving guidance, office space, and clerical assistance, it is not able alone to undertake a program of this magnitude. It feels that we need a more representative organization than is embraced in the Chamber of Commerce.

So, we propose forming a "committee of the whole," representing all the citizens of the metropolitan area, to grapple with these problems. We propose forming a center of intelligence and a center of leadership for community development. We must marshall all our leadership forces in this community and maintain them at maximum efficiency, all working together, if we expect to accomplish the results that will be needed. We need to tap the vast knowledge and experience that is available in the community, gather this knowledge in one storage area, and evaluate it in the light of community needs and requirements.

Our immediate problem, then, is to develop a common denominator of understanding and agreement among the people of this community. This means that in spite of any differences that may exist, some common ground must be developed so that our people may move together in the cause of progress. If our community can be of one mind and one purpose, there is no limit to what we can accomplish.

To get down to specifics, our planning procedures will be as shown on this chart:

CHART NO. 11

PLANNING PROCEDURES

1. Collect, analyze, and interpret all available data on each subject or problem area.

2. Forecast future developments and requirements pertaining to each subject.

3. Establish goals & objectives of each subject.

4. Development of several alternate plans.

5. Appraisal & evaluation of each plan & final adoption of recommended plan.

6. Placing of plans on all subjects in proper relation to one another to arrive at a priority list.

7. Implementation of priority planning program.

8. Continual study and revision of planning program.

Your committee has divided the various problem areas, as they can be foreseen now, into 14 general groupings. (These subject areas are shown on this chart.)

CHART NO. 12

CITIZENS' DESIGN FOR PROGRESS
STUDY SUBJECTS

1. Assumptions
2. Basic Resources and Information
3. Governmental Structure
4. Health and Welfare
5. Education
6. Housing
7. Transportation
8. Community Relations and Attitudes
9. Recreation and Culture
10. Commercial Development
11. Industrial Development
12. Physical Planning
13. Human Element of the Community
14. Implementation of Citizens' Design for Progress Program.

Now, each of these general subject areas will be broken down into two or more action study areas, and each of these study areas will be assigned to a study committee. Thus, we expect to have working some 60 or 70 committees, each with several members. We will need a large number of volunteers for this important work. Not only do we need you businessmen and civic leaders who are present today, but we would like some of the younger people in the community to be represented also. We need technicians who are capable of digging out facts and information from the vast amount of data that we have collected, so that the committees can have at their disposal the basic information on which to form accurate judgments. Committee reports, when completed, will be given extensive publicity.

A Priorities Committee, formed from some of our most experienced citizens, will study all committee reports, evaluate them, and recommend an order of priority for their implementation. The report of this Priorities Committee will be published in all news media and will be discussed before civic groups, schools, and in large public gatherings. It is believed that we can determine, through this means, what the majority of the people desire and will support. The implementation of these priority projects will be a continuous process; some projects may take years, others short periods of time. As one project is completed, another will be moved into its place.

We have placed a card on each chair in the room. On these cards, we would like each of you to answer the following questions:

1. Do you favor the CITIZENS' DESIGN FOR PROGRESS program?
2. Will you be willing to serve on a "short-term, hard-hitting" committee for working out such a program; and if so, which committee do you prefer.

3. Do you have any person employed by you who can be committed to assist us in this program?

If you know of any other person who is not present today who you feel is competent and willing to serve on one of these committees, please take an extra card at the door and have him fill it out and mail it to the Chamber of Commerce.

We must not consider making "little" plans. "Smallness," will not serve to fire the imagination nor stir men's minds, and their objectives will probably never be realized. We must aim high and plan big. We must eradicate the ugly, the unsightly, the below-standard areas and facilities that now exist. We must plan to prevent the taint and blight that have in the past accompanied large population inflows and industrial developments. We must always have on hand the ability to provide the modern facilities that such an influx will necessitate. We need to build with vision and understanding, so as to give the surroundings of our community dignity and beauty, as well as utility, comfort, and convenience. We must not build for the present, but for the future, so that our children and grandchildren will be proud of their heritage.

Thank you for the earnest attention and consideration you have given me today. I sincerely hope that all of you will give special consideration to our request that you become an active participant in the "CITIZENS' DESIGN FOR PROGRESS" program.

/rc
5 12 64

MRS. GEORGE A. DREYFOUS
1228 CONERY STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70115

June 28, 1964.

Dear Mr. Miller.

I want to thank you and the organizations you represented for my opportunity to attend "Operation Opportunity."

It was a most stimulating and enlightening experience, and I am most grateful to you.

I have (and will continue to) reported to the workers here, - and there is much interest and enthusiasm.

Since I was a "pinch hitter", &

also, since I plan to be away from New Orleans for some months I am turning over my job and my material to

Mrs William T. Green
2911 Milan St.
New Orleans, La. 70115.

She is the one who was originally invited to the meeting -

We are sorry that we made you ill on Thursday, and hope that it was nothing serious, and that you are well again -

The women, on all sides, were singing your praises.

Sincerely
Mathilde Dreyfous.

June 22, 1964

Miss Norma Dunbar
Reservations
Peachtree Manor Hotel
826 Peachtree Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Dunbar:

At the request of Mr. Lou Mitchell, I am enclosing a list of the persons that desire reservations for Wednesday night, June 24, indicating same by "(R)", as per our telephone conversation this morning.

If you have any difficulty, and feel we can be of help, please call us.

Thank you for your attention in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Nobbie H. Morgan
Administrative Secretary

/nm
Enclosure
(Roster for Reservations)

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

Southern Effort - Women

June 2, 1964

City	Organization		Coordinator
Alabama			
1. Birmingham	NCCW		✓ Mrs. David Roberts III, 119 Elva St. (Mrs. Vernon Gentle) 1. 1749 48th St.
2. Huntsville	UCW		✓ Mrs. W. Raymond Berry 2. 9614 Todd Mill Rd
~~3. Magnolia Springs~~	~~AAUW~~		3.
4. Mobile	~~IWCA~~		(Mrs. Rassie Smith Pres. 4. 1454 Theco Rd * Miss Margaret Grayson 1060 Government St. Ex Dir.)
5. Tuscaloosa	AAUW	NA	5.
Arkansas			
6. Little Rock	NCCW		✓ Mrs. Patrick Murphy (~~Waid~~) 423 Shamrock Drive (Miss Mary Perdzock) Pres 6. 1817 Smith St. Forest City, Ark
Florida			
7. Clearwater	AAUW	NA	✓ Mrs. A. J. Brumbaugh 7. 330 Mebulenbacker Rd.
8. Coral Gables (Miami)	~~AAUW~~ NCCJ	~~NA~~	✓ 8. Mrs. Julian Eberle 1019 Mariana Ave
9. Jacksonville	~~NCJW~~ NCJW/U.C.W.		9.
10. Maitland	AAUW	NA	10.
11. Pensacola	AAUW	[redacted]	✓ Mrs. Bernard Jackson 11. 441 Shoreline Drive
12. Tallahassee	AAUW	[redacted]	✓ 12. Miss Louise Blackwell Rte 3, Box 218 Tallahassee

City	Organization	Coordinator
13. Tampa	NCJW	13. Pat Bond - Helen R. to call ✓ Mrs. Nathan L. Marcus 917 Golf View Ave Tampa, Fla
Louisiana		
14. Bunky	AAUW NA	14.
15. Lafayette	AAUW NA	15.
16. New Orleans	Women's Intergroup Council	16. Mrs. William T. Green 2911 Milan Street, N.O.
Mississippi		
17. Cleveland	AAUW NA	17.
18. Greenville	~~YWCA~~ NCCW	18.
19. Jackson	AAUW (Fairfax)	19.
20. University	AAUW NA	20.
North Carolina		
21. Charlotte	UCW	21. Mrs. William P. Meares 206 Tranquil Ave.
22. Durham	YWCA ✓ Mrs. Guy Alling 1622 Delaware Ave	22. (~~Mrs. Guy Alling~~ Pres) 1622 Delaware Ave. (Miss Dorothea Burton Ex D) 515 W. Chapel Hill
23. Greensboro	NCJW	23. Mrs Max Miller 706 Knollwhaven Dr. ~~Mrs. Henry Lawrence~~ ✓ 706 Nottingham Drive Mrs. Henry Lawrence 102 Batchelor Dr. Greensboro, N.C.
24. Raleigh	~~YWCA~~	24. (Miss Dudley Audell (Pres) 312 W. Drewry Ln. (Mrs. James D. Hartshan 217 W. Jones Ex Dir.

out

City	Organization	Coordinator
North Carolina cont.		
25. Winston Salem	YWCA Miss Kathaleen Carpenter 1201 Glade St.	25. Mrs. Paul Bahnson Pres 145 Salem Station Miss Kathleen Carpenter 1201 Glade St. Ex D.
South Carolina		
26. Charleston	NCCW	26. Mrs. James Condon 739 Condon Dr. Battery Point
~~27. Clemson~~	~~AAUW~~	27. Mrs. Charles Gartland P.O. 1253 Myrtle Bch.
28. Columbia	YWCA	28. Mrs. Tatum Gressette (Pres) 2708 Stratford Rd. Miss Lilian Hunt (E.D.) 1505 Blanding St.
29. Greenville	YWCA	29. Miss Ethyl Simpson E.D. Mrs. Fred Hunt Pres
30. Spartanburg	AAUW UCW NA	30.
Tennessee		
31. Knoxville	UCW	31. Mrs. John H. Dougherty 3560 Talahi Dr.
32. Memphis	YWCA Mrs Stanley Fish 1483 S. Parkway, East 38012	32. Mrs. D. M. Mulholland (Pres) 1142 Kingspark Rd. Miss Mary Lacey ~~200 Harvard~~
33. Nashville	NCJW	33. ~~Mrs. Irving Hand 203 Ridgefield Ct.~~ Mrs. Irving Hand 203 Ridgefield Court Nashville, Tenn.
Texas		
In ~~34. Dallas~~	~~AAUW~~ NA	34.
35.		

City	Organization	Coordinator
Virginia		
35. Charlottesville	~~AAUW~~ NCCW	35. Miss Therese Molynaeux P.O. 674 / Mrs. Gerard Hannon 108 N.W. Lane Key West
36. Danville	NCCW	36. Miss Margaret Edmunds 133 West Moreland Ct
37. Lynchburg	AAUW NA	37.
38. Newport News	UCW NA	38. Mrs. Frank Fallman 316 Hunby Ave (596-1964) 703
39. Norfolk	AAUW	39.
40. Richmond	YWCA Miss Zula Pierce 6 North Fifth St.	40. Mrs. Paul Pusey Jr. Pres 4703 Ralph Rd. / Miss Zula Pierce ED 6 North 5th St.
41. Roanoke	YWCA Mrs. J. E. Stockman 605 Fish St. S.W.	41. Mrs. Harry Summerdahl 2657 Cornwallis Ave (Pres) S.W. / Mrs. J. E. Stockman ED. 605 1st St. S.W.

Staff members

Mrs. Jeffrey Wilson NWC on Civ. Rights

KEY: AAUW - Dr. Pauline Tompkins, Director General
American Association of University Women FE 8-4300
2401 Virginia Avenue, Washington, D.C.

NCCW - Miss Peggy Roach
National Council of Catholic Women
1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C

NCJW - Mrs. Helen Raebeck, Head, Public Affairs Dept.
National Council of Jewish Women
1 West 47th Street, New York, New York

Mrs. Lorraine Sulkin
3311 Chaparral Dr.
Dallas 34, Texas

UCW - ~~Miss Carrie Meares~~
United Church Women
475 Riverside Drive, New York, New York

Mrs. Eleanor French
Director Xn Soc. Rel

YWCA - Miss Ethlyn Christensen
YWCA
600 Lexington Avenue, New York
New York

Ruth Hill

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

MACON, GA.

Mrs. G. W. Gignilliat
4840 Forsyth Road

Mrs. Frances Piper
Hickory Hill
Bass Road

COLUMBUS, GA.

Mrs. Brad Ansley
1603 Elmwood Drive

Mrs. Margaret Belcher
2861 Urban Avenue

AUGUSTA, GA.

Miss Johnnie Hilburn
922 S. F. C. Building

Mrs. Frank Anderson
820 Fleming Avenue

SAVANNAH, GA.

Mrs. Mason Robertson
323 East 49th Street

~~Mrs. Susan Watters (no address as yet)~~ - 6802 La Roche Ave

TIFTON, GA.

Mrs. Bland Burton
421 West 10th Street

Mrs. B. L. Southwell
1010 Hall Avenue

STAFF MEMBERS

Mrs. Geoffrey Wilson ----------CONVENER - Washington, D. C. (R)

Mrs. Peggy Roach ---------- NCCW - Washington, D.C. (R)

Mrs. Eleanor French ---------- UCW - New York City (R)

Mrs. J. B. Harris ----------YWCA - Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. Lorraine Sulkin ---------- NCJW ---------- Dallas Texas (R)

Mrs. Sujette Crank ----------YWCA - Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Dorothy Height ---------- NCNW ~~YWCA~~ ----------Washington, D. C. (R)

Mrs. Kay Jones ---------- ~~FCHR~~ ---------- Nashville, Tennessee (R)

Mrs. Ruth Arnold ---------- Ark ----------Little Rock, Arkansas (R)

~~Miss Arnold~~ ----------Little Rock, Arkansas (R)

Mrs. Alice Spearman ----------Columbus, South Carolina (R)

Miss Ethlyn Christensen ----------New York City YWCA (R)

National Women's Committee for Civil Rights

Mack

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

SOUTHERN WOMEN - WOMEN

CITY	ORGANIZATION	REPRESENTATIVE
ALABAMA		
Birmingham		Dr. Louise Branscomb (R) 1225 Greensboro Rd.
Huntsville	UCW	Mrs. W. Raymond Berry (R) 9614 Tood Mill Rd.
ARKANSAS		
Little Rock	NCCW	Mrs. Patrick Murphy (R) 423 Shamrock Drive
FLORIDA		
Pensacola	AAUW	Mrs. Bernard Jacobson (R) 330 Mehlenbacher Rd.
Tallahassee	AAUW	Miss Louise Blackwell Route 3, Box 218
Tampa Coral Gables	NCJW	Mrs. Nathan L. Marcus (R) 917 Gulf View Avenue ~~Miss Jo[illegible] (R)~~ ~~1014 [illegible] Ave~~
LOUISIANA		
+ Baton Rouge		+ Mrs. Julie Purnell (R) 2772 - 79th Street
New Orleans	Mrs. Geo. Dreyfous League of Women Voters	~~Mrs. Charles Stich~~ (R) ~~38 Newcomb Blvd.~~
NORTH CAROLINA		
Charlotte	UCW	Mrs. Wm. P. Mears (R) 206 Tranquil Avenue
Durham	YWCA	Mrs. Guy Alling (R) 1622 Delward Avenue
Greensboro	NCJW	Mrs. Henry Isaacson 100 Batchelor Drive
Durham		Miss Louise Latham (R) 521 George Street
Winston-Salem	YWCA	Miss Kathaleen Carpenter (R) 1201 Glade Street
SOUTH CAROLINA		
Charleston	NCCW	Mrs. Charles Gartland (R) P. O. Box 1253-Myrtle Beach
Florence		Mrs. Iola Jones (R) 711 Oakland

CITY	ORGANIZATION	REPRESENTATIVE
TENNESSEE		
Memphis	YWCA	Mrs. Stanley Ish (R) 1483 S.Parkway, East
Nashville	NCJW	Mrs. Irving Hand (R) 203 Ridgefield Comnt
VIRGINIA		
Charlottesville	NCCW	Mrs. Gerard Hannon (R) 108 N. W. Lane-Key West
Danville	NCCW	Miss Margaret Edmunds (R 133 West Moreland Ct. (R
Newport News	UCW	Mrs. Frank Fullman (R) 316 Hurley Avenue
Richmond	YWCA	Miss Zula Pierce (R) 6 North Fifth St.
Richmond		Mrs. Lawrence Hilgeman 7625 Sweet Briar Rd. (R)
Petersburg		Mrs. Carolyn Warrell (R)
Roanoke	YWCA	Mrs. J.E. Stockman (R) 605 First Street, SW
GEORGIA		
Macon		Mrs. Frances Piper (R) Bass Road-Hickory Rd.
Columbus		Mrs. Margaret Belcher 2861 Urban Avenue (R)
Augusta		Mrs. Don Frank (R)
Savannah		Mrs. Susan Watesrs (R) 6802 LaRocke Ave.
Savannah		Mrs. Mason Robertson (R) 323 East-49th Street

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

SOUTHERN EFFORT -- WOMEN

CITY	ORGANIZATION	COORDINATOR
ALABAMA		
Birmingham	~~NCCW~~	Dr. Louise Branscomb
Huntsville	UCW	Mrs. W. Raymond Berry (R) 9614 Todd Mill Road
ARKANSAS		
Little Rock	NCCW	Mrs. Patrick Murphy (R) 423 Shamrock Drive
FLORIDA		
Clearwater	AAUW	Mrs. A. J. Brumbaugh (R) 330 Mehlenbacher Road
Pensacola	AAUW	Mrs. Bernard Jacobson 441 Woodline Drive
Tallahassee	AAUW	Miss Louise Blackwell Route 3, Box 218
Tampa	NCJW	Mrs. Nathan L. Marcus 917 Gulf View Avenue
LOUISIANA		
New Orleans	Women's Intergroup Council	Mrs. William T. Green 2911 Milan Street, North
NORTH CAROLINA		
Charlotte	UCW	Mrs. William P. Meares 206 Tranquil Avenue
Durham	YWCA	Mrs. Guy Alling 1622 Delware Avenue
Greensboro	NCJW	Mrs. Henry Isaacson 100 Batchelor Drive
Winston-Salem	YWCA	Miss Kathaleen Carpenter 1201 Glade Street
SOUTH CAROLINA		
Charleston	NCCW	Mrs. Charles Gartland P. O. 1253 - Myrtle Beach
TENNESSEE		
Knoxville	UCW	Mrs. John H. Dougherty 3560 Talahi Drive

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY - 2.
SOUTHERN EFFORT - WOMEN

CITY	ORGANIZATION	COORDINATOR
Memphis	YWCA	Mrs. Stanley Ish 1483 S. Parkway, East
Nashville	NCJW	Mrs. Irving Hand 203 Ridgefield Court
VIRGINIA		
Charlottesville	NCCW	Mrs. Gerard Hammon 108 N.W. Lane-Key West
Danville	NCCW	Miss Margaret Edmunds 133 West Moreland Court
Newport News	UCW	Mrs. Frank Fullman 316 Hunley Avenue
Richmond	YWCA	Miss Zula Pierce 6 North Fifth Street
Roanoke	YWCA	Mrs. J. E. Stockman 605 [illegible] Street, S.W.
GEORGIA		
Macon	(1)	Mrs. G. W. Gignilliat 4840 Forsyth Road
	(2)	Mrs. Frances Piper Bass Road-Hickory Road
Columbus	(1)	Mrs. Brad Ansley 1603 Elmwood Drive
	(2)	Mrs. Margaret Belcher 2861 Urban Avenue
[illegible]	(1)	Miss Johnnie Hilbur 922 S. F. C. Building
	(2)	Mrs. Frank Anderson 820 Fleming Avenue
Savannah	(1)	Mrs. Mason Robertson 323 East 49th Street
	(2)	Mrs. Susan Watters 6802 LaRocke Avenue
Tifton	(1)	Mrs. Bland Burton 421 West 10th Street
	(2)	Mrs. B. L. Southwell 1010 Hall Avenue

NOTE: **STAFF MEMBERS**

Mrs. Jeoffrey Wilson - Convener

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY - 3.
SOUTHERN EFFORT - WOMEN

STAFF MEMBERS

Miss Peggy Roach	NCCW	Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Lorraine Sulkin	NCJW	Dallas, Texas
Mrs. Eleanor French	UCW	New York City
Miss Ethlyn Christensen	YWCA	New York City

S L V — All red marks cannot accept invitation — No. of facilities have been recorded

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

SOUTHERN EFFORT -- WOMEN

All red marks - Cannot accept invitation to meeting

CITY	ORGANIZATION	COORDINATOR
ALABAMA		
Birmingham	NCCW	Mrs. Louise Branscomb 1225 Greensboro Rd.
Huntsville	UCW	Mrs. W. Raymond Berry 9614 Todd Mill Road
ARKANSAS		
Little Rock	NCCW	Mrs. Patrick Murphy 9:59 423 Shamrock Drive
FLORIDA		
Clearwater	AAUW	Mrs. A. J. Brumbaugh 330 Mehlenbacher Road
Pensacola	AAUW	Mrs. Bernard Jacobson 441 Woodline Drive
Tallahassee	AAUW	Miss Louise Blackwell Route 3, Box 218
Tampa Coral Gables	NCJW	Mrs. Nathan L. Marcus 917 Gulf View Avenue Mrs. Julian E. Berle 1019 Mariana Ave.
LOUISIANA		
New Orleans	Women's Intergroup Council	Mrs. William T. Green 2911 Milan Street, North 891-9807
NORTH CAROLINA		
Charlotte	UCW	Mrs. William P. Meares 206 Tranquil Avenue
Durham Durham	YWCA NCCW	Mrs. Guy Alling 1622 Delware Avenue Mrs. Louise Latham
Greensboro	NCJW	Mrs. Henry Isaacson 521 George St 100 Batchelor Drive
Winston-Salem	YWCA	Miss Kathaleen Carpenter 1201 Glade Street
SOUTH CAROLINA		
Charleston	NCCW	Mrs. Charles Gartland P. O. 1253 - Myrtle Beach
TENNESSEE		
Knoxville	UCW	Mrs. John H. Dougherty 3560 Talahi Drive

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY - 2.
SOUTHERN EFFORT - WOMEN

CITY	ORGANIZATION	COORDINATOR
Memphis	YWCA	Mrs. Stanley Ish 1483 S. Parkway, East
Nashville	NCJW	Mrs. Irving Hand 203 Ridgefield Court
VIRGINIA		
Charlottesville	NCCW	Mrs. Gerard Hammon 108 N.W. Lane-Key West
Danville	NCCW	Miss Margaret Edmunds 133 West Moreland Court
Newport News	UCW	Mrs. Frank Fullman 316 Hunley Avenue
Richmond	YWCA	Miss Zula Pierce 6 North Fifth Street
Roanoke	YWCA	Mrs. J. E. Stockman 605 [illegible] Street, S.W.
GEORGIA		
Macon	(1)	Mrs. G. W. Gignilliat 4840 Forsyth Road
	(2)	Mrs. Frances Piper Bass Road-Hickory Road
Columbus	(1)	Mrs. Brad Ansley 1603 Elmwood Drive
	(2)	Mrs. Margaret Belcher 2861 Urban Avenue
[illegible]	(1)	Miss Johnnie Hilburn 922 S. F. C. Building
	(2)	Mrs. Frank Anderson 820 Fleming Avenue
Savannah	(1)	Mrs. Mason Robertson 323 East 49th Street
	(2)	Mrs. Susan Watters 6802 LaRocke Avenue
Tifton	(1)	Mrs. Bland Burton 421 West 10th Street
	(2)	Mrs. B. L. Southwell 1010 Hall Avenue

NOTE: **STAFF MEMBERS**

Mrs. Jeoffrey Wilson - Convener

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY - 2.
SOUTHERN EFFORT - WOMEN

STAFF MEMBERS

Miss Peggy Roach	NCCW	Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Lorraine Sulkin		Dallas, Texas
Mrs. Eleanor French	UCW	New York City
Miss Ethlyn Christensen	YWCA	New York City

(10) Res.

STAFF MEMBERS

Mrs. Geoffrey Wilson ----------CONVENER - Washington, D. C. (R)

Mrs. Peggy Roach ---------- NCCW - Washington, D.C. (R)

Mrs. Eleanor French ---------- UCW - New York City (R)

Mrs. J. B. Harris ----------YWCA - Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. Lorraine Sulkin ---------- Dallas Texas (R)

Mrs. Sujette Crank ----------YWCA - Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Dorothy Height ----------Washington, D. C. (R)

Mrs. Kay Jones ---------- Nashville, Tennessee (R)

Mrs. Ruth Arnold ----------Little Rock, Arkansas (R)

Miss Arnold ----------Little Rock, Arkansas (R)

Mrs. Alice Spearman ----------Columbus, South Carolina (R)

Miss Ethlyn Christensen ----------New York City YWCA (R)

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Pla 3-2583

Robbie, please add - Mrs. Brad Ansley, from Columbus, Ga. & Mrs. Aurelia Noble of Albany, Ga.

Sandra

Pitree Manor
TR-4-2791

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

SOUTHERN WOMEN - WOMEN

CITY	ORGANIZATION	REPRESENTATIVE
ALABAMA		
Birmingham		Dr. Louise Branscomb (R) 1225 Greensboro Rd.
Huntsville	UCW	Mrs. W. Raymond Berry (R) 9614 Tood Mill Rd.
ARKANSAS		
Little Rock	NCCW	Mrs. Patrick Murphy (R) 423 Shamrock Drive
FLORIDA		
Pensacola	AAUW	Mrs. Bernard Jacobson (R) 330 Mehlenbacher Rd.
Tallahassee	AAUW	Miss Louise Blackwell (R) Route 3, Box 218
Tampa Carol Gubles	NCJW	Mrs. Nathan L. Marcus (R) 917 Gulf View Avenue
LOUISIANA		Cancel Mrs Julian Eberle (R) 101 Marianna Ave
Baton Rouge		Mrs. Julie Purnell (R) 2772 - 79th Street
New Orleans		Mrs. ~~Charles Stern~~ (R) 38 Newcomb Blvd.
NORTH CAROLINA		George Dayton League of women
Charlotte	UCW	Mrs. Wm. P. Mears (R) 206 Tranquil Avenue
Durham	YWCA	Mrs. Guy Alling (R) 1622 Delward Avenue
Greensboro	NCJW	Mrs. Henry Isaacson 100 Batchelor Drive
Durham		Miss Louise Latham (R) 521 George Street
Winston-Salem	YWCA	Miss Kathaleen Carpenter (R) 1201 Glade Street
SOUTH CAROLINA		
Charleston	NCCW	Mrs. Charles Gartland (R) P. O Box 1253-Myrtle Beach
Florence		Mrs. Iola Jones (R) 711 Oakland

CITY	ORGANIZATION	REPRESENTATIVE
[redacted]		
Memphis	YWCA	Mrs. Stanley Ish (R) 1483 S.Parkway, East
Nashville	NCJW	Mrs. Irving Hand (R) 203 Ridgefield Comnt
VIRGINIA		
Charlottesville	NCCW	Mrs. Gerard Hannon (R) 108 N. W. Lane-Key West
Danville	NCCW	Miss Margaret Edmunds (R 133 West Moreland Ct. (R
Newport News	UCW	Mrs. Frank Fullman (R) 316 Hurley Avenue
Richmond	YWCA	Miss Zula Pierce (R) 6 North Fifth St.
Richmond		Mrs. Lawrence Hilgeman 7625 Sweet Briar Rd. (R)
Petersburg		Mrs. Carolyn Warrell (R)
Roanoke	YWCA	Mrs. J.E. Stockman (R) 605 First Street, SW
GEORGIA		
Macon		Mrs. Frances Piper (R) Bass Road-Hickory Rd.
Columbus		Mrs. Margaret Belcher 2861 Urban Avenue (R)
Augusta		Mrs. Don Frank (R)
Savannah		Mrs. Susan Watsers (R) 6802 LaRocke Ave.
Savannah		Mrs. Mason Robertson (R) 323 East-49th Street

National Council of Catholic W
DEPARTMENT OF LAY ORGANIZATIONS, N.C.W.C.

National Headquarters:
1312 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington 5, D. C.

Telephone REpublic 7-3553

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The Most Reverend Leo Binz, D. D., Archbishop of St

Assistant Episcopal Chairman
The Most Reverend Stephen A. Leven, D. D., Auxiliary to the Archb Antonio

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Diocese of Gary

Mrs. Anthony Verlengia
Diocese of Pueblo

•

Miss Margaret Mealey
Executive Director

June 30, 1964

Mr. Louis Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Lou:

I am very grateful for the i nd opportunity to be a part of the women's organiza ance meeting last week in Atlanta. I didn't take t you will see from the enclosed expense account for

On Saturday I sent to the So ional Council, attention Paul Anthony and Miss Sandra complete copy of the coordinators and their conta a copy to the respective agency coordinator as you had them listed. I also sent to the agency coordinators contacts cities where we did not have coordinators named, in t hat the contacts could still be useful should the m e help of some women in the community. A copy also rt Levin at Potomac, as well as the participating or ns. I hope this covers the waterfront.

Again my thanks for the oppo o participate in this important effort. We will h with our ladies -- I hope the entire women's effort i ruitful and helpful one.

With best wishes in your ne nt -- hope to see you sometime in these parts.

Sincerely,

Peg R

Peggy Roach

Please extend my thanks to Paul Anthony for sending transition.

June 2, 1964

Mrs. Peggy Roach
National Council of Catholic Women
1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Peggy:

Your letter of June 30 was received. I was happy to receive the enclosures. They will help us here at SRC to continue our work with the women coordinators.

Lou, as you may have heard, will be in Washington Tuesday morning to begin work with the Commission on Civil Rights. If Paul or I can be of any assistance to you, please do not hesitate to call on us.

Sincerely,

Sandra L. Walker

Lam

July 2, 1964

MEMO TO: Leslie W. Dunbar
Harold Fleming

FROM : Louis L. Mitchell, Jr.

RE : Operation Opportunity - - May 22 - July 1

ALABAMA

There has been a certain validity to the separation of efforts of the business committee and the Southern Regional Council. However, the complete lack of coordination in Birmingham has resulted in failure by the business committee and Southern Regional Council to initiate effective work for compliance. Those persons to whom Mitchell talked in Birmingham were never contacted by Julius Manager or Robert Knight as hoped. The Manager-Knight team met with the Mayor and other business leaders at a single meeting. The size of the meeting, the way it was conducted, the lack of preparation, and the persons in attendance were the factors contributing to the failure of this meeting bearing any fruit. Commitment to work for compliance by one influential person was mandatory before the meeting began, as was necessary staging.

Dr. Louise Branscomb is acting as women's convener for Birmingham, though it is felt there is little she will be able to do.

The Chamber of Commerce has sent out a letter to merchants concerning the Bill. Rather than urging compliance, it calls attention to factors involved if compliance is chosen by the merchant and the factors involved if defiance is the choice.

Certain political, business and religious leadership in Sheffield is presently engaged in working for city-wide compliance. Materials have been sent them, and proceedural suggestions have been given by telephone. They anticipate making a statement as soon as the Bill is signed.

Monroe Schlactus presently has the staff assignment for Huntsville and the Tri-Cities.

Mrs. W. Raymond Berry of the United Church Women is women's convener for Huntsville.

ARKANSAS

Mr. Griswold has taken responsibility for Little Rock, Ft. Smith, and Pine Bluff, and is proceeding with work in those communities.

Mrs. Patrick Murphy is the women's convener for Little Rock.

FLORIDA

Mitchell spent several days in St. Augustine, speaking with both Negro and white leadership. Although the primary concern was with the chaos in the city, discussions about compliance were also engaged in. The statement issued by 26 business persons stating they would comply with Title II was at least in part a direct result of these discussions. Mitchell had attempted to arrange for such a statement to be made privately to Negro leadership initially - before publication - to use as a definitive tool of negotiation. This attempt failed, partially because Mitchell left the city unaware that any statement would be forthcoming, and contact with the white leadership was broken. At this moment it appears that the majority of places of public accomodations will open after the Bill becomes law.

Mrs. Bernard Jacobson, Miss Louise Blackwell and Mrs. Nathan Marcus are the women conveners in Pensacola, Tallahassee and Tampa respectively.

Mr. Irwin Schulman presently has the staff assignment for Sarasota, St. Petersburg, and Tampa.

GEORGIA

Mitchell addressed the local CNR in Rome, and certain persons within that group are calling on establishments urging compliance.

The GCNR is proceeding with work through local councils and individuals with a fair degree of effectiveness in Macon, Columbus, and Savannah.

Partners for Progress continues in Atlanta.

Mrs. Frances Piper, Mrs. Margaret Belcher, Mrs. Don Frank, Mrs. Susan Watters are the women conveners for Macon, Columbus, Augusta, and Savannah respectively.

LOUISIANA

Henry Cabirac has left his post in New Orleans, but work in that city continues with Mr. John Sisson of the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice. A. Botnick has the staff responsibility for the city.

Mrs. George Brefous was to be the women's convener, but she has turned over her responsibility to Mrs. William T. Green of the Women's Intergroup Committee. Strong follow-up is essential here.

Mr. Wade Mackie continues to have staff responsibility for Baton Rouge.

MISSISSIPPI

Nothing to report. The meeting tentatively arranged by Jean Fairfax on the Gulf Coast has not materialized.

NORTH CAROLINA

Staff responsibility for Ashville, and Charlotte is held by Richard Lobenthal.

In Raleigh, the bi-racial committee will issue a statement for compliance after the signing.

Mrs. William P. Mears, Mrs. Guy Alling, Mrs. Henry Isaacson are the women conveners for Charlottee, Durham, and Greensboro respectively.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mitchell has met with the Atlantic Synod of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) in Charleston. Four hours were used in discussion of compliance. The Atlantic Synod is almost wholly Negro, and represented were numerous Negro leaders from South Carolina, including the State president of the NAACP.

Mrs. Charles Gartland and Mrs. Iola Jones are the women conveners for Charleston and Florence respectively.

Mr. Schlactus has the staff responsibility for Greenville.

TENNESSEE

The businessmen who were to meet with Mitchell in Chattanooga have met on their own, every assurance for compliance has been given.

Mr. Schlactus has staff responsibility for Knoxville, Mr. Wittenstein for Memphis, and the Rev. Campbell for Nashville.

Mrs. John Dougherty, Mrs. Stanley Ish, and Mrs. Irving Hand are the women conveners for Knoxville, Memphis, and Nashville respectively.

TEXAS

Mrs. Lorraine Sulkin is the women convener for Dallas, Texas.

VIRGINIA

Primarily through The Rev. Mr. Lee, work continues in every major city of Virginia through local CNR's.

Neal Tarplee has taken direct responsibility for Charlottesville, Lynchburg and Roanoke.

Mrs. Gerard Hannon, Miss Margaret Edmunds, Mrs. Frank Fullman, Mrs. Zula Pierce, and Mrs. J. E. Stockman are women conveners for Charlottesville, Danville, Newport News, Richmond, and Roanoke respectively.

NOTES

1. On June 24-25 SRC sponsored a meeting of some forty women from 27 southern communities. Out of this meeting a specific woman (list attached) has taken responsibility for establishing a women's group similar to Partners for Progress in the 27 cities represented. Mayor Allen addressed this group, President Johnson sent a congratulatory telegram, and workshop on "How To Do It" were the substance of the meeting. Mrs. Geoffrey Wilson of the National Women's Committee is working still on this project. However, it is essential that SRC retain immediate control as the Women's Committee on Civil Rights may go out of business at any moment.

2. On June 19 a meeting was held in Washington. Present were agency persons who took staff responsibility for specific communities . (list attached)

3. On June 27-28 the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights held a meeting of State Advisory Committees from the entire nation. Mitchell had responsibility of explaining Title II compliance, etc. to all southern representatives. It is felt that persons on these Advisory Committees can be of help in communities where defiance occurs, and contact should be made with them after the signing.

4. A general assessment of Operation Opportunity - - there will be in the major cities of the south a high degree of compliance (excluding probably Birmingham, Montgomery; and Mississippi definitely). However, in the smaller towns defiance will probably be the norm. The new role of Cops will perhaps working with the defiant ones, and close cooperation ought to be established, if possible, with the Community Relations Service.

* *

STAFF MEMBERS

MRS. GEOFFREY WILSON - CONVENER

NATIONAL WOMEN'S COMMITTEE ON

CIVIL RIGHTS

Mrs. Peggy Roach ---------- Washington, D. C.
NCCW

Mrs. Eleanor French ---------- New York City
UCW

Mrs. J. B. Harris ---------- Atlanta, Georgia
YWCA

Mrs. Lorraine Sulkin ---------- Dallas, Texas
NCJW

Mrs. Sujette Crank ---------- Atlanta, Georgia
YWCA

Mrs. Dorothy Height ---------- Washington, D. C.
NCNW -- YWCA

Mrs. Kay Jones ---------- Nashville, Tennessee
Tennessee Council on Human Relations

Mrs. Ruth Arnold ---------- Little Rock, Ark.
Arkansas Council on Human Relations

Mrs. Alice Spearman ---------- Columbus, S. C.
South Carolina Council on Human Relations

Mrs. Ethlyn Christensen ---------- New York City
YWCA

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

SOUTHERN EFFORT - WOMEN

CITY	ORGANIZATION	REPRESENTATIVE
ALABAMA		
Birmingham		Dr. Louise Branscomb 1225 Greensboro Rd.
Huntsville	UCW	Mrs. W. Raymond Berry 9614 Todd Mill Rd.
ARKANSAS		
Little Rock	NCCW	Mrs. Patrick Murphy 423 Shamrock Drive
FLORIDA		
Pensacola	AAUW	Mrs. Bernard Jacobson 330 Mehlenbacher Rd.
Tallahassee	AAUW	Miss Louise Blackwell Route 3, Box 218
Tampa	NCJW	Mrs. Nathan L. Marcus 917 Gulf View Avenue
LOUISIANA		
Baton Rouge		~~Mrs. Julia Purnell~~ 2772 - 79th Street
New Orleans	NCJW	Mrs. George Deyfous 1223 Conery Street
NORTH CAROLINA		
Charlotte	UCW	Mrs. William P. Mears 206 Tranquil Avenue
Durham	YWCA	Mrs. Guy Alling 1622 Delware Avenue
Greensboro	NCJW	Mrs. Henry Isaacson 100 Batchelor Drive
Durham		Miss Louise Latham 521 George Street
Winston-Salem	YWCA	Miss Kahtaleen Carpenter 1201 Glade Street

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston	NCCW	Mrs. Charles Gartland P. O. Box 1253-Myrtle Beach
Florence		Mrs. Iola Jones 711 Oakland

TENNESSEE

Memphis	YWCA	Mrs. Stanley Ish 1483 S.Parkway, East
Nashville	NCJW	Mrs. Irving Hand 203 Ridgefield Court

VIRGINIA

Charlottesville	NCCW	Mrs. Gerard Hannon 108 N. W. Lane-Key West
Danville	NCCW	Miss Margaret Edmunds 133 West Moreland Court
Newport News	UCW	Mrs. Frank Fullman 316 Hurley Avenue
Richmond	YWCA	Miss Zula Pierce 6 North-5th Street
Richmond		Mrs. Lawrence Hilgeman 7625 Sweet Briar Road
Petersburg		Mrs. Carolyn Warrell
Roanoke	YWCA	Mrs. J. E. Stockman 605 First Street, S. W.

GEORGIA

Macon		Mrs. Frances Piper Bass Road-Hickory Rd.
Columbus - Mrs Brad Angley 1603 Elmwood Dr.		Mrs. Margaret Belcher 2861 Urban Avenue
Augusta		Mrs. Don Frank
Savannah		Mrs. Susan Watters 6802 LaRocke Avenue
Savannah		Mrs. Mason Robertson 323 East - 49th Street
Augusta		Mrs. Aurelia Noble

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
Jackson 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

To:

From: Louis L. Mitchell, Jr.
Operation Opportunity Project
Southern Regional Council

Subject: Civil Rights Bill, Title II

It is anticipated that Title II (public accommodations section) of the Civil Rights Bill will become law in the early summer of this year.

Operation Opportunity, a cooperative effort of the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, and the Potomac Institute, Washington, is to implement compliance with Title II on the local level.

The initial phase of this project is to assemble information on specific communities in the South. We in the South were not prepared for the school decision in 1954. The chaos that occurred then must not be repeated. Programs for compliance will be developed as a result of the information gathered, and your immediate help will aid the regional preparation toward which we work.

As completely as possible, please fill in the attached sheets, and return in the self-addressed envelope enclosed. Thank you.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

4. General attitude of:

City officials

Press

Business leadership

Church leaders

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Restaurants

Hotels - Motels

Theatres

Municipal facilities

Schools

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

b) Names of members

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

Alabama -

Birmingham - 5 Negroes in school with whites
West End High School - 2
Graymont Elementary - 2
Ramsay High School - 1

Mobile - 2 at Murphy High School

Huntsville - 4
Fifth Avenue Elementary - 1
East Clinton Elementary - 1
Rison Jr. High - 1
Terry Heights Elementary - 1

Tuskegee - 13 originally (1 suspended) - 12 Tuskegee H. S.
are now: 6 at Shorter H. S. 6 at Notasulga

Arkansas -

1,084 Negroes in school with whites (includes 718 Negroes with 1 white in Pulaski County)

Little Rock - 7 elementary schools - 15 Negroes
Junior and senior high schools - 108 Negroes

Pine Bluff - 5 Negroes in 3 schools

Florida -

Pensacola - 11 schools with 50 Negroes in Escambia County

Daytona Beach - 33 Negroes in 2 Schools in Volusia County
Daytona Beach School (elementary) -
Other - ?

Florida (cont'd) Jacksonville - 12 Negroes in 5 schools in Duval County

Tampa - (Hillsborough County) 94 Negroes in 7 schools

St. Petersburg - 118 Negroes in 10 schools in Pinellas County

Tallahassee - (Leon County) - Leon High School - 3
? Elementary school - 1

St. Augustine - 6 Negroes in 2 schools (St. Johns County)

Georgia -

Atlanta - 153 Negroes at 10 schools (all high schools)

Bass - 20	George - 1	Murphy - 48	West Fulton - 10
Brown - 6	Grady - 8	Roosevelt - 19	
Fulton - 3	O'Keefe - 5	Sylvan - 1	

Columbus - no

Savannah - 14 Savannah High - 7
Groves High - 7

Macon - no

Louisiana - Baton Rouge - 28 Negroes in 4 schools
Baton Rouge High - 14
Robert E. Lee High - 4
Glen Oaks High - 5
Istrouma High - 4

Louisiana (cont'd) - New Orleans - 1,786 in 28 schools in Orleans Parish (includes 1,439 Negroes and 1 white in one school - Robert R. Morton School)
Benjamin Franklin H. S. (for superior students - the only integrated high school - 14)
Chas. E. Gayarre -
McDonogh #14 -
McDonogh #7
Mc Donogh #31
Adolph Meyer -
A. D. Crossman -

Mississippi - no

North Carolina - Charlotte - 453 in 12 schools (includes 372 Negroes with 12 whites at Bethune School

Durham - est. 500 at 14 schools

Rocky Mount - 15 Negroes in junior and senior high school grades - 2 schools

Greensboro - est. 160 at 11 schools

Winston-Salem - (Forsyth Co. systems merged) 26 in 3 schools
North elementary school - ?
Easton " " -
Brunson " " - 3 Negroes
Hill Jr. H. S. -

South Carolina - Charleston - 10 Negroes in 4 schools
Rivers High - 2
James Simons elementary - 3
Memminger elementary - 3
Charleston High - 1

South Carolina
(cont'd)

Columbia, Greenville, Spartanburg - no

Tennessee -

Chattanooga - all elem. - 1,750 Negroes in 10 schools
(393 Negroes, 7 whites at Davenport School. 852 Negroes, 11 whites at East Fifth Street Schools.)

Ridgedale - 4 Negroes	Eastdale - 22 Negroes
Avondale - 264 Negroes	St. Elmo - 9 Negroes
Missionary Ridge - 5 Negroes	Sunnyside - 38
Oak Grove - 36 Negroes	Glenwood - 51

Knoxville - 229 Negroes in 13 Schools

Nashville - 773 Negroes in 9 schools

Memphis - approx. 280 Negroes in 15 schools
Tech High School - 1
LaRose Elementary - 2 whites with 1,718 Negroes

Texas -

Dallas - 182 Negroes in ___ schools

Houston - 227 Negroes in 10 elementary schools (Harris Co.)

Virginia -

Danville - 11 Negroes in 4 schools

high school -	elementary school
junior high school -	elementary school

Virginia - (cont'd)

Lynchburg - 67 Negroes in 11 schools
E. C. Glass High School -
Robert E. Lee Jr. High - 19 Negroes
Garland Rhodes - 2 Negroes
Sheffield Elementary - 2 Negroes
Wyatt Elementary - 1 Negro
Bass Elementary-2 Negroes
Marse Jones Elementary - 1 Negro

Roanoke - 28 Negroes in 10 schools
Lee Junior High -
Monroe Junior High -
Forest Park Elementary -
Melrose Elementary - 290 Negroes, 255 whites

Charlottesville - 112 Negroes in 4 school - in all probability this is all

Richmond - 371 Negroes in 12 schools
William Fox Elementary
Highland Park Elementary
Bainbridge Junior High School

Norfolk - (area ?) 347 in 12 schools of the city
Some or all of these
? Maury High School
? Norview High School
? Granby High School
John Marshall Elementary

VIRGINIA

Danville - 11 N. in 4 schools.

George Washington High School - 7 N.
Robert E. Lee Jr. High School - 2 N.
Berkeley Elementary School------ 1 N.
Johnson Elementary School------ 1 N.

Lynchburg - 47 N. in 11 schools.

E. C. Glass High School-- 6 N.
Robert E. Lee Jr. High---19 N.
Garland-Rhodes Elem------ 9 N.
Sheffield Elementary------ 8 N.
Wyatt Elementary---------- 8 N.
Rose Elementary---------- 6 N.
Marse Jones Elementary--- 8 N.
Siggers Elementary------- 2 N.
Miller Elementary-------- 2 N.
Perrymont Elementary------ 6 N.
Boone Elementary--------- 4 N.

Roanoke - [illegible] N. in 12 schools

Lee J. H.---------- 27 N.
Monroe J. H. ---------- 80 N.
West End Elementary------ 11 N.
Forest Park Elementary-- 12 N.
Melrose Elementary------290 N. - 255 W.
William Fleming High---- 4 N.
Jefferson High---------- 2 N.

Charlottesville - 112 N. in 4 schools (all)

Venable Elementary — McGuffey Elem.
Clark Elementary — Lane High School

Richmond - 371 N. in 12 schools.

William Fox Elementary---------- 1 N.
Highland Park Elementary-------- 2 N.
Bainbridge Jr. High Sch.-------- 1 N.
John Marshall High------------- 68 N.
Summer Hill-------------------- 9 N.
Cerebral Palsy Center---------- 3 N.
Binford Jr. High--------------- 38 N.
Westhampton Elementary--------- 22 N.
George Wythe High------- 20 N
J. E. B. Stuart---------- 70 N
Thos. Jefferson High---- 6 N
Chandler Jr. High------- 129 N

Norfolk - (area) - 247 in 12 schools of the city

Henry H. S. ---------- 12
Norview H. S. --------- 23
Norview Jr. High------- 2
Blair Jr. High--------- 2
Chesterfield Hgts. Elem-- 1
John Marshall Elem------- 3
Norview Elementary------- 13
Suburban Park Elem------- 10
Ingleside Elem---------- 2
Monroe Elementary-------- 1

VM

1. There is widespread confusion as to what the bill provides; and there should be prompt and continuign effort - throughout Senate debate and after passage - to explain term.

   a. Private agencies should do this for and through their constituencies - SRC can stimulate and coordinate.

   b. Private agencies <u>and</u> federal officers should take this need to Southern editors.

   (Resistance to House Bill will probably - before and after Senate passage - center on accommodation, employment, and funds cut-eff provisions. For various reasons, former is likely to be area immediate and intense southern resistance. Therefore, rest of their memo devoted solely to it.)

2. National business leadership with important interest in South. Here is area where ~~provide~~ PRIVATE agencies can help least, and where Washington - including, if possible, President - should exert active influence. Some private agencies, however, can be helpful and should be called on(e.g. American Jewish Committee).

3. Southern business and press leadership.

   a. private agencies should inventory their resources and go to work quickly.

   b. Washington should use what influence it can and from highest levels.

   c. Needs to be steady liaison between private agencies and Washington.

   d. The minimum position which southern business leadership should take in (1) the South cannot again sustain widespread defiance (2) assuming there will be an early constitutional test, the crucial

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF RACIAL UNREST

There is now clear evidence that wherever racial unrest has occured in the South the local economy has suffered.

The following resume of evidence, with the source, available to the business community includes examples of cities and states which have suffered or prospered as the result of the way they have met the challenge of racial change. It includes the statem ments of some newspaper, businessmen, industrialist, and bankers of the Soutn who have concisered the evidence

need is that the normal practice of obedience pending test be followed.

4. Urgency of problem should be communicated by Washington to governors such as, Sanford, Sanders, Clement, Connelly, and Mayors of larger cities. In discussion with them, should not be overlooked, that opening all public facilities and services will help create atmophere for compliance. Private agencies also can be highly helpful with mayors.

5. SRC can fairly quickly surgey the editorial position of news coverage given by southern press. On the basis of their survey, consideration can be given to calling (by whom) a conference of editors to seek aid in acceptance of law.

6. Never underestimate women - they have won a good share of the battle of the South. In Atlanta, "Women for Progress" now in formation. SRC and other private agencies can look into possibilities similar to groups elsewhere, it should be remembered that leadership of save-our-schools groups remain in such cities as Little Rock, Mobile. United Church women whould be enlisted. Private agencies in localities throughout the region will know other groups (e.g. AAUWN) which might be called on. Here, and with groups mentioned below in grafs 7, 8, 9, in the opportunity for mobilizing and expressing positive support of bill. SRC and other private agencies can not only encourage formation of such groups but can develope for them program guides.

7. The Commission on Civil Rights should immediately convene (if possible) all its Southern State Advisory Committees.

8. The U.S. Conference of Mayors in cooperation with private agencies, should take up problem with bi-racial committees and mayors.

9. Through the council on human relations now active in over 100 southern communities, SRC has a special responsibility to improve local understanding of the bill. There should be close coordination between state advosory committees to the CCR and the staff Council on Human Relations.

10. Direct action groups, SNCC, SCLC, CORE, and NAACP Youth Councils should make a systematic effort to plan carefully programs for testing after passage of the bill and to utilize all of its active provisions. The question should be referred to the Council for United Civil Rights leadership for discussion. There is a need to use promptly newly desegregated places. Our opinion is that testing of notorious resisters should be postponed until compliance has been effected at a wide selection of places in a locality. This matter is made equally urgent because of the prospective influx of many college students to the south this summer.

EAGLE-A
TYPEWRITER

June 9, 1959

Mr. Robert Ramaker
Wall Street Journal
44 Broad Street
New York 4, New York

Dear Mr. Ramaker:

Harold asked me to send what information we can on your queries about Negro employment. It isn't much.

The attached sheet gives the current figures on non-agricultural and manufacturing employment in the southeast as of March. We aren't sure which is your "seventh" southeastern state, so we included Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee for you to pick from.

I don't know where you can get figures on even good estimates on the proportion of this employment which is Negro. Over the whole country, the ratio of white to colored in the non-agricultural labor force is about 10-1 (see Statistical Abstract of United States, 1958, p. 219). When you look at the distribution of jobs, it is still very apparent that the Negroes'share is in the low paying classifications (see same source and page). Incidentally, probably the two most careful studies of this point reached almost the same conclusion: C. A. Becker, The Economics of Discrimination (Chicago, 1958) found that between 1910-50 the occupational position of Negroes relative to whites had been stable: a small improvement in the North, a slight worsening in the South. Between 1940-50, a small improvement in both regions (partially regaining, for the South, a loss from 1910-40). Donald Dewey (Negro

Employment in Southern Industry", The Journal of Political Economy, August 1952) found that in the half-century before World War II the position of Negro workers in southern industry deteriorated; since 1940, they have about held their own. Dewey is at Duke University and would be a good person for you to consult; we are trying to get him to write a piece for us on this general subject. If your taste runs in these paths, another good scholarly piece is "The Employment of Negroes in the United States by Major Occupation and Industry" by John Hope II (Journal of Negro Education, Summer, 1953).

There are two old government documents, of middling interest when new and of less now: Negroes in the United States: Their Employment and Economic Status, Bulletin 1119, U. S. Dept. of Labor, 1952. Employment and Economic Status of Negroes in the United States, Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, 82nd Congress, 2nd session, 1952. There was a good article in the Harvard Business Review, January-February 1957: J. J. Morrow, "American Negroes - A Wasted Resource;" and in Fortune, July 1952: J. A. Davis, "Negro Employment: A Progress Report."

I am enclosing some notes recently compiled by the Phelps-Stokes Fund, and also some extracts from an unpublished study done for us in November 1956.

As to your questions about Negro specialists and vocational training we have nothing, frankly, that warrants taking up your time except the standard things you will run across anywhere. The Urban League is the authority here.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

Enclosures: Notes
Phelps-Stokes Fund report
Excerpts, Post-War Industrial Development in the South

1a. Size of the industrial labor force in southeastern states:

Employees in non-agricultural establishments
(source: Employment and Earnings (U. S. Dept. of Labor, May 1959

March 1959 (thousands)

	Total	Manufacturing only
Alabama	726.8	235.7
Florida	1,275.1	197.6
Georgia	977.1	323.5
Louisiana	756.0	141.0
Mississippi	378.0	116.6
North Carolina	1,087.9	469.1
South Carolina	529.4	226.3
Tennessee	861.3	295.2
Virginia	962.8	259.1
Total	7,554.4	2,264.1

The national total in March for non-agricultural employment was 50,851,000; in manufacturing, 15,961,000. The above nine states represent about 15% and 14% respectively.

send: police surveys
municipal employees?

LWD —
Please handle.
HCF

Lani Phelan

785 Willow Road
Winnetka, Illinois
July 11, 1960

MM - pls give me suggestions

cite:

Dr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Fleming:

The National Federation of Catholic College Students is preparing a series of booklets on race relations, the topic to be discussed at the general meeting in August. I am doing research for the booklet "Racial Progress and Problems in the Field of Employment." I would appreciate your sending any pertinent material at your earliest convenience.

Thank you in advance for your prompt attention.

Very truly yours,

Mary Ellen Reynolds

We have forwarded most of our most recent material to another person for this series; however, nothing on employment.

My only suggestions: "Integration North and South"
Earlier study of Negro police
"Industrialization: Accent on the South"

(I think they probably want only our materials.)

Employment

Mailed separately:
New South, July 1950 -"Professional Associations Drop the Color Bar"
" " May-June, 1951 - "Negro Municipal Workers in the South"
" " May, 1952, "For Equal Job Opportunity."
" " Nov. 1954, "Integration in the Armed Services"
" " May 1955, "Democracy on the Diamond"
" " Oct. 1947, "Negro Police in Southern Cities"
SRC 1953-54, "Negro Police in the South"
SRC 1959, (from newspaper reports) Negro Police employed or promoted since 1954.

July 22, 1960

Miss Mary Ellen Reynolds
785 Willow Road
Winnetka, Illinois

Dear Miss Reynolds:

We are mailing you today (enclosed) a few things which may help you in preparing your booklet, "Racial Progress and Problems in the Field of Employment" for the National Federation of Catholic College Students.

In addition, we suggest the following:

Harry Fleischman, "Labor and the Civil Rights Revolution," New Leader, April 18, 1960.
Herbert Hill, "Labor and Segregation," New Leader, Oct. 19, 1959.
Eli Ginzberg, The Negro Potential, N. Y., 1956.
Selected Studies of Negro Employment in the South (prepared for the NPA Committee on the South), Washington, 1955.
Merit Employment, Why and How, American Friends Service Committee, June 1956.
Donald Dewey, "Negro Employment in Southern Industry," The Journal of Political Economy, August 1952.
S. F. Robock, "The Negro in the Industrial Development of the South," Phylon, 3rd Quarter, 1953.
Report by Daniel Burnham, Wall Street Journal, May 11, 1960
Report by Roscoe Born, Wall Street Journal, April 20, 1960.
Notes on the Economic Situation of Negroes in the U. S., U. S. Department of Labor, Aug. 1959.
The Negro Wage-Earner and Apprenticeship Training Program, NAACP Labor Dept., 1960.
Studies in Unemployment, prepared for the Special Committee on Unemployment Problems, U. S. Senate, 86th Congress, 2nd Session (see article by John Hope II).

You will be able to find ~~find~~ some of these in your public library; others you may have to order from the publishers.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ed. A. Albright, Research

Health

October 27, 1960

Mr. McNeill Smith
P. O. Box 868
Greensboro, N. C.

Dear Mr. Smith:

I do not know of any definition of "poor health" which you could adopt for the North Carolina study; nor do we know of any existent survey of the health conditions of the state's Negro and white people. I called the Public Health Service office here, and it apparently has nothing; however, North Carolina is not in this region, and it might be worthwhile to write to your regional office; the address is Regional Medical Director, U. S. Public Health Service, 700 E. Jefferson Street, Charlottesville, Va.

I am enclosing an old thing done for us, and am listing at the end of this letter several other publications of which we have single copies. The items at the head of the list treat specifically of North Carolina. If anything here interests you and you would like to borrow, please write. The report by Mayo on Negro hospital and medical care seems particularly good; is it possible that any of your state agencies have done something similar more recently? Rupert Vance, at page 342 of his All These People, has some maps which show tuberculosis deaths for the South by county, but the maps are too small for clear reading. He would be, incidentally, the person who would know, if anyone did, what research there is you could make use of.

Two other people who are generally regarded as authorities in the field of Negro health are Professor Dietrich C. Reitzes, Department of Sociology, Indiana University; and Dr. Montague Cobb, College of Medicine, Howard University.

In general, the 30's and 40's were more interested than people have been lately in studying and describing Southern health and welfare; the civil rights controversies have so overshadowed everything that recent literature on health problems is thinner than that of the earlier years.

Finally, for whatever suggestiveness it may have, I am enclosing a proposal we worked up a few months ago at a time when we were considering doing something in this area. We never did anything with it; as you can see, it required outside financing and we have not yet even submitted it. A good bit of thought did go into it and we may still move. But if any of its ideas interest you, feel free to lift them.

The annual report of your Committee is excellent. It sets a standard, I hope, for other Advisory Committees in the South to equal.

Incidentally, Dan Pollitt of the Law School at Chapel Hill is working on a project for us. I expect he will want to confer with you about it, and hope that you will be able to do so.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a
Enclosure:
Wanted: A Healty South + SRC Proposal
Publications list:
Selz C. Mayo, Preventable Deaths in North Carolina, Sept., 1945, No. RS-6, North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, State College Station, Raleigh, N. C.
Selz C. Mayo, Negro Hospital and Medical Care Facilities in North Carolina, April, 1945, No. RS-5, North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, State College Station, Raleigh, N. C.
Post War Planning for North Carolina Agriculture: Rural Health Services and Facilities in North Carolina, No. 12, October, 1945, State College of Agriculture and Engineering, University of North Carolina

Hospital and Medical Care for all Our People, 1944-45 (Revised February, 1947), North Carolina Hospital and Medical Care Commission

Lytt Irvine Gardner, A Brief History of the North Carolina Medical Care Commission, (Reprinted from Pediatrics, Vol. 13, No. 1, January, 1954); and (combined in same pamphlet)

Frank Porter Graham, A Challenge to the Medical Schools and the Medical Profession

Alfred Maund, The Untouchables, 1952, Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., 822 Perdido Street, New Orleans 12, La.

Michael M. Davis, Ph.D., and Hugh H. Smythe, Ph.D, Providing Adequate Health Service to Negroes, reprinted from 1949 Yearbook Issue of the Journal of Negro Education for The Committee on Research in Medical Economics, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y., May, 1949.

Louis I. Dublin, Ph.D., The Health of the Negro, based on article Journal of Negro Education, July 1937, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., N. Y.

W. Montague Cobb, M.D., Ph.D., Medical Care and the Plight of the Negro, August, 1947, NAACP

Care for the Feebleminded in the Southern Region, July, 1947, Southern Regional Council

Marcus S. Goldstein, Ph.D., Longevity and Health Status of Whites and Nonwhites in the United States, March, 1954, reprinted from Journal of National Medical Association, Vol. 46, No. 2

The South's Health: A Picture with Promise, July 7-8, 1947, Reprint from Hearings on Study of Agricultural and Economic Problems of the Cotton Belt before Special Subcommittee on Cotton of The Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives, 80th Congress, First Session

Mortality Among Southern Negroes Since 1920, Public Health Bulletin No. 235, U. S. Treasury Department, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., June, 1937

December 15, 1960

Miss Trudie Sarasohn Casper
Public Information Director
United Negro College Fund, Inc.
22 East Fifty-Fourth Street,
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Miss Casper:

Regrettably, we do not have the percentage breakdown of Negroes in integrated colleges by state which you requested in your letter of December 6. The Southern Education Reporting Service's Southern School News is the source we always turn to for information on the numbers of students in integrated classes. The November, 1960 issue of SSN contains the only recent information we know to be available, and, while I am aware that their Mr. Leeson referred you to us, I am taking the liberty of quoting some of the SSN data to you. As you will discover, the information is spotty and incomplete in regard to desegregated private colleges, however, and it seems to me doubtful that any meaningful ratios can be drawn unless you wish to concentrate on tax-supported colleges.

Included below (attached) are figures indicating the total enrollment in all public and private colleges in each of the states in which you are interested. Please note that the most recent available figures known to us are for fall, 1959, while the SSN data is in most instances for fall, 1960. Also, even the enrollment figures may not always be complete. They are derived from the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Education Directory, 1960-61, Part 3, Higher Education.

I am sorry we are unable to provide the exact figures you wish to obtain.

Sincerely yours,

Marge Manderson
Research Assistant

MM:a

Data from Southern School News, November, 1960, "Over Half Public Colleges Desegregated," together with enrollment figures from U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

ALABAMA No public college desegregation

Private colleges: There are currently an estimated 30 Negroes in one predominantly white college, Spring Hill.

This year one white student is enrolled in a predominantly Negro college, Talladega (total enrollment, fall 1960: 371).

Total enrollment, public and private colleges in the state, fall, 1959: 46,138.

ARKANSAS: Public colleges: About 38-40 Negro students are presently enrolled in 8 predominantly white tax-supported colleges.

Private colleges: Extent of desegregation unknown. At least two predominantly white private colleges have some desegregation.

Total enrollment, public and private colleges in state, fall, 1959: 23,529.

FLORIDA: Public colleges: 8 Negro students are currently enrolled in predominantly white colleges (7 of them on a part-time basis, at Dade County Junior College).

Private colleges: Extent of desegregation unknown. At least one predominantly white private college is thought to have some Negro students.

Total enrollment, public and private colleges in state; fall, 1959: 65,184.

GEORGIA: No public college desegregation.

Private colleges: Extent of desegregation unknown. One predominantly white and several predominantly Negro colleges have had a few students of the other race, but numbers are not available.

Total enrollment, public and private colleges in the state, fall, 1959: 47,471.

LOUISIANA: Public colleges: 634 Negroes enrolled in predominantly white colleges, fall, 1960.

Private colleges: Extent of desegregation unknown. A few Negroes attend predominantly white Loyola; a handful of whites attend predominantly Negro Xavier and Dillard.

Total enrollment, public and private colleges in the state, fall 1959: 53,996.

MISSISSIPPI: No public college desegregation.

No private college desegregation known (although SSN reports a Catholic seminary for priests at Bay St. Louis has a non-discriminatory policy.)

Total enrollment, public and private colleges in the State, fall, 1959: 33,206.

NORTH CAROLINA: Public colleges: Approximately 85 Negro students enrolled in predominantly white colleges, fall, 1960.

Private colleges: Only about 4 Negro students reported in desegregated private colleges this fall; however, reports from all colleges are not available.

Total enrollment, public and private colleges in the state, fall, 1959: 66,981.

SOUTH CAROLINA: No desegregation in public or private colleges this year.

Total enrollment, public and private colleges in the state, fall, 1959: 31,837.

TENNESSEE: Public colleges: Approximately 133-143 Negro students in predominantly white colleges fall, 1960 (including 30 Negro students on part-time basis).

Private colleges: 23-24 Negro students enrolled in predominantly white private colleges this year. 8 non-Negroes enrolled in two predominantly Negro private colleges, fall, 1960 (5 of them exchange students). (Total enrollment: Meharry - 458 in 1959; Fisk - 869 in 1960.)

Total enrollment, public and private colleges in the state, fall, 1959: 59,886.

TEXAS: Number of Texas Negroes attending formerly all-white colleges, both public and private, "does not exceed 1,000."

Formerly all-Negro colleges: Texas Southern University has 10 whites currently in a total enrollment of 3,260.

St. Philips Jr. College (San Antonio): According to SSN, "has more than 1,000 students, including about 85% Negroes... Most of the non-whites are Latin-Americans."

Total enrollment, public and private colleges in the state, fall, 1959: 179,322.

VIRGINIA: Public colleges: 54 Negro students attending 4 predominantly white public colleges, fall, 1959.

Private colleges: At least 13 Negroes attending 3 predominantly white private colleges this year.

About 10 whites are attending predominantly Negro Hampton Institute, in a total enrollment of 1,343, fall, 1959.

Total enrollment, public and private colleges in the state, fall, 1959: 54,064.

December 21, 1960

Mr. McNeill Smith
P. O. Box 868
Greensboro, N. C.

Dear McNeill:

Harold and I want to thank you for coming to our meeting not only because of the contributions which you made but because it gave us a long-awaited opportunity of meeting you. Thank you too for the names which you sent in your letter of December 9. We shall try to keep their mail boxes filled.

As you might imagine, I am busy at trying to get our views on executive action down on paper. We are hopeful of h aving the SRC document out not later than the first of the month, and you will be getting a copy of it. This explains why I did not until today follow through on your question regarding students in accredited schools in Georgia. We have here in the office the data which would make possible computations which you want but it would require some doing to get them. I did today, however, call a gentleman that I know in the state department of education and found out, not too much to my surprise, that your queries to Mr. Pafford were in his basket. My call proved to be the necessary stimulus and he phoned back this afternoon the information which is on the attached sheet. He said that he was also sending it to Mr. Pafford so you may be hearing from him shortly.

The figures which you have accumulated for the other states are tremendously interesting and we are very glad to have them.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dumbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

1959-60

	White	Negro	Total
Number of public high schools accredited by Southern Assn.	206	50	256
Registration in grades 9-12 all schools	148,657	54,493	203,150
Registration in grades 9-12 Southern Assn. schools	116,675	26,570	143,245
% students attending Southern Assn. schools	78.5	48.8	70.5

1959-60

	white	Negro	Total
Number of public high schools accredited by Sou. Assn.	206	50	256
Registration in grades 9-12 all schools	148657	54493	203150
Registration in grades 9-12 Sou Assn schools	116675	26570	143245
% students attending Sou Assn schools	78.5	48.8	70.5

February 6, 1961

Mr. McNeill Smith
P. O. Box 868
Greensboro, N. C.

Dear McNeill:

I have come across recently three articles which might be of interest to you in connection with your health study. The author of all three, Clifton O. Dummett; the titles are sources are:

"Dentistry Contributes to Regional Health Planning by Sponsoring its First Public Health Institute in the South" - reprinted from Journal of the National Medical Association, May, 1954, Vol. 46, No. 3, pp. 168-171.

"A Chronology of Significant Events in the Progress of the Negro in American Dentistry", reprinted from The Bulletin of the National Dental Association, Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Vol. 16, No. 2, Pages 32-59, January 1958.

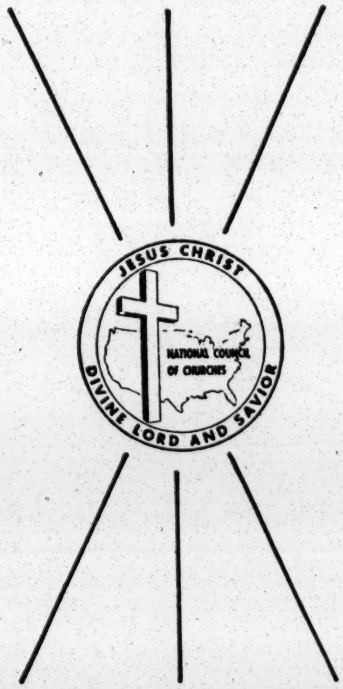
"Dental Health Problems of the Negro Population" Special Studies, Number 14, Reprinted from the September 1960 issue of the Journal of the American Dental Association, Chicago, Illinois.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

"LET LOVE BE GENUINE"



A Message

RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY

February 12, 1961

Issued by

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF
THE DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN LIFE AND WORK
THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES
OF CHRIST IN THE U. S. A.

"LET LOVE BE GENUINE"

"Let love be genuine; hate what is evil, hold fast to what is good; love one another with brotherly affection; outdo one another in showing honor." Romans 12:9 (Revised Standard Version)

The Apostle said, "Let love be genuine." Indeed so! If love be not genuine, it is nothing. To be genuine is to be pure, true, authentic. Thus Paul is saying, "Let love be itself; let there be in it no pretense . . ., nothing alien to what it is; let love *be* love."

But how can we tell whether our love is genuine? From the several tests of love's authenticity let us select two.

Christian love is tested first by its approach to three kinds of people: the loveless, the lovelorn, and the unlovable. Most of our loving flows toward another kind of people: those who love us, those who are idolized by the world, and those who through ties of kinship and kind draw us to them. When our love is no more than this, it never knows whether it is true love or not. "If you love those who love you," said the Master, "what reward have you?" If you love those to whom the whole world flocks in adulation, what do you more than others? If you love only those in whose lives you live, do you not love them for the sake of yourself?

The love of God was demonstrated by Jesus. He loved the loveless — the callous soldiers who put Him to death, the Samaritans who rejected Him, the disciple who betrayed Him, the men who coldly plotted His death. Such love is authentic. This is required of us. He loved the lovelorn — the tax collector, the woman taken in adultery, "the lost sheep of the house of Israel," the stranger and

the alien. In loving the social outcasts He revealed that He loved all people. This must be true of us. He loved the unlovable — those whose repulsive filth and disease, dementia and wickedness offended every aesthetic taste. This proved the genuineness of His love. This must be true of us. Christian love stands or falls by its response to the loveless, the lovelorn, and the unlovable.

Second, the genuineness of Christian love is tested by its response to three elemental human needs which are not diminished by race or culture; age or sex; intelligence or wealth; they are invariable. How does love respond to these primary yearnings of all human life?

The Bantu, the Chinese, and the Cuban speak for all men when they cry, "Give me the opportunity to have!" Millions of people hunger for a fuller share of the good things of life. Every man has the right to have what is his as a man: food, shelter, clothing, work, health, play, beauty, knowledge. God has given him the right to these things and true love takes the form of justice as it confronts every man's plea for what is his as a man. This is a test of love: does it respond in justice to the need and the right of all men to have what is theirs as men?

The untouchables of India, refugees in many parts of the world, the migrants of America wandering from farm to farm, represent all men when they say, "I want in!" True love wills to grant every man his place in man's estate; it honors his part in all realms of commonwealth and church. Every man struggles for dignity — for status and recognition, for a fuller meaning for both life and work. But in doing so love does not leave him alone. Love is communion; it is one soul penetrating and identifying itself with another soul. It says in justice, "I am my brother's neighbor," but this is not enough. It says in kinship, "I am my brother's brother;" but this is not the

end. It must say in the communion of God's love, "My brother and I are one." This is a test of love: does it respond in communion with men who need to belong?

People in every walk of life — the business executive, persons who labour in office, factory or field, as well as those of every race or colour — speak for man in their expressed or muted yearning, "Let me be myself!" Every man, with God's promise in the pocket of his heart, has the right to be what he is as God's man and to fulfill what God expects of him. Genuine love sees this man. It breaks down the middle wall of partition and looks upon every man as infinitely sacred. What he is and what he can be no man must desecrate. This is a test of love: does it respond in reverence to every man's right to be?

"Let love be genuine!" Indeed so! Let our society, our institutions as well as persons be tested by the genuineness of love. This is the basis of justice in human relationships. When love is genuine, race or cultural background, age or sex, intelligence or wealth will not be a basis for separation. So let YOUR love be genuine!

The National Council of Churches is indebted to Dr. Kyle Haselden for drafting this Message. Dr. Haselden is Managing Editor, *The Christian Century*, Chicago, Illinois.

SUGGESTIONS AND RESOURCES FOR ACTION

Prepared by

THE DEPARTMENT OF RACIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

I. Local church groups can take community action by:
   1. Working to bring about desegregation and integration of public schools through (a) securing facts about the situation; (b) discussing, formulating

and evaluating concrete proposals for constructive action; (c) making the facts and proposals known to the community; (d) cooperating with other community organizations which work to improve race relations.

2. Supporting legislation designed to guarantee full opportunity for all people regardless of race, color or nationality.
3. Protesting against legislation aimed at maintaining segregation and racial discrimination.
4. Urging the elimination of segregation on buses and public transportation.
5. Supporting the movement to eliminate racial discrimination at lunch counters, restaurants and other places of public accommodation.
6. Working with employer's groups, professional organizations and unions to establish employment practices based on character and ability rather than on race, color, creed or national origin.
7. Discussing the facts regarding segregation in housing and cooperating with agencies working to develop "open occupancy" housing.
8. Working to assure all persons the opportunity to register and to exercise the right to vote.

II. Local churches can take action within their own organization by:

1. Re-examining continuously in the light of the Gospel their attitudes and behavior regarding race relations and committing themselves to carry out their Christian responsibility.
2. Opening membership in the local church and its organizations to all people, making this fact known in the community and seeking new church members regardless of race.
3. Exhibiting firm behavior patterns of acceptance when the question of a racially inclusive fellowship is discussed in the church and when the first persons of another race visit or are received into the church.
4. Selecting paid and volunteer leadership on the basis of qualifications rather than race.
5. Conducting study groups, forums and other activities to gather the facts about race relations in the community, and to make plans for a race relations program that runs throughout the year.
6. Conducting worship services for God's guidance in the improvement of race relations. (A "Worship Program For Race Relations Services" is available from The Department of Racial and Cultural Relations, The National Council of Churches, 475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, New York. 4c each; $3.00 per hundred.)

III. Organizational Resources:

Church groups who plan to work for the improvement of race relations within their own organizations or in their communities will be able to get information and counsel through:

1. Their denominational divisions or departments of social education and action.
2. State or city councils of churches.
3. Department of Racial and Cultural Relations
   National Council of Churches
   475 Riverside Drive
   New York 27, New York
4. American Friends Service Committee
   160 N. 15th Street
   Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania
5. American Jewish Committee
   165 E. 56th Street
   New York 22, New York
6. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
   515 Madison Avenue
   New York 19, New York
7. National Urban League
   14 East 48th Street
   New York 17, New York
8. National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing
   426 West 58th Street
   New York 19, New York

Also, contact your nearest city or state agency dealing with human relations. For a complete listing of city, state and regional intergroup relations agencies, write the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, 426 West 58th Street, New York 19, New York.

Published by

THE DEPARTMENT OF RACIAL & CULTURAL RELATIONS
THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, New York
Price: 4¢ each. $2.00 per 100
Please pay with order.
Interracial Publication No. 104

March 22, 1961

Miss Penny Smith
523 Gatewood Avenue
High Point, N. C.

Dear Miss Smith:

In reply to your question regarding the Quakers (the American Society of Friends), the group in Atlanta is integrated and I know of none that bar membership because of race. It is probably true that in some parts of the country there are no Negro members because there are no Negro Quakers. The American Friends Service Committee has published a pamphlet, Race and Conscience in America, which discusses race relations from their point of view. It can be obtained from American Friends Service Committee, 160 N. 15th Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa..50¢

May we suggest that you look up the New York Times series of articles on "Churches of the South Facing Dilemma on Segregation," by John Wicklein, July 5-8, 1959. We are enclosing one of our publications, The Church in Areas of of Racial Tension, by Cornelius C. Tarplee, which may be of interest to you.

The Southern Regional Council is an organization of white and Negro Southerners formed in 1944 to advance "equal opportunity for all the South's people." The enclosed leaflet will inform you briefly as to how we face the problem, now and since the formation of the Council.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ed. A. Albright
Administrative secretary
Research

Enclosures:
Tarplee
SRC: origin and aims

March 27, 1961

Mr. Thomas Kilgore, Jr.
Friendship Baptist Church
144 West 131 Street
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Kilgore:

Unfortunately, we have no SRC publications available for distribution which would assist in the preparation of your paper comparing white resistance groups with the Black Nationalist movement. (Our 1957 report, "Pro-segregation Groups in the South," is out of print.) However, I am enclosing copies of some news articles (largely on the Muslims) and I would suggest the following sources for useful information on the white groups:

1) Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
515 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y. - Reports on KKK (cop. on orig.)

2) "The South Strikes Back," by Hodding Carter III,' Doubleday, N. Y., 1959. Traces the Citizens Councils from their inception in 1954 through 1958.

3) Several articles by James W. Vander Zanden will be of interest:

a) "The Citizens' Councils," Alpha Kappa Deltan, Spring, 1959.
b) "The Klan Revival," American Journal of Sociology, Vol. LXV, No. 5, March, 1960.
c) "Resistance and Social Movements," Social Forces, Vol. 37, No. 4, May, 1959.
d) "The Ideology of White Supremacy," Journal of the History of Ideas, Vol. XX, No. 3, June-Sept., 1959.

4) A monthly periodical published by the American Jewish Committee, "For Your Information," contains some information on the many white supremacy groups other than Klans and Citizens Councils. (American Jewish Committee Institute of Human Relations, 165 East 56th Street, New York 22, N. Y.)

5) a) States' Rights Council of Georgia, William Oliver Building, Atlanta 3, Georgia
   b) Citizens' Councils, 813 Plaza Building, Jackson, Mississippi

   Both organizations will send you list of their own publications, which might prove useful for analysis.

I hope this information will be of some help to you.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Research Assistant

MM:a
Enclosures

March 29, 1961

Mr. Roy Key
3324 Kingman Blvd.
Des Moines, Iowa

Dear Mr. Key:

Several days ago we mailed you some materials which we hope will behelpful to you in your research on "The Negro in contemporary American religious life." I am enclosing a few thermafax copies of recent things.

Re paragraph 2: the article by Will Campbell and the enclosure by Bishop Pike may help you with these questions. Here in the South it seems to me, from what I have read and heard and observed, that religion for the American Negro does have new spiritual depths; on the other hand, some of the intellectuals have turned from the church. In the South Mohammedanism has not made much impact: see Atlanta Journal story enclosed.

Re paragraph 3: I believe you would get better information on this from the following persons than from me: The Rev. Will Campbell, Dept. of Racial and Cultural Relations, National Council of Churches, P. O. Box 1083, Nashville, Tenn.; The Rev. Cornelius C. Tarplee, Associate Secretary for Intergroup Relations, Protestant Episcopal Church, P. O. Box 853, Lynchburg, Virginia; Dr. Herman Long, Race Relations Department, United Church of Christ, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ed. A. Albright
Administrative Secretary
Research

Enclosed:
Thermafax copies, Look article, by Bishop Pike
Journal clips re Muslims

Mailed separately:
School Desegregation: first six years (section re religion)
Hill, "This I Believe"
Campbell, "Religion's Role in Desegregation"
Perkins School of Theology, Summer '58

March 29, 1961

Mr. Reid D. Huntley
Yale Divinity School
409 Prospect Street
New Haven 11, Conn.

Dear Mr. Huntley:

We are mailing you today, under separate cover, some materials which we hope will be helpful to you in preparing your paper on ethics. There is no charge.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ed. A. Albright
Administrative secretary
Research

Mailed separately:

Dabbs, "The Tragic Fellowship of Southerners"
Wright, "Public Ethics and the Integration Question"
Christian Century editorial, "Let Us Kneel-in Together"
McGill, "The Agony of the Southern Minister"
New South, Sept. 1959, "A Fresh Look at Race Relations," Bowles
Dec. 1959, "The Citizen's Responsibility," Wright
Jan. 1960, "Religion's Role in Desegregation," Campbell
June 1960, "The South's Potential & Resppnsibility," Cothran
July-Aug. 1960, "Standing Up for American Dream," Graham
Hill, "This I Believe"
Tarplee, "The Church in Areas of Racial Tension"
Collins, "The South and the Nation"
Dabbs, "The Immorality of Racial Segregation"
Campbell, "A Man Had Two Sons"
Dunbar, "Civil Disobedienne"

MA/ Card please

School Library.
Legal

October 17, 1961

Fred Powledge of the Journal-Constitution called to find out if the Atlanta Board of education is the first southern Board to say that state laws requiring school desegregation are unconstitutional.

From Donald Hollowell, Race Relations Law Reporter, and a Statistical Summary of School Segregation-Desegregation I have found that the Atlanta Board of Education is the first southern School Board to state this. Usually the local Board of Education has gone into Court on a motion to clarify state laws, or to get further relief and to let the court make a determination of what is valid or invalid. This is an attempt on the part of the board to keep from being held in contempt by the federal courts. A further question, whether it makes any difference in a lawsuit if the court is asked to decide on the "validity" or "constitutionality" of a law is, basically no, since a law is determined valid under a particular state or federal constitution.

Related Cases:

Hoxie School Distric (Ark.) v. Brewer, 1955-56
sought in U.S. District Court to enjoin interference with school board's desegregation plan and asked for declaration of the board's duty under the 1954-1955 Supreme Court decisions. District Court enjoined interference, held all state segregation laws invalid and ruled that the board had duty to desegregate or be liable to lawsuit.

Constantian v. Anson County (N.C.), 1956
North Carolina Supreme Court (in a ruling involving use of school bonds) held North Carolina's school segregation laws to have been invalidated by the 1954 U.S. Supreme Court decision.

Dallas Independent School District (Tex.) v. J.W. Edgar, 1958
suit (dismissed by U.S. District and Circuit courts and all state courts) sought to test validity of state law requiring referendum approval of desegregation, with loss of state school funds as the penalty. (later the law was over ruled when the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals approved a stair-step proposal for integrating the schools in September, 1961 despite a referendum of August, 1960 which was overwhelmingly against desegregation)

New Orleans, La. 6/7/61
Save our Schools in an anti-local option brief said that abandonment of schools would not violate the 14th amendment but that state must close all schools or none.

Norfolk, 1959
After the schools closed plaintiffs filed a supplemental complaint alleging unconstitutionality of the massive resistance laws and requesting an injunction to prohibit their enforcement.

Legal Aspects

New South:

May, 1957 - Chas. Fairman, "The Attack on the Segregation Cases"

The People Take the Lead, Civil Rights Progress

Don Pollitt's memo

October 30, 1961

Miss Susanna B. McBee
1400 E. 55th Place
Aptm. 709 South
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Miss McBee:

We are interested to know of your master's thesis on the constitutional issue raised by the sit-in demonstrations. We are mailing you today, under separate cover, some of our publications which you may find useful, plus a reprint from the Duke Law Journal, "Dime Store Demonstrations: Events and Legal Problems of the First Sixty Days," by Daniel H. Pollitt. You will find some statistical data in the September, 1961 report on the Student Protest Movement, and some historical background in other reports.

I am enclosing a thermafax copy of two newsclips on the Baton Rouge case, now before the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court refused to hear the Tallahassee, Fla., and the Virginia cases, so this is the first case they have heard.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ed. A. Albright
Administrative secretary
Research

Mailed separately:
Pollitt reprint
SPM: A Recapitulation
LWD: Civil Disobedience
SPM: 1960 report
Price: Toward a Solution
The Freedom Ride
The Federal Executive & Civil Rights (see D, Security of Person and Property)

Repro Educational Resources April 1961 Vol. XII, No 2 Legal

Legislatures and Students

By LESLIE W. DUNBAR

THE SIT-INS provoked a new wave of legislative resistance in the South. Fortunately for the South, it has not been as massive as the earlier one which rolled over the region after the 1954 and 1955 decisions of the Supreme Court; nor have all the southern states been reached by it.

This latter fact may be only temporary. Every state legislature which met in 1960 did pass laws to regulate the sit-in activities. One can only hope that the legislatures convening in 1961—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas—will have had time to escape the conditioned reflex which seems to impel southern governments to take some action whenever new racial problems arise. All states presently have on their books adequate laws to protect the peace and to restrict trespass. New and pretentious legal restraints create only new deterrents, psychological as well as political and legal, to policies which can help solve the South's racial troubles.

The active legislatures have been those of Virginia, Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas, and later pages of this paper will indicate what they have done. North Carolina is a special case: in 1953, it gave itself two laws (General Statute Numbers 14-134, 14-126) which penalize entering the lands of another after being forbidden, and these have been used in the sit-in controversy. Arkansas, while not meeting in 1960, had acted in 1959.

The most elaborate and comprehensive of the new laws are those of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Virginia. Neither of these states seems to have accomplished anything more than did Georgia, whose statute is quite simple, as well as brief (Act 497, February 18, 1960). A criminal trespass is committed by a person when he fails to leave the premises of another when requested; in practice, this requires that the request be made in the hearing of a law enforcement officer. The trespass is a misdemeanor, which

under Georgia law is punishable by a maximum fine of $1,000 or six months in jail or 12 months in a public works camp or all three; no other state has provisions for quite so harsh a sentence.

Virginia legislated almost as quickly after the initiation of sit-ins as did Georgia. Her laws, all of which were labelled emergency measures, were enacted February 25. Chapters 97, 98, and 99 of the 1960 Acts create three distinct misdemeanors, each punishable by a fine up to $1,000 or 12 months imprisonment, or both. Chapter 97 makes it a crime to enter or remain on the lands, premises, etc., of another, knowing that such has been forbidden, either orally or in writing or by posted sign. The other two statutes make it a crime to solicit, encourage, etc., another or others to enter or remain where one knows he or they have been forbidden; and to conspire, confederate, or combine to do so. Chapter 98, the solicitation statute, also covers acts which prevent or seek to prevent service being rendered "to any person not so forbidden."

The Louisiana acts, part of incoming Governor Davis' massive program of segregation defense, became law on June 22, 1960. The legislature was concerned not only with the sit-ins, but also with schools, voting, and in fact just about every aspect of racial mania. Some of the new laws were clearly directed at the sit-in movement; others may have had more than one object. Altogether, seven acts plus one constitutional amendment would seem to have bearing on sit-ins and to have been motivated by them, at least in part. It is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine up to $500 or six months imprisonment or both, to do any of the following:

> interfere with the conduct of business while in or at a store, restaurant, hotel, lunch counter, bowling alley, barber shop, beauty parlor, etc.; (Act No. 70)
>
> enter or remain in or on a structure, bridge, "watercraft or any other movable" after being forbidden either orally or in writing or by posted sign; (Act No. 78)
>
> incite, solicit, urge, etc., another or others to enter or remain in or on a structure, bridge, etc., knowing that such person is forbidden there; (Act No. 79)
>
> refuse to identify oneself to an officer on his demand, while he is enforcing the above; (Act No. 79)
>
> willfully obstruct "the free, convenient and normal use" of public streets, highways, etc., or entrances or corridors of public buildings; (Act No. 80)

Bona fide labor organizations and their lawful activities are exempted from all of the acts.

Act No. 69 makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine up to $200 or four months imprisonment or both, to provoke a breach of peace, or to do any of the following under circumstances such that a breach may be occasioned: (1) crowd or congregate with others on streets, highways, etc., in public buildings, hotels, stores, restaurants, lunch counters, movies, beauty parlors, swimming pools, etc.,* and refuse to disperse when ordered by authorized persons; (2) insult, disturb, interfere with, etc., another or others; (3) cause a disturbance on a public carrier; (4) refuse to leave the premises of another when requested. If any of these actions result in a breach of peace or riot, and the injury or death of another person, it becomes a felony, known as "aggravated battery," and is punishable by imprisonment up to two years. Labor unions are exempted.

Act No. 76 amends and strengthens the law relative to resisting an officer, and sets the punishment for an offender at $300 maximum fine, or six months in jail, or both. *This is also the only act of the group not labelled emergency legislation.* Act No. 77, dealing with the crime of "criminal mischief," carries the severest penalty: $500 fine or one year imprisonment or both. The statutory definition of the crime is amended to include taking temporary possession of any part of a place of business, or remaining there after being ordered to leave.

A rather puzzling constitutional amendment was approved by the voters in November, 1960. Article X, Section 5 of the Louisiana Constitution empowers parochial and municipal corporations and public boards to levy taxes for public purposes. The amendment (Act No. 630 of the 1960 session) adds a section which provides that when any facility, that was segregated at the time its supporting tax was authorized, is ordered integrated by "any commission, board or other authority," the governing

---

*Only the acumen of a Louisiana legislator, perhaps, would suffice to understand why cafeterias and swimming pools are included in Act No. 69, but not Act No. 70 *supra*; and why drug stores, bowling alleys, and barber shops are in Act No. 70 but not No. 69. "Drive-ins" are covered by Act No. 69; "drive-in theatres" by recreational area or place, or any other place of business engaged in selling or serving members of the public"; and No. 70 extends to any lawful business "which engages in selling articles of merchandise or services or accommodation to members of the public, or engages generally in business transactions with members of the public." So the situation would seem well in hand, although the hand may have been rather hasty when drafting its decrees.

authority of the political sub-division shall recall the appointment of all members of the commission or board and declare the facility no longer to be "a function of the government." School boards are specifically exempted. According to the press, the Amendment is aimed at such facilities as golf courses and swimming pools, and presumably the administrative body would be recalled if a federal court were the "other authority" ordering integration.

But strangest of all has been the behavior of the solons of Mississippi. Even an observer who has become accustomed to the instinctive predilection of southern legislatures to react in panic and irrationally to defend what they like to call the "southern way of life" is startled momentarily. For Mississippi had done the job, one would have thought, in 1956. Chapter 257 of that year established a proprietor's right to select his customers (prudently exempting public utilities), and declared it to be trespass, punishable by a fine up to $500 or six months in jail or both, to enter or remain on the premises of another when forbidden. Chapter 256 set the same penalty for creating a disturbance or a breach of the peace in any "public place of business of any kind whatsoever" by loud talk, threats, "or any other conduct."

Mississippi's law-makers evidently still felt insecure, for on March 23, 1960, three additional measures were signed into law, each carrying a punishment up to $500 fine, six months in jail, or both. Chapter 244 makes it unlawful wilfully to obstruct "the free, convenient and normal use" of streets, passageways, etc., by hindering traffic thereon. Chapter 246 is one of the usual prohibitions of entering or remaining on premises, etc., after having been forbidden orally or in writing or by posted sign. Chapter 245 is the companion measure, dealing with those who incite, solicit, encourage, etc., others to enter or remain, knowing that such others are forbidden.

A year before the North Carolina sit-ins began, Arkansas enacted a new trespass law, perhaps influenced to do so by the sit-ins which began in 1958 in its neighboring state, Oklahoma. Act 14 of the 1959 session makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than $50.00 nor more than $500 or 30 days imprisonment or both, to remain on the business premises of another after having been ordered to leave; or to cause, encourage, etc., others to do so. The Arkansas statute is interesting on several grounds. First, it does not apply to the premises of common carriers.

Second, it does not contain the prohibition usual in the states discussed above against entry, knowing that such is forbidden; it applies only to refusal to leave when requested, although the "encouraging" section does reach entry as well as remaining. Third, it spells out the duty of law enforcement officers to remove trespassers on the request of the owner or manager, thus making somewhat more explicit what attorneys for students who have been arrested in several states regard as the main Constitutional defect of the trespass laws, *viz.* that they embody "state action." Finally, this is declared to be emergency legislation, and the justification is the legislature's finding that the rights of business establishments to choose their clientele "are not clearly prescribed by law and that this Act is immediately necessary to clarify those rights and privileges"; with this finding in view, it would seem arguable that if legislative history showed, despite any disclaimers within the text of the statute, that restriction of Negroes was the intent of the law there would be substantiation of the claim that enforcement represents state action.

The South Carolina statute, approved May 16, 1960, is somewhat different from the others, in that it provides that any person who enters a dwelling house, place of business, etc., within six months after being warned away is guilty of trespass; so too is any person not warned but who refuses to leave on request. As in Arkansas, all peace officers are directed to enforce this law. The wording seems unclear on one important point, and that is whether each person must be warned individually or whether a single warning can extend to a class of persons. The punishment is a maximum of $100 or 30 days.

Brief mention may suffice for ordinances in several cities.* Montgomery (Ala.) on March 22, 1960, enacted Ordinances Numbers 10-60, 11-60, and 12-60 which relate to trespass, the holding of parades, and disturbing the peace. Danville (Va.), by two ordinances of April 4, 1960, restricted the use of the public library to card holders (subsequently, in September, difficult requirements for card issuance were established), and the use of municipal recreational facilities to residents of the neighborhoods in which they were located. A Dallas (Tex.) ordinance of January 30, 1961, prohibits congregating or loitering when forbidden by the police;

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*This summary does not purport to be exhaustive.

according to the press, the measure is aimed at both sit-in demonstrators and mobs opposing school desegregation. A hurtful boycott led to a Savannah (Ga.) ordinance in May, 1960, against mass picketing in front of stores, and the use of force, intimidation, etc., to further boycotts. Greenville (S.C.) in July, 1960, set a 9 P.M.-6 A.M. curfew for all youth under 21. New Orleans (La.) in September, 1960, instituted a license system for parades or street processions.

Legislation is not the only form by which the rules of a modern society are set. Other modes of regulation have, accordingly, been employed in response to the sit-ins. State Boards of Education in Tennessee in April and in Georgia in May adopted stricter disciplinary policies for the case of students at state supported colleges or universities arrested and convicted on charges involving personal misconduct. The State Board of Louisiana in October set new, strict rules for class attendance. The Greenville (S.C.) Public Library segregated its patrons by sex, after abandoning racial segregation in September: three tables in the reading room for women, four for males—probably discriminatory!

The enforcement of existing statutes has been as vigorous and probably as effective in combatting sit-ins as has been the new legislation. Students have been arrested on a miscellany of charges in the various states: breach of peace, loitering, conspiracy to interfere with trade, incitement to riot, and others. Sometimes, old laws have been found more useful, for the purposes of the police, than the new. When merchants in Savannah (Ga.) showed a reluctance to prefer charges under the trespass law, the local police started in April arresting under a state unlawful assembly statute. In Memphis (Tenn.) students were arrested in May under a state law, and made bond; charges were quickly brought under a city ordinance which authorizes holding without bail if the city is in a "state of tenseness." *The Commercial-Appeal* (May 18) described it, gently, as a "rarely used" ordinance.

Selected at random, a column from the Tampa (Fla.) *Tribune* of December 9 illustrates sufficiently the variety of attacks employed by officials against the sit-ins. A St. Petersburg dispatch reports a department store's obtaining of a temporary injunction to halt picketing. From Tallahassee, came news of an assault by white youths on Negro pickets. The staff writer added: "Police roared to the scene with city officials just a bit too late to catch the youths. This is the third day in a row that Negroes

have picketed the store and the third day in a row that police have arrived just a little bit late to stop incidents." In Jacksonville, the head of the NAACP Youth Council was taken into custody by Juvenile Court, on charges of contributing to the delinquency of a minor, by persuading him to take part in a sit-in; when it was ascertained that the Council leader was himself under 17, charges were dropped.

Official reaction to the sit-ins has occasionally favored us with a bit of humor. One that did, not only drew a smile, but a lesson as well, a lesson about self-delusion and white man's conceit. When a few Negro college students in February, 1960, sat in the "white" gallery of the Georgia House of Representatives, they were promptly evicted. The authority asserted was the House rules. When the students and newsmen asked for specific citation of the rule, chagrined functionaries discovered there was none requiring or authorizing a segregated gallery. They next asserted that state law controlled; but investigation turned up no applicable statute. Thereupon, the Speaker proclaimed that segregation in the gallery would be enforced under "the old, old law of Georgia custom."

Not all the legislative response, of course, has been of this defensive, harassing nature. Since the sit-ins began, Kentucky has created a commission on human relations, and the legislature of a second border state—West Virginia—has one under consideration; one important border city—Baltimore—has strengthened its anti-discrimination ordinance. In Florida and Oklahoma, human relations committees were established by the governors and have done good work, though a gubernatorial change in Florida has ended the venture there. In Louisville (Ky.), the Aldermen in February, 1960, rejected a proposed anti-discrimination ordinance, on the ground that enactment would exceed their powers; the gain here occurred when, in March, the state Attorney-General formally ruled that the power existed.

In truth, no southern state has ever found itself powerless to legislate in the field of race relations. Now as in the past, the only question is as to whether that power is used for oppression and obstruction, or for the strengthening of the peace and good will of the community.

Sit-ins, Legal Aspects

Dunbar, Leslie W. - "Legislatures and Students," Negro Educational Review, April, 1961. Vol. ~~XII~~, No. 2.

New York University Law Review (Summer 1961)
"The Sit-in Demonstration: Criminal Trespass or Constitutional Right" by Frank E. Schwelb, attorney
20 Broad St., New York 5, N.Y.

11-4-61 copy rec.
Amicus Curiae brief, filed w/ Supreme Court
on behalf of the Committee of the Bill of Rights of the Assn of the Bar of the City of New York.
John Burrell Garner et al v. State of La.
Mary Briscoe et al v. State of La.
Josette Hoalm et al v. State of La.

August 29, 1961

Mr. R. Grann Lloyd
P. O. Box 478
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Lloyd:

We would like to have, if possible, some reprints of the article by Leslie Dunbar in your April, 1961 issue of The Negro Educational Review, Vol. Xii, No. 2. If reprints are not available, please send us two copies of this issue @ $1.00 each, and we will send you our check.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ed. A. Albright
Administrative secretary
Research

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
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PROGRAM
AND TRAINING
DEPARTMENT
Gordon R. Carey
director
Norman Hill
assistant to the director

October 23, 1963

Air mail

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Stteet, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

We are very interested in obtaining whatever information you can give us on the following:

The effect that integration or desegregation has had on business in a particular locale, specifically in the South.

For example, we know that business was defintely affected in Little Rock insofar as manufacturers not building new plants, etc. due to tension that might lead to violence.

We hope that you can send statistics, maps, or whatever data is available to you. Also, do you have any knowledge of research being conducted along these lines.

Thank you very much. Of course, if there is a charge, please let us know by enclosing a bill.

Sincerely,

Shirley Sacks

Shirley Sacks
Secretary to the Director
PROGRAM DEPARTMENT

Little Rock

ADL- Field Report on Desegregation in the South. Dallas 2 Tex. .50
Tallahassee, Fla. .25
Tuskegee, Ala. .50
Mansfield, La. .25
Charlotte, Tenn. .25
Sturgis, Ky. .25
Beaumont, Texas .25

The N. O School Crisis p 22-23

Economic Costs of Desegregation

October 24, 1963

Miss Shirley Sacks
Program Department
C.O.R.E.
38 Park Row
New York 38, N. Y.

Dear Miss Sacks:

Regarding your inquiry for "the effect that integration or desegregation has had on business in a particular locale, specifically in the South," the only detailed report we have is on Little Rock. Report L-38 has some information on Mississippi, in L-31 mention is made of effects of demonstrations combined with economic boycotts, a Wall Street Journal reprint tells generally of segregation costs, and the pamphlet, the New Orleans School Crisis (pp. 22-23) has about two pages on "Impact on Business."

The Anti-Defamation League has more detailed studies, a series called Field Reports on Desegregation in the South, mainly on school desegregation. The titles and costs are listed as follows: (we only have file copies)

Beaumont, Texas - .25	Sturgis, Ky. - .25
Dallas, Texas - .50	Tallahassee, Fla. .25
Mansfield, Texas .25	Tuskegee, Ala. - 25
Clinton, Tenn. - .25	

The Potomac Institute, Inc. (Washington, D. C.) put out in 1962 a mimeographed report, The Economic Impact of Racial Unrest (using our L-Reports and some pertinent clippings from news media) and we do have an extra copy of this. Most of it is fairly general, but there are some specific facts and figures which you could use.

I hope you will find all this of some help. We are contemplating a more comprehensive publication in the future.

Sincerely yours,

Hunter G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
Potomac, The Economic Impact of Racial Unrest
The New Orleans School Crisis

January 21, 1964

Miss Jo Adler
Program Department
C.O.R.E.
38 Park Row
New York 38, N. Y.

Dear Miss Adler:

In reply to your letter of January 9, child death rates, white and non-white in Louisiana are:

Table #72, p. 67, Deaths of Infants Under 1 Year Old, Total and Rate Per 1,000 Live Births, By States: Louisiana

1960 Total		1961		1960 Percentage		1961	
white	1,251	white	1,165	white	22.6	white	21.6
non-white	1,637	non-white	1,528	non-white	46.9	non-white	43.7

Source: Dept. of Health, Edu., & Welfare, Public Health Service annual report as listed in Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1963, Bureau of the Census

Regarding your second question, wage rates, white and non-white in Louisiana, the U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Population: 1960, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Louisiana (Final Report PC 1-20-C) ($1.00 from U. S. Government Printing Office) contains a great many tables on employment status and median income, but no "wage rates". You may wish to get this for working out various kinds of tables of information on differences. We only have our file copy. I am mailing you, under separate cover, Dr. Henderson's study, The Economic Status of Negroes: in the Nation and in the South. You will find tables on income by states for the southern states and various comparisons of median wage or salary income of families, by color. Perhaps these tables can be used for the information you need.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

P.S. We have added your name and that of C.O.R.E.'s southern representative to our mailing list.

Journal of Negro Ed.
Fall '65

Economics & Employment

IV. Relative Employment & Income of American Negroes
Walter G. Daniel, Howard U.

V. Negro Youth & Employment Opportunities, by
Wm. E. Amos & Jane Perry, U.S. Dept. Labor

VI. The Negro in Federal Government, John Hope II &
Edw. E. Shelton, Pres. Comm. on Equal Emp.

VII. The Negro & Organized Labor, Ray Marshall
U. of Texas

VII. Negro Participation in American Business
Harding B. Young, Atlanta U.

Employment - Summer 1964

VIII. Preparation of the Disadvantaged Youth for Employment & Civic Responsibilities, Jane Perry
Howard

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* Miller, Helen Hill, "Private Business and Public Education in the South," 14 page reprint from Harvard Business Review, 1960. An analysis of the stake and the role of business in orderly school desegregation.

* L-Reports:

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EDUCATION

A. This table shows the level of schooling of non-white Americans, contrasted with that of all Americans.

		Total			Non-white		
		1957	1950	1940	1957	1950	1940
Percentage of all persons 25 years of age or older who have completed:	4 or more years of college	7.5	6.0	4.6	2.8	2.2	1.5
	Some college but less than 4 years	7.3	7.2	5.4	3.1	2.9	1.9
	High school, but no college	26.0	20.2	14.1	11.9	8.1	4.4
	Some high school, but less than 4 years	17.7	16.9	15.0	16.5	13.0	8.5

Source: D. J. Bogue, The Population of the United States (1959), p.343

B. The table above demonstrates two points: 1) The educational level of non-whites is much lower than that of whites; e.g. only about 6% of the non-whites over 25 in 1957 had any college training, whereas white enrollment was high enough to bring the national figure nearly to 15%. 2) There has been very little or no narrowing of the gap since 1940; e. g., in that year, 10% of the population over 25 as a whole and 3.4% of the non-whites had been to college.

On the other hand, the table below shows that nearly as many non-whites as ~~non-~~whites are now enrolled in school, and that there has been a distinct narrowing of this gap since 1940.

Percentage of persons enrolled in school

	White				Non-white			
Age	1959	1957	1950	1940	1959	1957	1950	1940
5-24		75.2	60.9	58.3		71.9	58.4	53.4
7-19		90.0	83.5	79.9		87.7	79.6	73.3

Source: D. J. Bogue, The Population of the United States (1959), p.332

(similar presentation for Income, Housing, Health, Fertility, Spending, etc.)

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1960-61

206 white high schools accredited by Southern Assn.
plus
122 " " " " " Georgia Accred.

9 " " " not accredited

337 white high schools in Georgia

50 Negro high schools accredited by Southern Assn.
plus
63 " " " " " Georgia Accred.

66 " " " not accredited

179 Negro high schools in Georgia

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(over)

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statement
Catholic Bishops
statement

Effective September 9, 1960, our new address is:

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.

Atlanta 3, Georgia

plus newsletter
more recent
statements
Chattanooga

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Can We Afford to Close Our Public Schools?

Emotional Aspects of School Desegregation

Phi Delta Kappa Action Patterns of School Desegregation 1960-(1961)

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File Copy

[illegible] QUESTIONNAIRE

April 28, 1964
LLM/elw

ALABAMA

Birmingham - 2
Fairfield
Mobile
Montgomery - 2
Tuscaloosa

ARKANSAS

Little Rock - 3

FLORIDA

St Augustine
Jacksonville -
Tampa
Tallahassee - 2

GEORGIA

Thomaston

KENTUCKY

Covington
Geneva
Louisville - 2

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge
New Orleans

MISSISSIPPI

Greenville
Gulfport
Hattiesburg
Holly Springs
Jackson - 2
Starkville
Tougaloo
Clarksdale

NORTH CAROLINA

Greensboro
Kinston

SOUTH CAROLINA

Greenville
Hayewville
Spartanburg
Sumter

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga
Columbia
Jonesville
Knoxville - 2
Lebanon
Lewisburg
Memphis
Nashville

TEXAS

Beaumont
Corpus Christi
Dallas
Houston
Longview
Marshall
Tyler

VIRGINIA

Dublin
Staunton

ANSWERED QUESTIONNAIRES

April 28, 1964
LLM/slw

ALABAMA

Florence
Birmingham - 2 X
Fairfield
Mobile
Montgomery - 2
Tuscaloosa
Tuskegee Inst.
Huntsville X

ARKANSAS

Little Rock - 3 X
Pine Bluff?

FLORIDA

Jacksonville X
Tampa +
Tallahassee - 2

GEORGIA

Athens
Thomaston
Rome
Augusta
Americus
Columbus
Macon
Brunswick

KENTUCKY

Covington
Geneva
Louisville - 2
Hopkinsville

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge +
New Orleans

MISSISSIPPI

Greenville +
Gulfport
Hattiesburg +
Holly Springs
Jackson - 2
Starkville
Tougaloo

NORTH CAROLINA

High Point
Greensboro +
Kinston
Raleigh +
Chapel Hill
Rocky Mt., N.C. X

SOUTH CAROLINA

Greenville X
Maysville
Spartanburg
Sumter

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga
Columbia
Greeneville
Knoxville - 2 X
Lebanon
Lewisburg
Memphis - 2 +
Nashville X

TEXAS

Beaumont
Corpus Christi
Dallas
Houston
Longview
Marshall
Tyler

VIRGINIA

Dublin
Stounton
DANVILLE +

22 3/66

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

Alabama -

Birmingham - 5 Negroes in school with whites
West End High School - 2
Graymont Elementary - 2
Ramsay High School - 1

Mobile - 2 at Murphy High School

Huntsville - 4
Fifth Avenue Elementary - 1
East Clinton Elementary - 1
Rison Jr. High - 1
Terry Heights Elementary - 1

Tuskegee - 13 originally (1 suspended) - 12 Tuskegee H. S.
are now: 6 at Shorter H. S. 6 at Notasulga

Arkansas -

1,084 Negroes in school with whites (includes 718 Negroes with 1 white in Pulaski County)

Little Rock - 7 elementary schools - 15 Negroes
Junior and senior high schools - 108 Negroes

Pine Bluff - 5 Negroes in 3 schools

Florida -

Pensacola - 11 schools with 50 Negroes in Escambia County

Daytona Beach - 33 Negroes in 2 Schools in Volusia County
Daytona Beach School (elementary) -
Other - ?

Florida (cont'd) **Jacksonville** - 12 Negroes in 5 schools in Duval County

Tampa - (Hillsborough County) 94 Negroes in 7 schools

St. Petersburg - 118 Negroes in 10 schools in Pinellas County

Tallahassee - (Leon County) - Leon High School - 3
? Elementary school - 1

St. Augusting - 6 Negroes in 2 schools (St. Johns County)

Georgia - **Atlanta** - 153 Negroes at 10 schools (all high schools)

Bass - 20	George - 1	Murphy - 48	West Fulton - 10
Brown - 6	Grady - 8	Roosevelt - 19	
Fulton - 3	O'Keefe - 5	Sylvan - 1	

Columbus - no

Savannah - 14 Savannah High - 7
Groves High - 7

Macon - no

Louisiana - **Baton Rouge** - 28 Negroes in 4 schools
Baton Rouge High - 14
Robert E. Lee High - 4
Glen Oaks High - 5
Istrouma High - 4

Louisiana (cont'd) - New Orleans - 1,786 in 28 schools in Orleans Parish (includes 1,439 Negroes and 1 white in one school - Robert R. Morton School)
Benjamin Franklin H. S. (for superior students - the only integrated high school - 14)
Chas. E. Gayarre -
McDonogh #14 -
McDonogh #7
Mc Donogh #31
Adolph Meyer -
A. D. Crossman -

Mississippi - no

North Carolina - Charlotte - 453 in 12 schools (includes 372 Negroes with 12 whites at Bethune School

Durham - est. 500 at 14 schools

Rocky Mount - 15 Negroes in junior and senior high school grades - 2 schools

Greensboro - est. 160 at 11 schools

Winston-Salem - (Forsyth Co. systems merged) 26 in 3 schools
North elementary school - ?
Easton " " -
Brunson " " - 3 Negroes
Hill Jr. H. S. -

South Carolina - Charleston - 10 Negroes in 4 schools
Rivers High - 2
James Simons elementary - 3
Memminger elementary - 3
Charleston High - 1

South Carolina (cont'd)

Columbia, Greenville, Spartanburg - no

Tennessee -

Chattanooga - all elem. - 1,750 Negroes in 10 schools (393 Negroes, 7 whites at Davenport School. 852 Negroes, 11 whites at East Fifth Street Schools.)

Ridgedale - 4 Negroes	Eastdale - 22 Negroes
Avondale - 264 Negroes	St. Elmo - 9 Negroes
Missionary Ridge - 5 Negroes	Sunnyside - 38
Oak Grove - 36 Negroes	Glenwood - 51

Knoxville - 229 Negroes in 13 Schools

Nashville - 773 Negroes in 9 schools

Memphis - approx. 280 Negroes in 15 schools
Tech High School - 1
LaRose Elementary - 2 whites with 1,718 Negroes

Texas -

Dallas - 182 Negroes in ___ schools

Houston - 227 Negroes in 10 elementary schools (Harris Co.)

Virginia -

Danville - 11 Negroes in 4 schools

high school -	elementary school
junior high school -	elementary school

Virginia - (cont'd)

Lynchburg - 67 Negroes in 11 schools
E. C. Glass High School -
Robert E. Lee Jr. High - 19 Negroes
Garland Rhodes - 2 Negroes
Sheffield Elementary - 2 Negroes
Wyatt Elementary - 1 Negro
Bass Elementary-2 Negroes
Marse Jones Elementary - 1 Negro

Roanoke - 28 Negroes in 10 schools
Lee Junior High -
Monroe Junior High -
Forest Park Elementary -
Melrose Elementary - 290 Negroes, 255 whites

Charlottesville - 112 Negroes in 4 school - in all probability this is all

Richmond - 371 Negroes in 12 schools
William Fox Elementary
Highland Park Elementary
Bainbridge Junior High School

Norfolk - (area ?) 347 in 12 schools of the city
Some or all of these
? Maury High School
? Norview High School
? Granby High School
John Marshall Elementary

VIRGINIA

Danville - 11 N. in 4 schools.

George Washington High School - 7 N.
Robert E. Lee Jr. High School - 2 N.
Berkeley Elementary School----- 1 N.
Johnson Elementary School------ 1 N.

Lynchburg - 67 N. in 11 schools.

E. C. Glass High School-- 6 N.
Robert E. Lee Jr. High---19 N.
Garland-Rhodes Elem------ 9 N.
Sheffield Elementary----- 8 N.
Wyatt Elementary--------- 8 N.
Bass Elementary---------- 6 N.
Marse Jones Elementary--- 8 N.
Biggers Elementary------- 2 N.
Miller Elementary-------- 2 N.
Perrymont Elementary----- 6 N.
Roane Elementary--------- 4 N.

Roanoke - 278 N. in [illegible] schools

Lee J. H.---------- 27 N.
Monroe J. H. ---------- 80 N.
West End Elementary----- 11 N.
Forest Park Elementary-- 12 N.
Melrose Elementary------290 N. - 255 W.
William Fleming High---- 4 N.
Jefferson High---------- 2 N.

Charlottesville - 112 N. in 4 schools (all)

Venable Elementary — McGuffey Elem.
Clark Elementary — Lane High School

Richmond - 371 N. in 12 schools.

William Fox Elementary--------- 1 N.
Highland Park Elementary------- 2 N.
Bainbridge Jr. High Sch.------- 1 N.
John Marshall High------------ 68 N.
Summer Hill------------------- 9 N.
Cerebral Palsy Center---------- 3 N.
Binford Jr. High-------------- 38 N.
Westhampton Elementary--------- 22 N.
George Wythe High------ 20 N
J. E. B. Stuart-------- 70 N
Thos. Jefferson High--- 6 N
Chandler Jr. High------ 129 N

Norfolk - (area) - 347 in 12 schools of the city

Maury H. S. ---------- 12
Norview H. S. -------- 23
Norview Jr. High------ 2
Blair Jr. High-------- 2
Chesterfield Hghts. Elem-- 1
John Marshall Elem------- 3
Norview Elementary------- 13
Suburban Park Elem------- 10
Ingleside Elem---------- 2
Monroe Elementary-------- 1

CITY COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

Coordinating Responsibility _____

1. Biracial Committee Members

Committee of 85 (businessmen, white) - unofficial

(names unpublished)

2. Other Key People (Including Mayor)

Lester L. Bates, Mayor

3. Local Associations (Including officers)

A.A.U.W. - Mrs. Paul Leonard (Pres. Columbia branch), 900 Laurens St.

Natl. Urban League - Hyman Rubin (W), City Councilman, Attorney

4. Newspapers (Including Editors)

State (m-S) - J. M. Blalock, Publ.
Henry F. Cauthen, Ed.

Record (e) - John A. Montgomery, Editor

5. Colleges & Universities (Including Presidents & Trustees)

U. of S. C. - Thomas F. Jones, Jr., President

6. Other Information or Attachments

Washington Post - 2-3-63

Wash. Post 2-2-63

Dignity in Desegregation

South Carolina's Racial Moderates Are Linked to Its Liberal Heritage

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

News Analysis

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 2 (1963)

It has been said that Mississippi was conceived in sin while South Carolina fell into it.

This is a reference to the birth of Mississippi as a frontier state in the early 19th Century, just at the time that a cotton economy was making slavery profitable.

By then, South Carolina already was generations old, a cosmopolitan state with a gentle aristocracy, born and nurtured in the liberalism that helped forge the Nation.

This comparison is used today to explain why the enrollment of a Negro in the University of Mississippi last September resulted in riots, deaths and injuries and why the enrollment of a Negro in Clemson College last Monday was accomplished in South Carolina with calm and dignity.

One writer recently pointed out that South Carolina's traditions and heritage make it akin more to North Carolina and Virginia, which have accommodated themselves to racial desegregation, than to Alabama and Mississippi, which haven't. He said South Carolina thus had a certain "style" that would avoid the panic and shambles that occurred at Oxford last September.

These observations are pertinent and valid. But there are also vital contemporary reasons why South Carolina, a Deep South state with a Negro population second only to Mississippi's, refused to let tension increase or violence erupt.

LEADERSHIP: South Carolina's most defiant years came during the 1955-59 term of Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr. The General Assembly passed a barrage of racist legislation. The climate was so tense that a newspaper editor had to quit because he counseled moderation, a dean at the Univer-

See SOUTH, A8, Col. 1

SOUTH—*From Page A1*

Causes of Carolina Race Calm Traced

sity of South Carolina was fired because he criticized segregation and there were boycotts, counter-boycotts and incidental racial violence. Clemson rejected a $350,000 Atomic Energy Commission grant because it contained a nondiscrimination clause.

When Ernest F. Hollings succeeded Timmerman, he gave a rip-snorting segregationist inaugural speech—and then soft-pedaled the race issue for the next four years.

The climate had moderated so much by last June that Donald S. Russell, former president of the University of South Carolina and a racial moderate, easily won the Democratic primary for governor and State Rep. A. W. (Red) Bethea of Dillon, a fire-breathing segregationist, ran a poor third among the three serious candidates.

When Gov. Ross Barnett of Mississippi vowed to go to prison rather than permit any desegregation, Hollings said gently that this "is not an intelligent approach."

In early December, as the Gantt case to enter Clemson was nearing its end in the courts, a call for law and order came from state Sen. Edgar A. Brown of Barnwell who, as president pro tem of the Senate, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and a trustee of Clemson, is one of the most powerful men in the State.

Early in January, Hollings in his farewell address to the General Assembly recounted how all attempts to block desegregation had failed.

"As determined as we are," he said, "we of today must realize the lesson of one hundred years ago, and move on for the good of South Carolina and the United States."

Incoming Governor Russell, whose inaugural barbecue was attended by Negroes for the first time since Reconstruction, said law and order must prevail. So did leaders of all religious denominations, and business and professional leaders in public statements.

From top to bottom, the word was law and order. In Mississippi, before the Oxford tragedy, there was no such leadership. There was talk of defiance, and the moderates and business men spoke out only after the riots.

INDUSTRY: South Carolina's determined bid for industry has begun to pay off. In the past four years, $850 million was invested in industrial construction in South Carolina and 57,000 new jobs created.

New plants have brought a new affluence to many areas of South Carolina since Hollings began soft-pedaling the race issue—and neither businessmen nor workers wanted any racial violence to interfere with this progress.

GEOGRAPHY: Both of South Carolina's neighbors, Georgia to the south and North Carolina to the north, have accepted desegregation, and the feeling here of inevitability was strong. Former Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia tried to regain office last year on a resegregation platform but lost to a racial moderate. The defiant south has shrunk rapidly.

OXFORD: Perhaps the biggest single factor that helped South Carolina across the desegregation hurdle was the Oxford riot. This was the final shock therapy that restored complete sanity. This made it easier to publicly call for law and order.

South Carolina newspapers, which had supported Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas in his defiance of Federal Court orders in 1957, looked aghast at the Oxford riot and demanded that no such incident occur here. Charles Dixon, public relations director of the State Development Board, warned that South Carolina could kiss its industrial renaissance good-bye if such a riot occurred here.

"There will be no Oxfords or Little Rocks in South Carolina," said Hollings.

Last Monday, Harvey Gantt entered Clemson College under Federal Court orders. Desegregation had come to the fiftieth state without incident.

On Tuesday, in his message to the General Assembly, Gov. Russell made only a passing reference to the historic event. Gantt's enrollment, he said, was accomplished "with a proper regard for the good name of our state." He then dwelled at length on a program for better public education to help South Carolinians meet the age of tomorrow.

It was a calm week in South Carolina — and, because of the circumstances, perhaps the most exciting in the South since the 1954 Supreme Court decision.

South Carolina, it appeared, had turned the corner nicely.

TELEPHONE: 298-7325
(Area Code 202)

UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

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Executive Director:
JOHN J. GUNTHER

September 30, 1963

COPY FOR CITY MANAGER
(original sent to the Mayor)

Dear Colleague:

Attached to this letter you will find a brief informational questionnaire concerning the creation of human relations committees. We are attempting to find out as much as we can about where such Committees are and how they are operating in order to be of service to many of our members who are seeking to benefit by others' experience.

As you know, the Conference resolved at its 1963 Annual Conference to make information with respect to this matter available to those members who request it. Steps have been taken to insure that this service will be objective, confidential and technically competent. A ten-member Mayors' Committee on Community Relations has been established under the Chairmanship of Mayor Herman W. Goldner of St. Petersburg, Florida. This Committee has adopted a carefully worked out program, of which this survey is a part, which will draw together background materials, make available consultants to those who request technical aid, establish joint working relationships on problems in this field with such groups as the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, and the American Bar Association. This clearing house type of service will be supported by a grant from one of the major foundations and will not involve the expenditure of funds paid to the Mayors' Conference by member cities.

May I stress the point that this is not a program of advocacy on the part of the Conference but a program to provide information, upon request, to Mayors of member cities.

Thank you for your cooperation on this survey, and please let me hear from you with suggestions for Conference of Mayors activity in this or any other area of interest.

Sincerely yours,

A. L. Selland

Arthur L. Selland
Mayor of Fresno
President, Conference of Mayors

Enclosure
Survey Form

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

CITY GREENVILLE, S. C.

Coordinating Responsibility

1. Biracial Committee Members

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BI-RACIAL COMMITTEE FOR COMMUNITY RELATIONS - (unofficial) - 40 members, no names given out.

2. Other Key People (Including Mayor)

Mayor David G. Traxler
W. H. Orders, Pres., Chamber of Commerce

3. Local Associations (Including officers)

Greenville Innkeepers Assn. - Edwin A. Briggs, Pres.
Howard Johnson's Motor Lodge
P. O. Box 8375 - Station A

4. Newspapers (Including Editors)

News (m-S) - Roger C. Peace, Publisher
Wayne W. Freeman, Editor

Piedmont (e) - William F. Gaines, Editor

5. Colleges & Universities (Including Presidents & Trustees)

Furman University - John L. Plyer, Pres.

6. Other Information or Attachments

N. Y. Times - 5/30/63

The State - 7/3/63
7/17/63

N.Y. Times - 5/30/63

Greenville Alters Laws

GREENVILLE, S. C., May 29 (AP)—The Greenville City Council took less than 15 minutes last night to repeal the city's segregation laws, but it then passed a trespass ordinance making it unlawful to refuse to leave a business after being asked to do so by the owner.

Mayor David G. Traxler said the old laws were of no value in view of the United States Supreme Court decision forbidding prosecutions for sit-ins in cities with segregation laws or policies.

Greenville Establishes Bi-Racial Committee

7-17

GREENVILLE (AP) — The Greenville Chamber of Commerce announced Tuesday the establishment of a bi-racial Community Relations Committee to aid individual businesses and business groups in implementing decisions made by them.

It has 40 members: 10 whites and 10 Negroes on separate advisory councils, and five members and five alternates to serve on two separate discussion groups.

The announcement said the committee is being established "to permit the clear thinking leadership of the races to discuss matters of mutual interest. The Chamber has no power or authority to speak or act for anyone or any groups."

Chamber president W. H. Orders said, "We will never be placed in the position of catering to the extremists on either side or to any group which does not place the best interests of this community ahead of personal feelings or personal gain."

— the State 7/17/63

By Greenville Business Leaders

Bi-Racial Committee Urged

GREENVILLE (AP)—Greenville's business leaders have urged formation on a bi-racial committee. The Greater Greenville Chamber of Commerce's board of directors said Monday such a move should be taken in the best interests of local race relations.

William H. Orders, president of the chamber, said the chamber seeks "to preserve the good reputation of Greenville and the peace and harmony which has prevailed among its citizens."

The chamber's action is in line with a recent pattern of desegregation in the Greenville area. A number of downtown lunch counters have been opened to Negroes.

In other moves, the city council repealed a group of segregation ordinances, considered unconstitutional in the light of recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions.

The chamber's directors listed three main points in a statement of policy issued Monday. The directors:

1. Urged formation of a community relations committee composed of "clear-thinking representatives of white and Negro leaders who believe that there are responsibilities accompanying rights and privileges which do not permit chaos and discord to be brought upon the community;"

2. Called upon city and county officials to continue "to discharge their full responsibilities to all citizens by maintaining law and order and the good name of this community;"

3. Encouraged all citizens "to call upon their best judgement in showing the rest of the nation that ours is a community where harmony and cooperation prevail and that we realize that the future of our community is too bright and too sure to be tarnished by hatred, strife and discord."

Greenville is the second South Carolina city in recent weeks to take steps toward formation of a bi-racial committee. Florence was the other city.

Greenville and Florence were two of eight cities in South Carolina listed as targets for diesegregation activity by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at a meeting in Columbia last month. One of the NAACP's demands was for formation of bi-racial committees.

The State 7/3/63

March 5, 1964

Mrs. Alice Spearman
S. C. Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

I dropped you a note that I would like to see you on Thursday around eleven. What I would like to discuss with you is the possibility of bringing together representatives of organizations in Columbia to work toward the voluntary compliance with provisions of the civil rights bill. The public accommodations section is the one of special concern.

The Interagency Conference, meeting first in Washington on February 12 and later reconvening in Atlanta on February 28, decided to work for voluntary compliance in a few selected cities in the South. Columbia and Greenville were the ones selected in South Carolina. Martin England will be working in Greenville. Since I was the only other one from South Carolina, I was encouraged to work with you in Columbia.

I hope that we will be able to discuss what organizations might be called together for this purpose. Some of those mentioned in Atlanta were the AAUW, AUP, League of Women Voters, ADL, United Church Women, and labor -- to mention a few. I will be free that afternoon if it would be appropriate for me to call on any of the above.

I have an appointment at ten o'clock with Messrs. Mueller, Anderson and Martin re MDTA and Penn. I trust that the conference will be over by eleven o'clock.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Courtney Siceloff

cc: Paul Anthony

[illegible] STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

[illegible]

Frogmore, S. C.

April 9, 1964

Mr. R. E. Nolan
Box 255
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear Dick:

You will note in the Minutes that several letters are to be written. I gather that you have difficulty in [illegible] sufficient time to do so preparing a letter which I will send to you for your signature. However, you should feel quite free to make any changes in it you might wish.

In behalf of the Committee action regarding the Civil Rights Bill and their letter to the Governor, it seems to me that it will be helpful not only to the governor but to the people of South Carolina in the State [illegible] Rights law particularly, the [illegible] public accommodations. There has been considerable propaganda as to what this law means and [illegible] people are [illegible] which have been [illegible].

While there may be [illegible] after the [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] the Governor.

I [illegible] the Committee [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Box 255
Conway, South Carolina
April 10, 1964

The Honorable Donald Russell
Governor of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Governor Russell:

The members of the South Carolina Advisory Committee to the Commission on Civil Rights, at their meeting in early April, expressed concern about the implementation of the provisions of the Civil Rights Law currently under debate in the U. S. Senate. The concern centered primarily around the provisions of Title II, dealing with public accommodations.

It was felt that upon passage of the law, it is possible that over the state persons would be taking advantage of the provision dealing with public accommodations. It was also the feeling of Committee members that unless advance preparation is made by communities, there might result a period of confusion and perhaps disorder. The period following the passage of the Civil Rights Law might well provide the most difficult test that South Carolina will have to face.

The Committee recommends that you use your good offices to encourage community leaders throughout the state to recognize the necessity of complying with provisions of the Civil Rights Law; furthermore, that business leaders be urged to work collectively to open up places of public accommodation prior to, or just following enactment of the law. South Carolina has in recent months demonstrated that it can satisfactorily solve problems facing it, recognizing the validity of the law, complying with the provisions, and maintaining order.

The members of the Advisory Committee offer their services to you in this respect. If you feel that a meeting would be of value in exploring what might be done, the members would be quite willing to discuss this.

Sincerely yours,

E. R. McIver, Chairman
South Carolina Advisory Committee to the
Commission on Civil Rights

April 25, 1964

Mrs. Alice Spearman
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice Spearman:

It was most helpful for you to call the meeting last Wednesday concerning the implementation of the Civil Rights Bill. I think it was a good group to get together on such short notice, and I was glad that they agreed to meet again on May 12 at 4:30.

It would seem to me that this group might well be enlarged the next time and perhaps Lou Mitchell could arrange to meet with the group. Several of the people I talked with today indicated that had they had more notice, they would be glad to join the group. For the next meeting you might include Mr. Hyman Rubin, City Councilman; Mr. Hudson, Manager of Penny's Department Store and Sinway Young, AFL-CIO president. I was unable to see Mayor Lester Bates; Mr. Shafto of the television station(WIS) or the City Manager, Mr. Burnett. These people might also be invited if you think well of it. I believe you indicated Dr. Wright Spears of Columbia College was contacted but could not attend and feel sure that he would be quite helpful.

If you have time, it might be well to notify those persons as well as others who attended the session today of the meeting and then remind them a few days before.

Best regards,

Courtney Siceloff

CS/fmm
cc: Lou Mitchell
Sam Simmons

United Church Women
of South Carolina

Spartanburg, S. C.,
April 27, 1964

Rev. Louis L. Mitchell, Jr
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Your letter concerning Operation Opportunity has been received. I am most sincerely interested in this particular aspect of our work, and am very sorry I am just now answering your letter. I have been out of town teaching in study classes and only returned this past week-end.

As to the survey you wished filled out, I must say it will be incomplete due to the wishes of both negro and white members of the city's bi-racial committee. By this we mean; when leaders of the city, business and church representatives started working together on the issue, they asked they be allowed to work things out as quietly as possible with no fan-fare. This is being done, and we can note evidences of their goodwill in various public places. An editorial appeared in our newspaper not long ago headed, "Spartanburg, A Reasonable City," I will try to get a copy for you. This tells in detail what has been accomplished and what they hope to accomplish.

I must say however, the demonstrations in New York at the World's Fair has set us back quite a lot. Those whom were most sympathetic are becoming as they say, disgusted. So you see, some of the things being done are not helping those of us who have in the past worked with and for all mankind.

We wish for you success in your new undertaking.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Herbert McAbee
Mrs. Herbert McAbee
Vice-president
S. C. State Council United Church Women

May 19, 1964

Mr. Lester Bates, Mayor
City of Columbia
New South Wright Insurance Company
1827 Assembly Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Bates:

I appreciate very much the opportunity of talking with you this past Tuesday. It is most encouraging to see how you and the City of Columbia have been willing to recognize problems facing the city and seek realistic solutions.

I was encouraged by your receptiveness concerning the idea of making preparations within the community for whatever provisions of the Civil Rights Law affecting p public accommodations will be passed. I hope that the Columbia businessmen were likewise receptive.

I further appreciate your invitation to the meeting of the Citizens' Design for Progress. This undertaking, and the participation you had in the meeting indicate the leadership which Columbia has developed and is providing the state.

Sincerely yours,

Courtney Siceloff

cs:bm

bc: Sam Simmons
Lou Mitchell

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INCORPORATED
ST. HELENA ISLAND
FROGMORE, SOUTH CAROLINA

COURTNEY SICELOFF
DIRECTOR

May 18, 1964

Mr. Lou Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Lou Mitchell:

You may be interested in the developments in Columbia concerning OPERATION OPPORTUNITY. I talked with Mayor Lester Bates, having learned that he was to meet in the afternoon with the Committee of 85, a group of white civic leaders who have worked out desegregation plans in certain phases of the community and working in other areas.

Mayor Bates indicated that he felt that it would be very appropriate for Columbia to plan voluntary compliance with the public accommodations section of the Civil Rights Bill at the time of its passage. He agreed to take this matter up with the Committee of 85 in the afternoon.

Sinway Young, President of AFL-CIO, and likewise a member of the South Carolina Advisory Committee to the Commission on Civil Rights and a member of the Committee of 85, was to contact several other members of the Committee to encourage the adoption of the mayor's recommendation

Mayor Bates encouraged me to attend the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, CITIZENS' DESIGN FOR PROGRESS. He pointed out that ten Negroes had been invited and felt the membership of the Chamber would be open to them, but that this would be the first bi-racial committee meeting studying the community's problems. I am enclosing the material as handed out at the meeting. Under the plan, a representative committee would be formed to recognize problems and recommend solutions as the city grows in the next two to four decades. While race is not mentioned specifically in the working areas of concentration, yet No. 8, Community Relations and Attitudes, and No. 13, Human Elements of the Community, might well deal with intergroup relations. This ~~meeting~~ STUDY apparently extended over a period of fifteen months and Mayor Bates implied that this committee in the future might well deal with problems dealing with intergroup relations.

Alice Spearman again called together a group to discuss what voluntary agencies might do in implementing Title 2 of the Bill. Since the Committee of 85 was meeting at the same time, a number of persons who were on that Committee could not be present. Some of the suggestions which came from the meeting included:

1. Mr. Randal of the AAUP and member of the University of South Carolina Law faculty agreed to draft a resolution which could be circulated among possible organizations for signature and issued following the passage of the Civil Rights Bill. The resolution would deal only with the public accommodation section. When the resolution is worked up, Alice Spearman agreed to circulate this with several other organizations.

2. The question was raised whether separate organizations might plan programs on Title 2 and what individuals might do. However it seemed feasible only that this be raised with the AAUP.

3. It was suggested that a quantity of leaflets describing Title 2 and 3, published by Southern Regional Council, be made available to the State Councils on Human Relations for statewide distribution and mailing.

This group decided to reconvene on June 9, at 4 P.M.

Possibly at that meeting there might be representatives from the Committee of 85 assuming they will be working toward voluntary compliance among businesses affected by the law so that there could be coordination between the Committee of 85 and the group meeting. Perhaps you would be able to attend this meeting likewise.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Courtney Siaeloff

cs:bm

cc Spearman
Summers

June 12, 1964

Hon. Lester Bates, Mayor
City of Columbia
c/o New South Life Insurance Company
Assembly Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mayor Bates:

I appreciate very much having had the opportunity to talk with you again concerning Columbia. I feel Columbia is setting a fine example of working at problems that face the community. The support which you have from all groups in the city testifies to your effectiveness.

I understand from Mr. Keith Aull that the Columbia Employment office will furnish a list of industries having signed the Plan for Progress. Likewise, I have asked the Commission on Civil Rights to forward a copy of the provisions which are contained in the Plan for Progress. I have requested the Southern Regional Council to forward their Special Reports on Charlotte and Louisville; these studies indicate the experience of these communities in the field of inter-group relations. Finally, I am enclosing a brochure on the public accommodations section of the proposed civil rights bill, which you may find of interest.

Your Advisory Committee has certainly taken important steps toward establishing communication and opening up facilities to all persons. I trust that your new bi-racial committee will be able to capitalize on these advances and to move forward to even more significant gains.

Sincerely,

Courtney Siceloff

cs/es

bc: Lou Mitchell
Samuel Simmons

SOUTH CAROLINA ADVISORY COMMITTEE
TO THE COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

MINUTES

The S. C. Advisory Committee met in a closed meeting in Columbia, April 2; present were McFall, Nelson, Krahe, Kaye, Young, Secrest and Siceloff. A letter from Chairman McIver stated that because his business associate was ill, he could not attend the meeting, and was not sure how much he could participate in the next few months; McIver offered to resign as chairman, but the Committee unanimously agreed that he should remain in that position.

The meeting began with a discussion of the report of William Fleming at the last meeting, on Clarendon County. It was decided that Ira Kaye be authorized as member of a committee to visit the State Department of Education in Columbia for records as to qualification of teachers, hot lunch program, money spent for the Negro and white schools and any other pertinent material to be found from the Department of Education. He and Andrew Secrest would then proceed to Clarendon County for an on-the-spot survey into the school situation. From this visit, they would make a recommendation to chairman McIver as to the advisability of holding the next open meeting in Clarendon County. The Committee is asking authorization from the Commission on Civil Rights for Kaye to make the trip to Columbia, and Secrest and Kaye to make the trip to Clarendon County.

It was agreed that a letter should go from Chairman McIver to the Superintendent of Education, Mr. Jesse Anderson, requesting permission for Mr. Kaye to seek the necessary information on the Clarendon schools.

Ira Kaye reported that the two persons who submitted affidavits in Sumter County at the meeting of the Advisory Committee had subsequently been registered. It was felt that this action was taken as a direct result of the affidavits being presented to the Advisory Committee.

The Committee noted an affidavit from Mr. Willie King, of St. Stephens, S. C., alleging improper arrest by the town officials. The Committee felt that Mr. King should be invited to the next open meeting, at which time he could explain in more detail the matter of his arrest.

S. C. Advisory Committee

The Committee felt that it was an appropriate time to enlarge the membership of the Advisory Committee and assigned various members to see prospective nominees.

Mr. Sinway Young is to see Dr. Wright Spears, President of Columbia College, Dean Figg, University of South Carolina Law School, Mr. John Cauthen, Executive Director, Cotton Textile Manufacturers Association, and Mr. Frank Gary, President of the Columbia Bar Association.

Father Gordon Grahe is to contact Mr. Charles Daniel, Greenville contractor, and Mr. John Holman, Anderson contractor, who is the president of the Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. McFall is to see Mrs. Thomas Tobias, Public Relations Executive in Charleston, and Mr. Arthur Street, shipping executive.

Andrew Secrest will contact Mr. James Rogers, editor of the Florence Morning News, and Mr. Nelson will speak to Mr. Bouleware, Negro attorney of Columbia.

At the Sumter meeting Mr. Sinway Young was directed to look into the administration of the MDTA program, named in South Carolina as STEP. Subsequently, meetings have been held by Mr. Young with Mr. Wade Martin, Director of the Technical Education Commission which has been charged with the administration and coordination of the STEP program.

The direction of this program has been placed in the hands of a committee of 100 appointed by the governor. Mr. Young called the attention of Mr. Martin that this was an error and that the program should actually be under the Manpower Development Training Act Committee, of which he is a member. This transfer of operation has been completed with the committee of 100 now acting in a promotional capacity. The MDTA Committee has a scheduled meeting on April 14 in which details of this program will be worked out.

Since the committees on the local level are to represent all elements of the community, members of the Advisory Committee had a concern that Negroes be appointed to these committees.

Siceloff related the concern of the Commission on Civil Rights concerning the implementation of the Civil Rights law and particularly the provision on public accommodation.

S. C. ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Sinway Young indicated that after the recent City Council election, members of the Council were now behind the opening of public accommodations within the city. He has likewise contacted members of the Committee of 85 of Columbia; several persons have shown their willingness to work for the city, being declared an "open one", prior to or at the time of the passage of the law.

Dr. McFall felt that the biracial committee of Charleston might well take on the project of Charleston being declared an open city. He indicated that he would present it as a member to that group.

It was felt that Myrtle Beach would be a key area within the state and encouraged chairman McIver to discuss this with persons in that area.

Father Krahe agreed to work with the committee in Greenville for a similar action in that community. Siceloff agreed to raise this matter with Beaufort officials likewise.

There was a discussion as to whether the committee might raise with Governor Russell the fact that the Civil Rights law would likely pass and that it would be well to prepare communities for it, especially concerning public accommodations. It was felt that a visit to the governor would accomplish little, so that it was decided that a letter should be written by the chairman expressing the concern of the committee in this regard and offering their services.

It was agreed that an open meeting would be held on May 22 at 10 A.M. The meeting is to be held either in Clarendon County or Columbia. After Ira Kaye makes his study of the situation he will make a recommendation to the chairman who will decide whether the meeting will be in Clarendon County or in Columbia.

The meeting adjourned at 4:00 P.M.

Courtney Siceloff
Secretary

Spartanburg, S.C.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

4. General attitude of:

City officials
Favorable

Press
Favorable

Business leadership
Favorable

Church leaders
Favorable

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Variety Stores
Drug Stores
Bus Stations

Restaurants

Hotels - Motels

Some

Theatres

Municipal facilities

Schools

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

b) Names of members

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

Sumter, S.C.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Sumter County chapter S.C.Council on Human Relations; Local 273 United Furniture Workers; Shaw AFB-Sumter Community Council(if directed by Secy of AF);

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

White Citizens Council; Legislative delegation; Chamber of Commerce; Merchants association; Junior Chamber of Commerce

4. General attitude of:

City officials

Contra

Press non-committal but on negative side at present

Business leadership

Contra

Church leaders Negative

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official or unofficial ✓ (check one)

b) Names of members

names not published

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

hotels, motels, restaurants, lunch counters, theatres

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

none

Restaurants

none

Hotels - Motels

none

Theatres

none

Municipal facilities

xxXXXXX
XXXXXX
Public Library; parks.

Schools

none

Mayesville, S. C.

Mayesville hasn't had a public facility since they closed thehotel about 1915! Below are some brief notes about Sumter.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Miss Julia Reynolds
Rabbi J, Aaron Levy
M.J. Jackson (colored)
Rev. Fred C. James (colored); can outline pretty well thewhole picture.

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

The Sumter Count#y Council on HumanRelations--M.J. Jackson, chairman.

The local chapter of the NAACP.

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

Practically all of them.

4. General attitude of:

City officials
Opposed

Press
Opposed

Business leadership
Opposed

Church leaders
White leaders: opposed, neutral, or frightened

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters
None

Restaurants
None

Hotels - Motels
None

Theatres
None

Municipal facilities
Public Library
Swan Lake Park

Schools
None

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official or unofficial (check one) Only the Council on Human Relations, which could not be called a community venture.

b) Names of members

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

Sumter will generally try to avoid defiance of the law. It will try to evade the law within the law--and it's got pretty good lawyers for doing this.

Good luck!

J. M. Setty

U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

Special Survey

Human Relations Committees

CHARLESTON, S.C.

RECEIVED

Does your community have a human relations committee? Yes

What is its official name? Community Relations Committee

When was the Committee established? September 1963

Is the Committee bi-racial? Yes

Who appointed the Committee? Committee members themselves organized

Did the City Council concur? No

Did the City Council appropriate funds? No

What was the charge to the Committee? (If possible, attach copy.)

(If appropriate, please attach a copy of any Council resolution or ordinance.)

How many members? 14 (seven Negroes and seven whites)

(Please attach a list of Committee members with their race and occupation noted.)

Briefly describe problems or issues that have been considered by the Committee. I do not know at this time

Briefly summarize any recommendations made by the Committee.

(Please attach any public reports.) To my knowledge no recommendations have been made yet

Briefly describe any actions resulting from the Committee's recommendations. No recommendations received as yet

How often does the Committee meet? I do not know, but I believe twice a month.

Does the Committee have any staff assistance? None

Part time _____ Full time _____ None ✓

Additional comments: _____

J. Palmer Gaillard, Jr.
Mayor

City: Charleston, South Carolina

Name of official preparing Report:

Please return to: U.S.Conference of Mayors
1707 H Street,N.W., Washington D.C. 20006

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Greenville: ~~[illegible]~~

Mrs. J. C. Keys 118 James St
The Rev. David Francis - 608 E. Mc Bee Ave.
" " Alvin Annick, 130 Augusta Court
" " John Kilby 308 Overbrook Road
X " " Nathanael Brockman
" " Claude E Guthrie - 307 Pettigrew
" " Giles Lewis Christ Church
X " " Thomas Roberts " "
" " Ross Anderson, 110 Elford Street 235-3632
" " Barry Carter, 124 Capers "

X John Belt Culbertson - 110 Elford Street
Mr Richard Benson, 5 Overbrook Circle
BRC " ~~Webb~~ Donald Sampson, 218 River St.
BRC " Willie T. Smith, Jr. 125½ Falls St.
BRC Dr. W. F. Gibson - 104 Gibson Street
X Dr Robert C. Tucker, Furman University
BRC Mr. J. Edgar Smith, Phyllis Wheatley Center
Mrs. Harriette Smith, Calhoun St. YWCA

X Did not see

Memphis Press-Scimitar

MONDAY, MAY 20, 1963 SECOND SECTION—PAGE 17

Latest News on Desegregation Here

Memphis Provides More And Better Jobs for Negroes

Report on Work Of Employment Committee

By CLARK PORTEOUS
Press-Scimitar Staff Writer

Increased employment opportunities are being given Memphis negroes thru action taken by many employers thruout the city.

This includes upgrading of negroes already employed, and by making jobs available that generally were not given negroes in the past.

The Employment Committee of the Memphis Committee on Community Relations has been working on this problem more than a year, and the rate of increased employment opportunities for negroes has been stepped up recently.

Most downtown stores have given better jobs to negroes, including jobs as sales personnel. Some 25 to 30 stores are already participating, doing more than 60 per cent of retail business, a spokesman for the committee said.

Other Businesses

A number of other businesses, including soft drink bottlers, bakeries, super market groups and others are participating. The spokesman said more than 100 firms are participating, and already several hundred negroes have received new jobs or been promoted to jobs previously not available to negroes.

The spokesman said that almost all firms are employing on a basis of character, aptitude and ability regardless of race. He said a check with participating firms reveals that they plan to add more negro employes, and that they are well pleased with negro employes so far. He said the companies have had few complaints about negro employes.

It was a surprise to the employment committee to find out that a number of firms had already started up-grading negroes, before they were asked to do so by the committee. Some already had negroes in supervisory capacities.

The up-grading is expected to continue gradually, and expand until negroes are given their fair share of jobs for which they are qualified.

16 Street-Bus Drivers

An example of employment of negroes is at the city-owned bus service, which put on one negro bus driver two years ago, and now has 16, all doing satisfactory work.

ARTHUR W. McCAIN—Retired banker, he is president of the Memphis Committee on Community Relations which has worked quietly to bring about peaceful desegregation in Memphis.

JESSE H. TURNER—Banker, president of Memphis Branch of the NAACP and member of the Memphis Committee on Community Relations. He has led the move for desegregation in Memphis.

CLAUDE ARMOUR — The police and fire commissioner made a decision: "No violence by anyone, white or negro will be tolerated." And there has been none.

It was nine years ago last Friday that the U. S. Supreme Court decision was announced on desegregation of schools, a decision which has led to much desegregation of public facilities in the South.

Memphis has been outstanding in its peaceful desegregation.

The latest development in peaceful change in Memphis, improvement in job opportunities, was preceded by gradual desegregation of public facilities, step by step, without dissension and violence.

Downtown Theaters

Downtown theaters have been desegregated this year, quietly and smoothly. Patrons now see negroes sitting where they wish in theaters, and seem to think nothing of it. Negroes sat with whites when the Metropolitan Opera came to the Auditorium recently.

Memphis branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been strong in desegregation demands, but also reasonable. There have not been many demonstrations, and those were done peacefully. There have been none recently, despite demonstrations in Birmingham and other Southern cities.

The NAACP has worked with the Memphis Committee on Community Relations, and Jesse H. Turner, NAACP president, is a member of the Employment Committee. Turner is pleased with what has been done but wants more to be done. Turner says the NAACP stands ready to go to court if and when the leaders feel desegregation is lagging.

Among the first facilities to be desegregated in Memphis were the two railroad stations. This was done on federal order. It was done smoothly, and there are no longer separate waiting rooms or eating places. This dates back to 1955.

There has been much desegregation since. The bus stations came later. So did city passenger bus service.

City bus service has been one desegregation field where there have been some complaints. However, Turner says he believes there was more trouble before the buses were desegregated, because of negro patrons having to work their way thru crowds of whites in the front of buses in order to reach the rear.

Memphis State University was desegregated and now has more than 300 negro students, enjoying practically all the privileges of other students. They are not yet on athletic teams.

Some city schools, libraries, the Zoo, some public golf courses and other recreational facilities have been desegregated without incident. Many downtown eating places, particularly department store restaurants and lunch counters at other stores, have been desegregated. The Mid-South Fair was desegregated last year.

Catholic schools will be desegregated when they reopen in September.

Two Cases in Court

The NAACP is in court regarding the 10-year plan to desegregate all Memphis park and recreational facilities. There is also a court case pending which would speed up public school desegregation.

Turner gives much credit for the desegregation that has come about peacefully to the Memphis Committee on Community Relations. This interracial group was formed in 1958, and has been active since, with little publicity about its accomplishments. Subcommittees were set up, and many of these subcommittees have met as often as once a week—sometimes oftener. Arthur W. McCain, retired banker, is the current chairman of the Committee on Community Relations. He succeeds Rev. Paul Tudor Jones, pastor of Idlewild Presbyterian Church.

A number of citizens have given—and are still giving—freely of their time to help Memphis desegregate peacefully.

This has helped make Memphis a model in peaceful desegregation.

The conferences of citizens and officials were indispensable and invaluable to keep peace and order in a time of inevitable change, but these conferences could not have been enough. We had to have a police commissioner who would not play the demagog but would enforce the law without fear or favor. We had it. Commissioner Claude Armour let it be known that—

"No law-breaking or violence will be tolerated. Anyone who attempts it, white or negro, will be arrested."

Commissioner Armour never wavered in this policy and if there were would-be troublemakers they knew it and abstained.

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TO PREVENT THIS—To avoid scenes like the above, [illegible]

Hopeful Dialogue of the Races

Whites and Negroes set a bright example in Knoxville, Tenn., by establishing a biracial committee to create a truly 'open city.'

By WILMA DYKEMAN and JAMES STOKELY

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.

NEGROES have served notice on white America that they intend to be part of a community dialogue. The massive resistance to change on the part of whites in the past has led to the massive insistence on the part of Negroes today. If they are not allowed to communicate their deep-seated anger and compelling needs by negotiation, they will communicate them by demonstration. Local leaders everywhere are becoming aware of this fact. To many it is not welcome, but common sense compels them to act in the face of a challenge that threatens the entire fabric of the American community.

One important answer to this challenge is the formation of biracial committees, examples of which are being created almost daily throughout the South. These committees have a very real function. They offer an alternative to those who shout, "We'll do nothing and we'll do it tomorrow," and those who demand, "We want everything and we want it yesterday." Between these two defiant positions stands the majority group of each race. The biracial committee helps them to create a full, meaningful exchange.

Recent and continuing developments here in Knoxville provide an example of how local leadership and biracial responsibility may mobilize to achieve progress with a minimum of open conflict and its aftermath. Because Knoxville has neither the intransigence of the Deep South nor the complacency of the North, its experience has significance for cities both North and South.

TWO facts are fundamental to understanding the situation that existed in Knoxville at the beginning of last May. First, white residents of the city had been served notice that the Negro citizens of the city were not satisfied with the status quo. Lunch counter sitins three years ago and, more recently, student picketing of segregated restaurants near the desegregated University of Tennessee and demonstrations at a downtown movie theater had pinpointed some of the Negro grievances. They had also shown that Negroes were ready to take direct action if that was necessary to abolish segregation. (Although the lunch counter sit-ins had been resolved when department and variety stores desegregated their counters, the other sources of resentment remained and led to almost nightly demonstrations during this past spring.)

SECOND, and even more important, Negroes were making their demands known at another level, through conferences among community leaders. The Knoxville Area Council on Human Relations, the interracial Fellowship House and the ministerial association had provided channels for discussing integration and the achievement of certain limited goals of desegregation. The weakness of these groups was that they were not part of the community's economic and political decision-making power structure.

Then the violence in Birmingham, Ala., occurred. Faced with a reappraisal of the critical situation throughout the South and in their own city, some 35 white business, political, religious, educational and social leaders of Knoxville came together on May 16 to discuss immediate desegregation.

"We were running scared because of Birmingham," one member of the group admitted, but another added: "Knoxville at least had the sense to profit from Birmingham's experience. We knew we couldn't let it happen here."

An editorial which had appeared in The Knoxville News-Sentinel the previous afternoon gave these men confidence. Editor Loye W. Miller had issued this challenge: "Let's Make Knoxville an 'Open City.'" Citing its recent award as an All-American City, Mr. Miller urged open facilities for all Americans. "This means admit everybody to every place that caters to the general public—to the movies, the stores, the hotels, motels and to the 'private' hospitals. And let's do it by common consent and not by force. This calls for leadership from Knoxvillians of all races and faiths."

THE editorial appealed to civic pride and helped create an atmosphere of what one resident called "pragmatic idealism." It paved the way for the statement the 35 civic leaders publicly endorsed the following afternoon: "Believing in the equal rights of all people and what is morally right is economically sound—and in observing the law of the land—we pledge ourselves to work peacefully for the prompt and orderly desegregation of all public facilities."

Hugh W. Sanford Jr., an industrialist in the group, concluded: "Getting everyone's name out in the open was important. We wanted to make public opinion public, get leadership focalized out in front."

An executive committee of eight men was named. Besides Mr. Sanford, it included Mayor John Duncan; former Mayor and industrialist George R. Dempster; Dr. Charles A. Trentham, minister of the First Baptist Church; Chamber of Commerce President E. B. Copeland Jr. and three other prominent businessmen, Robert G. Chapman, John Hart and W. B. Neill. It met with a com- *(Continued on Page 56)*

WILMA DYKEMAN and JAMES STOKELY, a husband-wife literary team, have written two books on the South, "Neither Black Nor White" and "Seeds of Southern Change."

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CITY KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

Coordinating Responsibility _____

1. Biracial Committee Members (White businessmen's committee appointed by the Mayor)

Mayor John Duncan
Hugh W. Sanford, Jr.
George R. Dempster, former Mayor and industrialist.
Dr. Charles A. Trentham, Minister of First Baptist Church
E. B. Copeland, Jr., President Chamber of Commerce
Robert G. Chapman
John Hart
W. B. Neill
Charles F. Herd Chamber of Commerce

2. Other Key People (Including Mayor)

John Duncan, Mayor

3. Local Associations (Including officers)

4. Newspapers (Including Editors)

Journal, Guy L. Smith, Ed.; Charles H. Smith, Jr., Pub.
News-Sentinel, Loye W. Miller, Ed. & Pub.

5. Colleges & Universities (Including Presidents & Trustees)

University of Tennessee, Andrew D. Holt, Pres.
Knoxville College (Negro), James Colston, Pres.

6. Other Information or Attachments

New York Times Magazine article attached.

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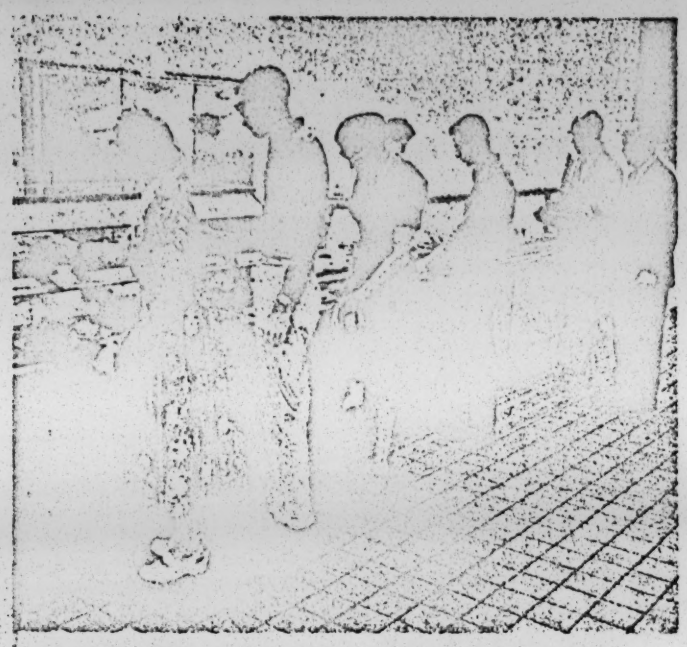

ONE LINE—Whites and Negroes at a Knoxville cafeteria counter.

(Continued from Page 56)

groes knew we were putting our best effort into this," one man says, "and they helped us and themselves by keeping faith with their leaders and providing an atmosphere in which we could negotiate." On July 5 the overwhelming majority of Knoxville's restaurants—about 65—including all major downtown ones, desegregated.

With the municipal auditorium and libraries, city golf courses, parks, the swimming pools and public schools all integrated without incident, desegregation of Knoxville's restaurants is the latest, but not the last, step in the march toward an open city.

PLANS for the opening of the restaurants were no sooner completed than the committee set up a meeting to consider equal employment opportunities. White and Negro members alike agree that this is the longest, hardest step of all. Some progress is being made: Negro sales clerks in certain downtown stores, Negro bus drivers for the city transit system, upgrading of Negroes in industries where they are employed. But as Frank Gordon, a Presbyterian minister and state president of the N.A.A.C.P., observes: "This committee is opening better opportunities for us to spend our money. Now we need better opportunities to earn money. Before long we want a real breakthrough on jobs."

"I went down to eat in one of the big hotels last week," a Negro student confides, "but I won't be going again soon. I can't afford it, and neither can most Negroes in Knoxville and East Tennessee. What we need is jobs."

But in Knoxville and the surrounding area, many white people are also waiting for a breakthrough. Most of these unemployed are unskilled. It is possible that as the committee searches for a solution to racial difficulties, it will also gain new insights into other problems in the region. To some observers this would involve the healthiest sort of integration: the cooperation of Negro and white citizens in an attack on the common enemies of poverty, inadequate education and cultural deprivation.

A key figure in Knoxville's program has been the Chamber of Commerce's President Copeland. A native of Birmingham, he is committed to avoiding repetition of that

(Continued on Page 60)

SOLUTIONS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

O	T	T	O	M	A	N		B	A	S	A	L	T	
F	A	R	R	A	G	O		O	L	I	V	E	R	
F	I	E	S	T	A	S		S	A	R	A	T	O	G
A	L	A		S	T	I	L	T	S		S	H	I	R
N	O	T	E		E	N	Y	O			T	E	L	O
D	R	Y	A	D		G	E	N	R	O			U	T
			S	O	D		S	C	U	D	S		S	T
	S	T	E	R	E	O		R	H	O	N	E		O
B	E	R	L	I	N	S		E	R	R	A	N	D	S
I	L	E		C	E	L	L	A		S	I	G	H	
K	E	A	N		B	O	O	M	S		L	L	A	M
I	N	D	I	A			O	P	U	S		I	R	O
N	I	L	E	S		A	N	I	M	A	L	S		S
I	C	E	B	E	R	G		E	P	H	A	H		S
			U	S	U	R	P		S	I	L	T	S	
G	U	S	H		G	A	E			B	O	O	T	S
A	G	A	R			F	L	A	M			F	A	C
V	A	L		D	E	F	I	N	E		A	F	G	H
I	N	V	E	R	N	E	S	S	C	A	P	E		E
A	D	O	R	E	D		S	E	C	U	R	E		M
L	A	S	S	E	S		E	L	A	T	E	S		A

A	L	E	P	P	O									
F	A	R	R	A	R									
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I	S	L	A	M										
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M	I	N	O	R	C	A								
A	L	E	R	T	E	D								

(EVELYN) READ: CATHERINE (DUCHESS) OF SUFFOLK—Catherine of Suffolk was particularly noted for her wit. But she did not use that wit at the expense of those who could not answer her because of their lowly station. Never mean or unkind, she was instinctively and always a great lady.

(Continued from Page 58)

city's upheaval. "What we try to do," he says, "is dig out the reason why a man won't go along on this and then we try to show him where his course is unrealistic or more likely to bring him trouble than orderly desegregation would."

"We haven't got a completely open city yet," another Knoxvillian said last week, "but the door's swinging wider all the time. No matter what anybody says or thinks, there's no magic wand we can wave and solve this problem. What we've all got to do is settle into the harness in our own towns and communities for a long, hard pull. I believe that's what we're doing here and I believe we're getting somewhere."

"Some people say that Negroes must earn the right to participate in democracy," another commented. "Well, we all have to earn that right, and those of us who are white must earn it now by participating in a search for a solution to our racial crisis."

OTHER cities have noted the Knoxville Program. Even Mississippi's Gov. Ross Barnett is aware of its influence. Mayor Duncan tells of a late evening telephone conversation with the Governor. "He asked me what we were trying to do up here," the Mayor recalls. "He wanted to know if I was from the South. He said the South had to stick together now. Finally I told him that Mississippi would have to work out its problems and we would work ours out."

Because of their vulnerability and accessibility, both Mayor Duncan and Editor Loye Miller have received most of the anonymous threats and obscene messages from rabid segregationists. There has been little real opposition to this drive for desegregation, however. A White Citizens Council which flourished briefly has sunk into oblivion.

REPORTS from all parts of the South reveal that biracial committees are achieving solid results in many communities. The most effective committees have certain characteristics in common—small size, informal procedures, unassailable civic figures as members. One factor for success remains constant: Negro members of the committee must be truly representative of the Negro community and not mere reflections of white opinion. An interracial committee exists to listen to ultimate demands and extreme defiance; then it has to work out a course by which both may be kept from tearing the community apart.

"The art of the whole thing," says a philosophic Southern editor in summation, "is recognizing and including the spectrum on this committee and in its thinking. Negroes are fragmented as well as whites. In fact, isn't that the story of our whole civilization today—man's fragmentation, his loneliness?"

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(Continued From Page 10)
mittee of the city's Negro leaders—Dr. James A. Colston, president of Knoxville College; Dr. William T. Crutcher and the Rev. Robert E. James.

THE first of a series of biracial meetings was held in one of the public assembly rooms of a leading downtown hotel. Most of the participants were already acquainted with one another, but within a few weeks they would realize just how superficial this previous acquaintance had been. "I know I have developed the greatest respect for this Negro leadership," one of the white businessmen says, "since I've seen these men under pressure and witnessed their maturity and judgment and their commitment to the community." And one of these Negro leaders says, "I know working with this executive committee has helped bring problems of white leaders into sharper focus for me. We've all learned a lot."

Although the two groups sat down together in an atmosphere of goodwill, there was tacit understanding that the Negroes were staking their reputations on the good faith and the ability of the white participants to deliver results. If the Negro leaders could not return to their people and say, "Negotiation won us these specific gains," they were in real danger of being shunted aside for leaders who might prefer belligerent protests to less dramatic progress.

THEY were asked to spell out what the Negro community wanted. As immediate steps toward the ultimate goal of total participation in the life of the city, they listed: desegregation of hospitals, hotels and motels, theaters and restaurants, and improved job opportunities.

"We'll get to work on it," the white leaders promised. But they soon discovered that what was needed as much as better communication between the races was improved communication within the *white* group. At this point Knoxville began to adapt the workings of the biracial committee to its own local needs. The white executive group became completely flexible in handling each phase of desegregation, working on a biracial basis in its meetings with Negro leaders to learn what Negro citizens wanted in specific instances, operating unilaterally in its approach to certain businesses and white groups which had to be won over to the "open city" idea.

This procedure had the approval of the Negro leaders. "We feel," says one, "that this is the best approach they could have used. These were not crusaders or people of another race asking for something; these were fellow businessmen talking good business and the progress of our city."

The task of "talking good business" was not easy. Not all of the establishments faced with the demand for immediate desegregation were controlled locally; the owners or regional managers of at least two of the key enterprises were in other states. Attitudes varied sharply from businesslike adaptation to the inevitable to outright hostility toward any discussion of change.

"One fellow was hard-nosed as the devil," a committee member says. "He grew pretty hot on the phone and so did I. 'Look here, I'm not trying to tell you how to run your business.' I finally said to him, 'I'm just trying to help you save it.' He saw our point after a while and agreed to have a talk with us, and now Negroes are welcome in his establishment."

One important result of the first meeting of the biracial committee had been that eroding Negro trust in the good faith of the white community was considerably shored up. This had important consequences for the work of the white executive group. As one member confided recently: "First we found that some businesses wouldn't even discuss desegregation if they were under any pressure. By having the good faith of the Negro leadership, we were able to halt some of the pressure, at least momentarily, until we could talk. One of the businessmen felt that he had been singled out for demonstrations. We could see his point. So, although we had planned at first to start in only one or two fields at a time, we decided we had to attack segregation across the board."

Within a week, three Knoxville hospitals (St. Mary's, Baptist and Presbyterian) had agreed to desegregate this summer. (The other, University Hospital, already accepted Negro patients.) "We must follow the example of the Great Physician, who ministered to all people, if we are to be consistent in our practice of Christianity," Dr. Trentham insisted.

A few days later, downtown hotels and several major motels announced their desegregation. As public endorsement of the "open-city" declaration began to grow—the Chamber of Commerce received more than 4,500 signatures within a few weeks—confidence among both Negroes and whites increased.

On June 22 an International Visitors Center for entertaining foreign observers of the T.V.A. was opened in one of Knoxville's leading hotels. (Financed by a grant from the Edgar Stern Family Fund in New Orleans, this center is the first of its kind in the country and has been acclaimed as a symbol of Knoxville's awareness of its role in building or damaging America's image abroad.)

FOURSOME—Knoxville's municipal golf course is open to all.

Desegregation of downtown theaters began a little later. As the committee worked on this, one Negro was heard to remark: "I fought in Korea to preserve the ideals of this community. And yet when I go to buy a ticket to 'Ben Hur' or 'The King of Kings,' they turn me down. I don't want to marry the cashier; I just want to learn about the life of Christ." Ex-Mayor Dempster summed it up in committee meeting: "I know a lot of good Christian people who are looking forward to spending two billion years in heaven with Negroes but won't spend two hours at the show with them."

OPENING restaurants to Negroes required considerable negotiation. Without the efforts of the biracial group, no one can even hazard a guess as to when, or at what cost in violence, the city's restaurants might have been desegregated. During the weeks the committee was at work, there were no restaurant demonstrations.

"Even the most radical Ne-

(Continued on Page 58)

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I failed to inclose this in mailing reply earlier - This may help.

REPORT OF NEIGHBORHOOD DISCUSSION GROUPS -"ASSIGNMENT RACE" - 1963

The final meeting of the neighborhood groups took place in combination on December 4, at the Second Presbyterian Church, with Mrs. Neal Spahr presiding. After Mrs. A. D. Sams led the group in prayer, each of the five groups reported on their findings and made suggestions for action by United Church Women. The following is a brief summary of what was discussed at that meeting. We realize that the "findings" are fragmentary and do not represent the whole picture of desegregation in Knoxville. Also, some of the suggestions that were made at that time have been implemented since then. We do want to share with the general membership of UCW, however, the concerns that were paramount among the women who shared in these most helpful discussions, hoping that some specific directive can be given for action by the United Church Women in this crucial area.

THE EXISTING SITUA TION:

1. Housing — the percentage of Negro population to total City population dropped since annexation from 17% to from 12 to 14%.....60% of houses constructed by Knoxville Housing Authority are occupied by Negroes...On loans, whites have proven less responsible and more shiftless than Negroes....Federal Housing Authority loans cannot be restricted as to race....Negroes as a whole are less mobile than whites, tending to be more stable tenants....KHA has a pilot project for ages of 250 units-integrated-to be built behind St. James Church. None of the existing housing there meets Grade A standards....Members of Local Real Estate Board pledge: "No sales to be made to any person which would disturb the economic value of that area." Publicity is not given on problems.
The need for freedom of movement in choosing homes, and the improvement of existing property available for rental or purchase by Negroes, was acknowledged to be one of the most pressing problems.

2. Schools — the public schools now integrated through the 6th grade....City schools enrolled 229 children this year....County schools have 48....Tennessee School for the Deaf is awaiting only classroom space to integrate (They now have an integrated faculty)....With the exception of a few vocational students at Fulton, Austin High is still the only high school open to Negroes. It is badly overcrowded. Many Negro students live in the vicinity of other high schools and have to be transported by bus across town to Austin High....the acceptance of integration in the school system has been excellent for the most part.... One of the problems concerning both Negro and white communities is the increasing number of drop-outs. TVA is doing some work in this area, but much more is needed.

3. Health Facilities — No segregation of patients at Fort Sanders or St. Mary's, or Baptist. U. T. still has a separate area for Negro patients generally. U. T. is only hospital where Negro women can receive nurse training....County Health Department employs 3 Negro R. N.'s, 2 Negro Nurses Aids, 23 white R.N.'s. No segregation in services....

4. Public facilities — all public facilities, including recreational are open. However the playground at Cecil and Cherry has no supervision....a Negro woman is employed on the staff of Lawson McGhee Library.

5. Private Businesses — some of the major restaurants are open, all movie houses, seven of the hotels and two motels....however, no bowling lanes, no drive-in movies, few washaterias, the Ice Chalet is not open.

6. Employment — this is perhaps the biggest single problem. While some firms are hiring a few Negroes, and reports were that most Negroes who held such jobs were pleased with their conditions and acceptance, there are still too few employers who feel free to hire according to ability....City employment in other than maintenance jobs is also an area for needed improvement.

7. Churches — no figures were given in the general meeting, but have recently been published in the Sentinel, as to the number of churches who have a policy of open membership.

8. Other — the YWCA, YMCA, are still segregated, and the Boys' Club is not open.

From Mrs. Spahr
Knoxville, Tenn.

SUGGESTIONS FOR ACTION:

1. Seek out Negro clerks in stores in order to show appreciation of the store's policy and to help the Negroes make their quotas.

2. Write letters to editors of women's magazines and suggest that attractive Negro models be used in fashion advertising.

3. Encourage integration in civic organizations to which we belong.

4. Welcome any Negro who might attend our church and call on outstanding persons in the Negro community as speakers.

5. Change the habit of "first naming" and say "Mr." or "Mrs." or "Miss" Everyone should have the dignity of a last name.

6. Encourage integrated seating on buses and in restaurants by our own actions.

7. Commend store owners, or operators of private businesses serving the public when they either hire Negro clerks or open their businesses to all citizens.

8. Refuse to laugh at "nigger" jokes--even if it strains a friendship.

9. Speak out tactfully when we hear prejudicial remarks.

10. Teach our own children to respect the individual dignity and worth of everyone.

11. Contribute to funds which have been set up to tide white ministers over between positions when they have been forced out of their churches because they have dared to take a strong stand on racial issues.

12. Continue questioning of the owners of segregated facilities as to their policies and expressing disappointment that they do not serve everyone.

13. Check with our own churches about their policies. If the church has not yet faced the issue and taken a position, we should urge it to do so.

14. Ask our own churches to re-evaluate their building or remodeling plans in light of tight discrimination in the building trade unions and related fields. It is felt that a dent could be made in the problem if churches, which employ so much of this kind of labor, would search their own consciences as to their sometimes unrealized support of segregation in unions.

15. Ask the Mayor to re-activate the bi-racial committee of last summer.

16. Urge the rapid de-segregation of the rest of the school system in the light of the good experiences of the past, and the extremely crowded conditions in junior high and high school at Vine and Austin.

17. Find means of becoming informed as to the thinking and needs of the Negro community, including the so-called "younger," or "more impatient" group as well as the more "moderate" group, so that we will have some background to understand the tensions which arise in leadership and the distrust by some of the "moderate" approach.

18. Write letters and speak to members of the board of the YWCA and YMCA, asking them to follow the lead of the city in making their programs and facilities integrated.

19. Cooperate with other community groups working toward desegregation.

20. UCW should make itself heard through letters to the editor, etc., as being committed to the steps being taken in our city toward integration, and as being concerned for the welfare of the total community.

Some of the Negro women in the discussion groups made specific suggestions for action among the Negro women and community. Among these were:

1. Negro ministers need to offer greater leadership to their people in preparing them for desegregation.

2. Negroes need to be more willing to take part in de-segregated activities.

3. Negro women need a class in home-making to prepare themselves for living in integrated neighborhoods.

THE COMMITTEE OF SOUTHERN CHURCHMEN

1106 NINETEENTH AVENUE, SOUTH NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37212

May 14, 1964

Mr. Louis Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, Northwest
Atlanta, Georgia

Confidential

Dear Lou:

A few months ago I reported to you that it did not seem likely that a local public accommodations ordinance could be passed in Nashville following passage of the Federal Civil Rights Bill. The thinking of City Hall was that there would be no point in taking the political risk and that the fact it wouldn't pass would make things worse.

Three weeks ago demonstrations began here with "A public accommodations ordinance NOW" as the theme. The City Hall conversations have shifted. They are now saying that such an ordinance would fail at present but if demonstrations are kept "peaceful and legal" one could pass after the Federal bill becomes law. Councilman Robert Lillard, a prominent Negro attorney, has filed such an ordinance and its first reading will be next Tuesday night. Mayor Briley will not comment publically, saying "that it is a legislative matter and I am an executive." But he tells me he is working to get this bill sent to a Committee in order to keep it from coming to a vote and being defeated before the Federal bill. I have suggested to him that if this is done, it would be wise to have a new ordinance sponsored by white councilmen, particularly since Mr. Lillard's bill is weak. He agrees today but that says nothing about tomorrow.

Personal regards. Whatever that means.

Cordially yours,

Will D Campbell
Will D. Campbell
je

Signed in Mr. Campbell's absence

CHARLES JONES, CHAIRMAN WILL D. CAMPBELL, DIRECTOR JUANITA CLEGGETT, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 19th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

May 19, 1964

To: Lou Mitchell

From: Katherine Jones

Re: Chattanooga

As you probably know, Chattanooga has a Mayor's Commission, but it is so secret that their names are not generally known in the community. Dr. M.J. Jones is a member of it. Mayor Ralph Kelley has taken the right stands since he has been in office, whether from conviction or expediency. When I visited him at City Hall in April, he was both cordial and encouraging about Chattanooga prospects. I am not listing Chattanooga resource people because I really think that Major Jones is the best person to consult, and to propose the right kind of persons for a meeting. Even though Chattanooga is astride the Georgia border, I believe there will be little trouble there, but considerable grumbling. I think Mayor Kelley cannot allow the situation to get out of hand for his own political future.
Address: Dr. M. J. Jones, 3709 Rogers Road, Chattanooga

Re: NASHVILLE

We meet everyday! As of last night, the Chamber of Commerce president insisted that we can accomplish all of these things by gentle persuasion, minds, hearts, etc. There really will not be any problem with the Public accommodations ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ bill once it passes. All of the business men are opposing it because they don't like "Federal interference", but insist that the city ought to be open, etc. The Banner (afternoon and conservative newspaper is carrying on a vendetta about property rights, but business does not want to see the city disrupted. At present the court house backers are so mad at the students and the entire Negro community that they want to retaliate, but the business men will get the m in line as they begin to add up their drop in trade during the past 3 weeks.

Even Robert Warner, the attorney of old and conservative stock, who is now chairman of the Mayor's Bi-racial committee said today that "we are going to get everything open before that federal law passes." He snarls at me daily, but there is much conversation which was not true with the previous chairman.

As long as the high school and juniro high school children are on the streets you can't get business men to talk about anything else. Bill Willis, as president of the state Council has been active and helpful in bringing together some of the business leaders, students, and moderates for conversations. Unfortunatly for this project, he is now getting himself involved in politics - is going to manage Senatorial campaign of Ross Bass who will be opposed by Gov. Clement.

Katherine Jones

MEMPHIS, TENN

RECEIVED MAR 27 1964

Memphis Press-Scimitar

SCRIPPS-HOWARD

MEMPHIS 1, TENN.

EDWARD J. MEEMAN
EDITOR EMERITUS

March 24, 1964

Dear Mr. Gunther:

Mayor William B. Ingram has requested me to reply to your request for information concerning the Memphis Committee on Community Relations.

I enclose your questionaire with the answers, a list of the members of our executive committee with identification as to race and occupation, and a photocopy of a newspaper article which tells of the peaceful progress which Memphis has made in race relations.

Sincerely,

Edward J. Meeman

Mr. John J. Gunther, Executive Director
United States Conference of Mayors
1707 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

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Nashville Tennessean

March 26, 1964

Option Asked On Integration

By EDMUND WILLINGHAM
Religious News Editor

The Methodist Laymen's Club of the Nashville district petitioned the denomination last night to let members of each local church decide whether to integrate.

In a Methodist church, the procedure now is that the decision on who is received into membership rests with the pastor.

The club voted to ask the Methodist General Conference, the denomination's highest legislative body, "to approve a policy of self-determination with respect to this issue, acknowledging . . . the right of each local Methodist church to determine in the first instance, by the action of its official board or quarterly conference, or finally, by vote of the majority of its members, the course of action best suited to its local situation."

THE CLUB SAID adoption of this policy "will serve to recognize officially the inherent rights which individual Methodists and local Methodist churches claim as a part of their heritage and propose to exercise as Christians and free Americans."

The Tennessee Conference of the Methodist Church, at its annual meeting last June, noted that pastors decide on admission to membership and recommended that pastors discharge their responsibility "without re-

(Turn to Page 2, Column 6)

Option Asked

(Continued From Page One)

gard to race, color, economic status, or national origin."

The Tennessee Conference is comprised of Methodist churches in Middle Tennessee.

THE RESOLUTION was read by J. C. Dale Jr., a member of Calvary Methodist Church. It was approved by voice vote at the meeting at Arlington Methodist Church.

The Rev. C. Ed Blackburn, Nashville district secretary of missions and church extension, made a motion that the resolution be tabled. This was voted down.

He said the procedure proposed in the resolution would "change the whole general policy of our church. We're a connectional church, and this would turn us into a congregational church."

THE CLUB also petitioned the General Conference, which will begin its quadrennial meeting April 26 in Pittsburgh, to furnish annual conferences an itemization "of the nature and purposes of budgets of Methodist boards and agencies. These would be available to the local church official board or quarterly conference on request.

This resolution was read by Dale. A motion to table it was voted down.

Some 220 men attended the club meeting, an observance of its 20th anniversary.

LEE DAVIS, the first club president, spoke on the club's history and C. B. Hingst, president-elect, spoke on its future. Lowe Watkins, president, presided.

Woman's Division of Christian Service of the Board of Missions of The Methodist Church

CABLE: MISSIONS NEW YORK

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MRS. J. FOUNT TILLMAN, President
Palmetto Farm
Lewisburg, Tennessee

May 27, 1964

Rev. Louis L. Mitchell, Jr.
Special Project Coordinator
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Following are corrections which should be made on the letter of April 21st, addressed to you from Mrs. Tillman. I apologize for the errors due to faulty notes taken during dictation.

On re-reading the second paragraph, I realize that it does not make much sense. It should read as follows:

> "My residence is eight miles from Lewisburg. It is really located in a neighboring county, though Lewisburg is my post office. I do not attend church there, since my membership is in a small church on a four-point circuit."

The fifth paragraph had two quotes, which were cited by an outstanding leader among Negroes, Dr. Walker. The first was not correct. It should be as follows:

> "... Some Negroes thought that the white man's ice was colder than the Negroes' ice." (not "eyes").

Again, my apologies for the puzzlement, which I am sure I have caused you with my "misinterpretations."

Sincerely yours,

Chiyeko Watanabe

Chiyeko Watanabe
Secretary to Mrs. Tillman

cw

Lyman Lee
actively against.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
JAckson 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

April 3, 1964

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

Dear Mrs. McCall:

Mrs. Tilly has given me your name as a responsible person whom I might contact.

By way of introduction, I am an Episcopal Clergyman, having served a church in Birmingham from 1960-1963. I then went to Florida as the Executive Director of the Florida Council on Human Relations. For the past two weeks, and for the next several months, I am on leave of absence from Florida, working under the auspices of the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, on a special project.

This project is called Operation Opportunity. It is an attempt to stimulate community support for compliance with Title II (The Public Accommodations Section) of the Civil Rights Bill which assumedly will pass the Senate in the coming months.

In 1954, when the school decision came from the Supreme Court, the South was unprepared and chaos was the result. This must not happen again. I do not argue the merits or demerits of Title II. I only work for compliance with the law so violence may be averted.

The enclosed survey is important as a fact-finding effort - necessary for this project. If you could fill it in as completely as possible and return it to me, I would be most grateful.

If you have any suggestions as to how compliance with the law, as regards Title II might be effected in your community, please send them to me also.

Thanking you, and with every good wish, I am

Yours sincerely,

Louis L. Mitchell, Jr.

Louis L. Mitchell, Jr.
Special Project Coordinator

LLM/slw
Enclosures

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

April 9, 1964

TO: Lou Mitchell

From: Katherine Jones

Mrs, John T. McCall brought this inquiry (See reverse side) to our office for reply. Since this is the same form which we had cust completed, and mailed to you this week, we assumed it unnecessary to do so again. I did go over with Mrs. McCall the kinds of persons she thought that might be enrolled in this whole matter. She named the same organizations which we had already mentioned.

In reply to item 3 of your INFORMATION REQUESTED, Mrs. McCall added the Methodist Laymen's Club. Enclosed is a photostat of a recent newsarticle which is revealing. This demand for congregational decisions stems from some of the ministers exercising their prerogative of deciding who may enter and be received into the church - they have accepted Negroes. Nashville is the locale for several new churches - one Presbyterian, a Southern Methodist, and I believe an Episcopal church. They are all splitp offs from established churches, because of the growing "liberalism" of the old-kine churches.

Katherine Jones

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 19th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

April 7, 1964

To: Lou Mitchell

From: Katherine Jones

Re: Civil Rights Bill, Title II

Here is the summary you asked for. I'm still reluctant about participating in this kind of guessing game. I do feel pretty strongly that there will be no support from officials of city or state government for the Bill unless it passes. In order to save the community's image of a progressive business community, there will be some careful statments about law and order. There is some hope that the city may pass an ordinance prohibiting discrimination in order to keep this under the hands of local officers rather than Federal officials.

Will Campbell has received a request from Harold Fleming for some of the same kind of material. Therefore, I have turned over to him the information on each member of the mayor's committee and other decision makers, or moulders.

I have been surprised and distressed that there is so little support for the Civil Rights bill among other liberal groups, and even among our own membership in the Council. Many of them feel that the injustices it sets out to remedy are real, and require redress, but that this kind of concentration of power is a danger in itself. Now don't give me your arguments against this kind of reasoning, because it isn't mine, but it is going on in this area.

Let us know if there is other information which we can furnish which will be of assistance.

Kay Jones

NASHVILLE

April 7, 1964

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Once the bill is passed, I think some of the business and political leadership will encourage compliance. Until then, it will appear treasonable for them to do so. Once passed, try: Sam Fleming, president of Third Nat. Bank, and pres. of the American Banking Assoc.

Amon Carter Evans, publisher of the Nashville Tennessean

Mayor Beverly Briley, Mayor of Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County.

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Same as above, except for the groups which have long been associated with the civil rights movement, such as United Church Women, American Association of University Women, National Council of Jewish Women, Nashville Community Relations Council, (a chapter of the Tenn. Council on H.R.) NAACP branch office, Nashville Christian Leadership Council, etc. Some professional associations can be counted on, such as the nurses, and social workers, but not the lawyers and doctors.

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

Most of them! But especially: Mr. Tom Anderson, former editor of Farm and Ranch Magazine, which has now been split into magazines for each state. Mr. Anderson is a national executive in the John Birch Society, and his writing sounds like Westbrook Pegler. Reber Boult, attorney, and active Methodist layman who is trying to lead the Meth. church out of National Council, and is active in numerous organizations working to slow integration at all levels. James Stahlman, publisher of the Nashville Banner, and a totally unreconstructed rebel. The Citizens's Council of which Jack Kershaw is executive secretary. Not strong in itself, but does carry along a number of fellow-travelers.

4. General attitude of:

City officials

Pleased with what they have done in past. Mayor doesn't think he can get the community leadership he recurited last May "if things start up this spring." Will obey law if passed.

Business leadership

Anything to keep pleace, and avoid disruption of trade.

Press

Nashville Tennessean will support and call for acceptance of law. Banner will fight "infringement of individual liberties and constitutional freedom. On passage, I don't know

Church leaders

Probably will call for law and order. Because of National Council of Churches fiasco here, all ministers of white churches are in trouble.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

All variety store lunch counters.
Wilson-Quick Pharmacy - all (chain)
Department store lunch counters
Shoney's Restaurants (Drive-in chain)
Campus Grill (two locations near Vanderbilt U, campus)
Toddle House (Dobbs House ownership)
a

Restaurants

Cross Keys - downtown
B&W Cafeteria - downtown
Andrew Jackson Hotel
Hermitage Hotel
Noel Hotel
O'Brien's Beefery

Hotels - Motels

All hotels listed under 5
Downtowner Motel
Albert Pick Motel
Capitol Park Inn (motel)
Howard Johnson
Alamo Plaza
All 3 Holiday Inns
Anchor Motel - no food service
Allen Hotel

Theatres

All movie houses in the Martin chain, both houses and drive-ins.
One drive in at Madison, Tenn., a suburb of Nash. not open - Montague

All legitimate theatre. The Circle theatre has recently used Negroes in the cast of "Member of the Wedding."

Symphony Orchestra has Negro members of orchestra this year, and Negro subscription holders. Seating is unrestricted, but not many Negroes hold tickets.

Municipal facilities

No problem about public building, or parks. Municipal swimming pools opened last summer for swimming classes only, which were integrated, but pools were not available for recreation swimming. However, city has announced that it will furnish life guards for swimming area on Old Hickory TVA lake near Nash.

Schools

Public Schools - grade a year, now in 7th grade.
Parochial schools controlled by docese open
Watkins Institute - adult ed. open
Most private schools not open, including smaller private colleges.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee? Yes

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

Was created by the Mayor following the street riots of May 1963. While it has no official city council sanction, it was recognized by Council in the appointment of a special committee of city council to work with the Mayor's Committee as needed.

b) Names of members

See attached list.

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

Morrison's Cafeteria - two locations.

Possibly some small family restaurants on the fringes of the city.

Extra Copy for SRC

METROPOLITAN COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Nashville, Tennessee

T. B. Baker, Jr.	WLAC - TV
James Bass	American Airlines
Walter Bearden	National Life and Accident Insurance Co.
Andrew Benedict	First American National Bank
John W. Clay	Chamber of Commerce President
P. R. Curry	Western Electric Co.
John Dubuisson	Cain-Sloan Co.
Guilford Dudley, Jr.	Life and Casualty Insurance Co.
William F. Earthman, Jr.	Commerce Union Bank
Amon Carter Evans	Nashville Tennessean
M. G. Ferguson	Citizens Bank and Trust Co
Sam Fleming	Third National Bank
Alfred C. Galloway	General Contractor
Rev. J. F. Grimmett	New Hope Baptist Church
W. S. Hackworth	Nashville Bank and Trust Co.
Dr. Herman Long	Race Relations Institute, Fisk University
Dr. J. E. Lowery	Nashville-Birmingham Area, Methodist Church
Inman Otey	Otey Development Co.
Greenfield Pitts	Harvey's Department Store
Fernie Rayburn	President, Central Labor Council
Dr. Felix Robb	George Peabody College
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith	The First Baptist Church
Sheppard Schwartz	May Hosiery Mills
Mrs. Matthew Walker	Windover Drive
Nile E. Yearwood, Sr.	Capitol City Bank

Chairman: _____ (add when named)

Secretary: Will D. Campbell National Council of Churches

May 25, 1963

Nashville Community Relations Council
2011 Grand Ave, Nashville 12, Tennessee

804 Barrow Ct.
Columbia, Tenn.
38401
April 10, 1964

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Your letter enclosing the questionnaire is encouraging, to know that this effort is being made in behalf of hoped-for, orderly transition in these new relationships.

My husband and I feel we can answer your questions from a fuller representation of opinion after April 23, if that does not delay your work unduly. At that time, without knowledge of exactly why we ask these various questions, we can obtain from an interested group (meeting in our home) various replies from angles of the community which we alone are not able to give.

Therefore, we will send along the questionnaire after that meeting, unless you indicate that it is necessary earlier, in which case we will do our best alone to indicate our best knowledge of the items.

We have copies of the summarized Civil Rights Bill for the group to study, so their replies should help.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Roland Kirmater

Knoxville, Tenn.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Mr Loye Miller Editor Knoxville News Sentinel
Dr James Colston Pres. Knoxville College
W. Church Ave
Mrs. John Dougherty Pres. Council Church Women
Mrs W B Hembree Talahi Drive - Mrs Amelia Strauss

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

- Council Church Women
Assoc Council for Fall Citizenship - ~~Winter Dr~~
~~Crutcher~~
Mr -
Fellowship House

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

4. General attitude of:

City officials
Mayor - good -

Business leadership
Some very good

Press
1. Sentinel good
Journal not good

Church leaders
M E - divided
United Pres - good
Presbyterians
U S - as a rule
not so good

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Most open

Restaurants

Some of the best down town open

Hotels - Motels

upstairs hotel open

I understand the two Holiday Inns are open -

Theatres

I've been told most are open.

Municipal facilities

Schools

- To be fully integrated beginning Sept

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

There are several bi-racial committees working in different areas

b) Names of members

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

Haven't looked into this

(over)

April 12

Greetings

Illness & being out of Town has interfered with return of this questionaire

I talked with Mrs Hembree this afternoon - She said she had answered the one you sent her and later talked with you by phone.

I represent the 'old guard' - been working since the Old Southern Inter-racial Commission was formed. Mrs Hembree represents the younger group -

I stand ready to help - but yield leadership.

When you come to Knoxville I hope to meet you.

Sincerely

Jennie Gaby

Mrs Neal to

Sister Mrs Dillery

Woman's Division of Christian Service of the Board of Missions of The Methodist Church

CABLE: MISSIONS NEW YORK
FOURTEENTH FLOOR
475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.
RIVERSIDE 9-0700

MRS. J. FOUNT TILLMAN, President
Palmetto Farm
Lewisburg, Tennessee

April 21, 1964

Rev. Louis L. Mitchell, Jr.
Special Project Coordinator
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I did not have very much time at home to follow through on your questionnaire, which I am enclosing herewith.

My residence is eight miles from Lewisburg. It is not really located in a neighboring country, though it is my post office. I do attend church there, since my membership is in a small church on a four-point circuit.

Some months ago I spoke to the mayor about appointing a bi-racial committee. He had not recognized the need for it, but later - on the radio - I heard the names of those he appointed. When I saw him before going overseas last fall, I told him what I thought of his committee and expressed approval of those he had named. I have since learned that the committee met only once (in the fall) to discuss the problem of integration in our schools. Mayor Tom Green is a fine young man, whose mother is quite an active community leader, particulary in relation to farm connections and youth work. She and I served together some years ago on the county library board. It was as a result of our endeavors during that administration that the Marshall County Library was integrated a few years ago.

I took your questionnaire to the mayor and asked his advise. He took it and had his secretary put in the typed replies, which I have checked with a red pencil. You will note that I have added in long hand additional comments under the various items, with question marks in a few cases where I did not know the answers. My present official responsibilities prevent my carrying even a limited number of home obligations, much less community concerns. Because of illness this winter, I am supposed to cut down on my participation in too many activities, but pressures have prevented my adherence to doctor's orders.

I feel that one of the problems in the Lewisburg situation is that an outstanding leader among Negroes is a doctor who is very well satisfied with the present pattern, it seems! (?) Following are two quotes which were given to me: "Some Negroes thought that the white man's eyes were colder than the Negroes' eyes." "Just give us the new roof needed for Jones (Negro) High School and that's all we want." Dr. Walker is a well trained man, graduate of Meharry Medical College, and of an eastern school. He was one of the reception committee for a special check which was won by the county library.

Lewisburg, Tenn.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

— City of Lewisburg Bi-racial Committee.

One who is greatly concerned and who has information on the situation is Rev. Jos. P. Halder 112 Joyce Av. Lewisburg. (Presbyterian minister)

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

— As above. A Negro leader mentioned the following & (all walks of life - all denominations represented) (Colored) Community Brotherhood c/o Mr. Erwin Garrett, Pres. 327 James Cir. Lewisburg

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

— Unknown.

A considerable number, I fear.

4. General attitude of:

City officials

— Attitude of tolerance

Press Improving

Local Radio Good, I would say.

Business leadership

?

Church leaders

Church of Christ - open invitation

Presbyterian - Minister courageous

Episcopal - Just organized

Baptist ?

Catholic ?

(There are a number of others)

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

— Drug store counters are open. (There is little evidence of it though some Negro young people are served without question. I am told one Drug Store Mgr. is hostile to any suggestion of integration.

Restaurants

— Unknown

One restaurant is openly defiant — Discount books were advertised and sold here. There was no reduction in price, but 4 "steak dinner tickets" for this restaurant were torn out of the books sold to Negroes.

Hotels - Motels

— Unknown

?

Theatres

— Unknown

?

Municipal facilities

— Open ?

The Recreation Center (County and City) is restricted so far as I know. The skating rink (private) has nights reserved for Negroes.

Schools

— Open - The Board of Education has voted unanimously that no qualified applicants be denied admission (My own wording - not official text) D.G.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee? Yes

a) Official or ~~unofficial~~ (check one)

Appointed by Mayor and City Council.

b) Names of members

Ed Beatty (White - "Personnel" - Heil Quaker plant)
Dr. W. A. Walker (Negro Physician)
Rev. W. P. Johnson (Negro minister First Baptist)
Virgil London - (Negro - Retired - Plant Caretaker -
Joe Holder (White Presbyterian Minister)

(This Committee met once last fall to discuss integration of schools. There were several others listed at that time)

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

Unknown

Another outstanding Negro leader is Professor George Turner, Principal of Jones High School. This is a good school with well trained teachers and students who achieved recognition in many lines. Mr. Turner and his wife had wider experience in other parts of the country in their summer work. She seems to indicate a much greater concern over the need for change than he does.

We have some able Negro businessmen. There are no conflicts that I know of. There is a friendly attitude of visitation of civic and business leaders for special meetings, such as Rotary president to the Negro high school, or the mayor to the community brotherhood organization, and so forth. I feel, however, that there is much more unrest than is recognized by most of the white leaders in the town. There is a strong D.A.R. organization which has considerable influence.

I am told that the Methodist minister preached a good sermon on brotherhood and ended by saying that they did not want integrated worship. There are two or three women,with whom I have shared experiences through the years , whose concern has been expressed and who deplore the lack of understanding of the present situation.

My rural mail carrier is a fine young man, head of the family, member of the Farm Bureau and one with a wonderful spirit on the whole racial situation.

The publishers of our two newspapers impress many as being segregationists in their own views for the most part. However, there is a greatly improved trend in the recognition given in the respect shown in titles given to Negroes in the social notices, columns of inerest, and so forth.

The local radio, in its new section, has a part introduced by the expression, "News of special interest to our Colored citizens." So far as I have heard, this seem acceptable and at any rate indicates a transition period.

I hope this will be helpful in your study - though I feel this is rather an inadequate summary.

Sincerely yours,

Sadie W. Tillman
cw

Mrs. J. Fount Tillman
President

SWT:cw

enc.

1903 Lombardy Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee
April 22,1964

Mr. Louis L. Mitchell, Jr.
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell :

Your letter concerning " Operation Opportunity" is being referred to Mrs. Nelson Fuson, chairman of the Nashville chapter of Human Relations. I know that Mrs. Fuson has had this sort of interest at heart and has been gathering information concerning Title II of the Civil Rights Bill already. She agreed to fill in the information requested and will send it to you.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Horace Williams
Mrs. Horace Williams

Flo Fleming Says He Is Resident Of Columbia

Flo F. Fleming, who is expected to formally announce his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for congressman tonight at the Holiday Inn here, was quoted this morning in the Nashville Tennessean as saying that he has maintained a residence and continued to vote in Maury County.

Fleming's statement was apparently given in answer to questions raised here about his residency in Maury County. Fleming said he maintains residences in Nashville and Knoxville in connection with his contracting business, but that he also maintains one in Columbia.

The Tennessean said that residence in the congressional district was not required by the U. S. Constitution for congressmen to hold a seat in the House. They are required, it said, only to be residents of the state from which elected.

Fleming, 42, was sheriff of Maury County from 1946 to 1952. He has been in the contracting business since 1958. He will be the seventh candidate to formally announce.

Columbia Daily Herald - April 24, 1964

THE DAILY HERALD, COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1964

The Forum

Let Senators Know Your Stand

Typical Examples of type of letters to editor or this

The Daily Herald

An open letter to all readers of The Daily Herald.

Have you as a citizen, let your congressman know where you stand on this "Civil Rights Bill"? Do you know what it contains?

Do you realize the depth, breadth and height of this monster? Did you know it was designed by a man, with greed, power and material gain as his co-pilots?

Did you know that it vests in the President, and his appointees, almost unlimited authority, to do whatever they so desire?

Leave your everyday duties undone! Find out all you possibly can about this bill! Wake up before you have to live under conditions, which you had rather not.

Write your own Senators and any others you have time to. Tell them to vote against it!

Write today, in the interest of a free tomorrow.

Yours most sincerely,
MRS. JACK P. MORGAN
N. Hardin Drive
Columbia, Tenn.

804 Barrow Court
Columbia, Tenn. 38401
April 25, 1964

Mr. Louis L. Mitchell, Jr.
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

As I noted to you earlier, we had a meeting of interested citizens in our home April 23rd, at which time my husband and I gleaned answers to your questions as best we could. It would not have been entirely agreeable to all present if they felt they were going "on record", as you can understand.

Since we have limited communication available to us here as yet, we are aware that this may not be as complete an answer as the community offers. No group which was thought to be willing to work FOR compliance was even suggested. The surmise we made is ours only, and may be of no value.

My husband has repeatedly, at intervals, made the remark he hoped the city would establish a bi-racial commission. The attitude here is that "we know what the Negroes are thinking, we communicate our own ways", and likely they do, but it is not an announced, dignified, community-honored set-up, which is of course desirable. Even the ministers are not together in associations. This is why the few that gather at our home every six weeks have started, there seems at this point no other avenue and no organization, church or otherwise, that will foster such groups. We hope to become interracial later, if there are willing members of the Negro race who will come. At present our group numbers about twenty, of four denominations, and representing many phases of community life. That might help you interpret the answers to the questions.

We hope this is of some value in your work. Our good wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Roland Rainwater

Mrs. Roland Rainwater

Columbia, Tenn.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II. as lawful, not by their preference.

City Manager - E. S. Bartlett
Dist. Attorney - Sam Kennedy

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Our Junior Chamber of Commerce is active, but we are uncertain how they would react, the group is diverse, not well-known to us. If they would help, they could. They represent themselves as ONLY organization providing leadership opportunity & training to help communities grow as young men grow.

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

Most conservative, reluctant groups, (not responsible under law we are told) are Farm Bureau and American Legion and D.A.R.

Note clipping on Mr. Fleming, former sheriff. It was his brother who, in a store where Negro customer was asking some adjustment on a radio purchase in 1947, shoved the Negro customer through plate glass window of the store. The call of proprietor to sheriff for an officer to handle this brought all available police cars rushing with sirens & lights in such over-show of force the Negro community went into panic and fought back in self-defense, at first - then general chaos resulted. Mr. Fleming campaigns against entire Civil Rt. bill.

4. General attitude of:

City officials - are responsible men of law abiding determination. Not eager about these changes but will not oppose. Two Negro patrolmen now in employment in Negro section - If able fireman applies, will be hired.

Business leadership - Reluctant compliance on eating by 3 — others agreed go ahead IF all together - So far, no, Hiring of Negro Clerks now in McTellan's 10¢ Store, Porter-Walker Hardware Co., etc.

Press - Conservative editorship but prints all letters to editor that are not libelous. Few, however, are written, if any, to support Civil Rights.

Church leaders on record as standing for Civil Justice are:
1 - Rev. George Early (U.S. church) Westminster Pres.
2 - Rev. Fred Gates - Episcopal
3 - Rev. Roland Rainwater - 1st Presby (U.S.)

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

None known of nor have we any knowledge of any actual attempt to test this recently, if at all—

Restaurants — one known case of 2 Negro jury members taken to local, small, restaurant after ~~[illegible]~~ prior phone call notified owner they were on way, & set up for 12 jury members, of which 2 Negro — and it was done, no disorder, no other diners left—

Holiday Inn restaurant reported & accept all, & can not get verification yet.

Hotels - Motels

No hotel but one main downtown one, Randall, which is segregated.

Theatres

Polk Theater — Negroes may sit in balcony only — buy tickets on the side —

Understand none but whites allowed at drive-in on edge of town.

Municipal facilities

Annual County fair integrated in amusements, building exhibits, stand-up, over-counter food service at booths.

Schools — none

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee? NO

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

b) Names of members

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

Small-business lunch counters, like drug lunch counters - of which there are only three now resisting an all-together, quiet removal of bars before any issue pressed on it.

There is no eating facility at train or bus station here.

Hotel, which is in large part an apartment type, permanent resident place for a good many older, single, or convalescent people. There is a coffee shop in conjunction with the Randall Hotel - I do not know for sure, but this seems a likely resistant spot.

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 19th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

May 15, 1964

To: Lou Mitchell

From: Kay Jones

Re: Memphis Leadership

Sometime ago now, you asked me for names of persons in the major cities who might be called together for a discussion of the implementation of the U.S.Civil Rights bill when it passes. Here is my list:

WHITE

On Just Divide

Mr. Carl Carson, president of Carl Carson Company, 788 South Main Street, Memphis. He is a prosperous business leader who has been effective in bringing about desegregation of many of the hotels and restaurants. Has been a member of the Community Relations Committee since its inception. TCHR board member.

Mr. Lucius Burch, Jr., Court Square Building, 128 Court Square, Memphis. is a corporation lawyer, wealthy, liberal on race issue. Has tried to push the Community Relations Committee into some leadership rather than just being a fire-fighting operation. Travels in upper circles. CRC is not our group, but is a business man's committee which L. Burch helped organize when Memphis had an avowed segregationist for Mayor several years ago. Former board member of TCHR.

458-8034

Mrs. Lawrence Coe, 3580 Watauga, Memphis. Is board member of SRC. Was and is the only liberal member on the Board of Education. Is respected in Memphis, and has access to both the white and Negro community.

Mr. Arthur McCain, 345 Roseland Place, Memphis. Current president of the CRC. Retired president of Union Planters Bank. He is on our complimentary mailing list, but I have never met him. I think he is the only banker on CRC, since they will not serve because they are afraid of recriminations from all those Mississippi people who have their funds in Memphis banks.

Dr. Paul Tudor Jones, minister of Idlewild Presbyterian Church, 1750 Union St. Memphis. Former president (or they may call it chairman) of CRC. Under his leadership it emerged from a group of hostile white business men interested in keeping the peace to a broader and more representative group.

Hunter Lane, Jr., Lane and Lane, Commerice Title Bldg, Memphis. Former pres. of Memphis Chapter of TCHR, but was not really active because he got involved in a number of political campaigns. He is now Public Service Commissioner for Memphis, and gained this seat by unseating an old line candidate. Is about 35 years old, attorney. Position is one of considerable power.

Edmund Orgill, 1490 Linden, Memphis. Former mayor of Memphis, and one time candidate for Governor. Probably moderate on racial matters, but anxious for the community to prosper. Has role of "elder Statesman" in Memphis. Member of TCHR.

Dr. and Mrs. Ray Allen, 359 North McLean, Memphis. He is a Methodist Minister, who is now registrar or dean of admissions at Southwestern, a Presbyterian operated good liberal arts college. This is the couple who worked so successfully in the early and progressive days in Jackson, Tennessee. As a result, they became the targets of the White Citizens Council, were villified, and had to leave Jackson. Mrs. Allen is from an old and influential family in Memphis, and is especially competent and committed. She works actively with United Church Women, and is currently trying to breathe some life into the Memphis chapter of TCHR.

NEGRO

Dr. and Mrs. Vasco Smith, Jr. He is dentist. She is executive sec. of NAACP. Home address: 1189 Englewood, Memphis. Together the Smiths have wide and intimate knowledge of the community. They are personal friends of Vernon Jordan, Dr. Smith is vice president of TCHR.

Dr. Hollis Price, president of LeMoyne College, Memphis. See enclosed clipping.

Mrs. G.W.Stanley Ish, Jr. , 1483 South Parkway East, Memphis. Is better known as Sue Ish. Everyone knows her, and she has access to both white and Negro community. Has been very active in the YWCA in Memphis, and helpful in its integration of board and activities. She is intelligent and attractive. Husband is surgeon and last year became a fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

There are additional names which might be helpful, but I think some of the Memphis residents would be in a better position to determine how to expand in the rapidly changing situation all across Tennessee at this time. As you will note, we do not yet have an office secretary, so I am bumbling through this typing.

Katherine Jones

CITY NASHVILLE, TENN.

Coordinating Responsibility _____

1. Biracial Committee Members

METROPOLITAN HUMAN RELATIONS COMMITTEE (Estab. May, 1963)

Names on Attached Sheet

2. Other Key People (Including Mayor)

Mayor Beverly Briley

3. Local Associations (Including officers)

Nashville Hotel Assn. - K. O. Hurley, Pres.
Capitol Park Inn

4. Newspapers (Including Editors)

Banner (e) - James G. Stahlman, Publisher
Alvand C. Dunkleberger, Editor

Tennessean (m-S) - Amon Carter Evans, Publisher
John Seigenthaler, Editor

5. Colleges & Universities (Including Presidents & Trustees)

Vanderbilt University - Alexander Heard, Chancellor
George Peabody College for Teachers - Felix C. Robb, Pres.
Fisk University - Stephen J. Wright, Pres.

6. Other Information or Attachments

NASHVILLE :

Metropolitan Human Relations Committee:

James O. Bass, Attorney, Chairman (W)
Thomas Baker, Jr., TV Exec. (W)
Walter Bearden, Insurance Exec. (W)
Andrew Benedict, Bank President (W)
P. R. Curry, Western Electric Co. Exec. (W)
John Dubisson, Department Store Exec. & Pres. of Chamber of Commerce in 1962) (W)
Guilford Dudley, Jr., Insurance Co. Exec. (W)
Amon C. Evans, Newspaper Publisher (W)
William F. Earthman, Jr., Bank President (W)
Sam Fleming, Bank President (W)
M. G. Ferguson, Bank President (N)
Alfred C. Galloway, General Contractor (N)
Dr. J. F. Grimmett, Minister (N)
W. S. Hackworth, Bank Exec. (W)
Dr. Herman Long, Race Relations Consultant (N)
Inman H. Otey, Realty Devel. Co. Exec. (N)
Greenfield Pitts, Dept. Store Exec. (W)
Dr. Felix Robb, College President (W)
Sheppard Schwartz, Hosiery Mill Pres. (W)
The Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Minister (N)
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Housewife (N)
Nile E. Yearwood, Bank President (W)
John Clay, President, Nashville Area Chamber of Commerce (W)
Fernie Rayburnm Pres. Middle Tennessee Labor Council (W)
Dr. Will Campbell, Race Relations Consultant (W)
Victor Johnson, Pres., Aladdin Industries
Dr. J. E. Lowery, Adm. Asst. to Bishop Charles Golden

Tennessee Council on Human Relations
1106 19th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

May 19, 1964

To: Lou Mitchell

From: Katherine Jones

Re: Knoxville, Tennessee

Dr. Gideon Fryer, Box 8820 University Station, Knoxville 16, was in the Council office this week on another matter and I asked him about the need and value of a a community leader meeting in preparation for the passage of the Civil Rights bill. A number of people on the SRC staff know Gid, including Mr. Dunbar. Gid is a professor in the graduate School of Social Work at UT, and formerly taught in the school here. He is now director of the Knoxville branch of the school. Here are some of his comments:

On May 28, the Governor's Commission on Human Relations will be meeting in Knoxville at the invitation of Mayor Duncan. The Mayor has invited city and county officiials from the surrounding area to meet with the Commission. It is probably that the Commission will get into this probability of community action following passage of the Civil Rights law. Gid's immediate reaction was that there would be resentment toward outside pressure right now. Everyone has something he dislikes about the current bill, and there would likely be a considerable carping on the dislikes at this time. (I hope that I am quoting Gid correctly.) On passage of the bill, he believes that Knoxville and Oak Ridge will take the leadership in acceptance of the law, and that other communities will follow. Gid says that he does not anticipate trouble in East Tennessee. There will be some grumbling, but no real resistence except in isolated spots.

Dr. James Colston, president of Knoxville College, and Paul Christopher organized labor official are both members of SRC Board, and are probably the best people to call such a meeting. Dr. Colston has worked intimately with the Mayor and Chamber of Commerce in the desegregation which has been accomplished. He is trusted by responsible white and Negro leadership.

Mrs. R. D. Present, 21 Circle Hill Drive, Knoxville - active in many civic groups. Was chairman of the Hospital Committee which worked for three years to open denominational hospitals in Knoxville, and finally succeeded. Knows most of the civic and church leadership who will help.

Rev. Kenneth McLean, Box 10507, Knoxville - Unitarian minister who has come to Knoxville recently, but would have the time, and access to almost the entire white community who have worked for other progress.

Charles Heard, executive director of the Knoxville Chamber of Commerce, but will probably be guided by the decision of the current hamber present. I would let Dr. Colston or Mayor Duncan work on him.

Mayor John Duncan , City Hall. Has been working for desegregation longer

and with more courage than any other similarly placed official in Tennessee. His handicap for our purposes is that he has announced for U.S. Congress, and therefore will be engaged in a political race. I might add that he is also a Republican.

Dr. W. T. Crutcher, 2459 Brooks Road, Knoxville. Long a pastor of a large Negro church, and a leader in the integration efforts in Knoxville. With Dr. Colston was one of the trusted persons who travelled back and forth between the Chamber of Commerce and the Negro community, during the negotiations for desegregation in 1960 and since then.

Loye Miller, editor of the Knoxville News-Sentinel, should be included. His paper was the one which carried the editorial, "Let's Make Knoxville an Open City", and set the pace for the citizen participation.

There are additional names, but I think your own Board members can assess the situation accurately, and I would want to follow their advice.

Catherine Jones

Apr.-64

523-6544

KNOXVILLE

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Local members of Tenn. Council on Human Relations
Mrs. John Dougherty Pres. United Church Women
Mr & Mrs. Neal Sparks
Mr. George Dempster
Mrs. R. D. Prescott

(a longer list can be compiled as needed)

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

United Church Women
United Presbyterian Church's committee on Church & Society (Rev. David Main, Maryville Tenn)
Committee for Equal Service
Knoxville Round Table, N.C.C.J.

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

There are many John Birchers here but I do not know of any well organized group making a concerted effort against the bill.

4. General attitude of:

City officials

Rather neutral, the mayor has been very helpful. I think however, when a bill is passed (nationally) Council will implement it.

Press One paper, the Knox. News-Sentinel is crusading for an "open city"; the other paper says very little.

Business leadership

A "wait and see" attitude, a few are loud outs but most businessmen will go along, especially as national chain stores, etc that pursued the most compliance, will be open.

Church leaders

Rather lukewarm. The United Presbyterian churches have been the most active as a denomination

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

All up-town with the exception of two in drug stores.

Restaurants

Up town open except two. Many small neighborhood restaurants still segregated.

Hotels - Motels

all up town hotels. Several family type smaller hotels still segregated. Motels have not moved a peg. Several have closed their coffee shops.

HOLIDAY INN OPEN

Theatres

Open.
Drive-ins as of last summer still segregated.

Municipal facilities

All open

Schools

Beginning with the fall term all schools through all grades will be integrated.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official or unofficial ✓ (check one)

b) Names of members

This was known as the Mayor's Committee and is at present inactive. We are at a quiet period here, every one seems to be waiting for National action, when Congress acts at least we'll have something definate. I do not mean to imply there is nothing that needs to be done here, or that we shouldn't be preparing for changes but Knoxville has had various groups working for many years, most changes have been without trouble and its hard to say just what our next step toward preparedness should be. Perhaps a stronger ministry would be a big help.

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

Motels (Apx 65 Motels in Knoxville) RLM

Housing is the main force in keeping lines predominately one way. Actually there will be little change in housing any where until job opportunity provides the means to make possible housing betterment.

KNOXVILLE

Miller's
J. C. Penney, W. B. Neill, Jr., Mgr.
Knox
Hall
Grant

Colleges:

Knoxville College, private, affiliated with United Presbyterian Church, co-ed, 513 students.
University of Tennessee, state controlled, co-ed, 18,429 students.

June 9, 1964

Mr. Louis L. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:-

I regret that circumstances prevented my writing you sooner, but I've had no luck in setting up a meeting with any group of local business men. The general attitude is one of complacency and "please Mother, we'll do it ourselves" .

In the event you do come thru Chattanooga anyway I would suggest that you contact the Rev. Bonner, charman of the City Bi-Racial Committee, phone 267-0238.

Looking forward to our meeting some time in the near future, I am,

Sincerely,

S. Shavin

S. Shavin

SS;g

Chattanooga, Tenn.

For one of your best sources of information to complete this questionnaire would be Dr. Major Jones.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Dr. Major Jones, Dist Supt of East Tenn. Conference The Methodist Church
Miss Carolyn Grisham Bethlehem Community Center.
Mr. George Rice, Chairman of Metropolitan Community Services.
Rev. Mr. John Bonner. St. Paul Episc. Church.
Rev. Arnold Slater, Pilgrim Cong. Church.
Mr. John Popham. Editor of Chattanooga Daily Times.

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Ministerial Association of Greater Chattanooga.
United Church Women
League of Women Voters.
Council of Christian and Jews.
Adult Education Council
Council of Community Agencies.

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

We have had very good relationships in Chattanooga. Most of the leaders have tried to work for understanding.
White Citizens Council
K.K.K.

4. General attitude of:

City officials
Want peace and opportunities provided for all to enjoy.

Press Chattanooga Daily Times very good Attitude.
Chattanooga Free Press very poor.

Business leadership
Willing to advance as rapidly as demands are made and as fast as patrons will receive it.

Church leaders
You can count on the leaders favoring Compliance with Title II. Some of course would be violently opposed.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

All 5 & 10 cent stores, Kresses, Woolworths, Grant.

So far as the ones in town the lunch counters are open. In some stores such as Kresses there is still a counter for colored if they desire to use it.

We discover very few Negro patrons except for special dinners.

Restaurants

All restaurants and hotels open with the exception of Morrisons Cafeteria and some of the very small restaurants.

Some outstanding ones open:

Wimberly Inn.
Fehn's.
Town and Country
S. & W.
Millers Cafeteria.
Read House
Patten Hotel.
Y W C A. Cafeteria

Hotels - Motels

Open.
Holliday Inn
The Read House
The Patten Hotel.

There are others I am sure. The Chamber of Commerce could give a list.

Theatres

Tivoli Theatre.
City Auditorium.
State Theatre had one Negro present one night, but I do not believe they have an open policy.

Municipal facilities

All are open - with exception of some swimming pools. Still have some playgrounds and parks for colored.

Schools

Limited desegregation. Plan to increase each year.

Interest in Kittman Technical School being opened.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee? yes.

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

b) Names of members

The names are not available; but Dr. Mayor Jones is one member and he would be happy to give a list. He is in Pittsburg now at the Methodist General Conference.

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

Morrison Cafeteria.
Some businesses.

Recently we have Negro employees as clerks in Loveman's, and Milbers Dept. Stores.

Service clubs are segregated such as Kiwanis, Exchange, etc.

Lebanon, ~~Tenn~~ Penn.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Rev. Sam Dodson, Calvary Methodist Church Nashville Tenn.

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

The same as above. Mr. Dodson heads the Governor's Com.

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

D.A.R., States Rights groups.

4. General attitude of:

City officials fair, as far as I know

Press – Nashville Banner, fair

Business leadership

Church leaders

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Cain Sloan Dept. Store
hotels
I believe all other dept
Store Counters

Restaurants

Hotels - Motels

Holiday

Theatres

All theatres, I believe

Municipal facilities

Schools

I have been living in the Nashville City-County gov't. only a year and have been away most of the time.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

b) Names of members

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

Greenville, Tenn.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Robert C. Austin, Austin Tobacco Co.

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

United Church Women, Mrs. Charles Ambrum, President

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

4. General attitude of:

City officials	Press
poor	poor
Business leadership	**Church leaders**
fair	fair

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Drugstore counters - desegregated

Restaurants

some desegregated -

Hotels - Motels

Hotel Brumley - segregated
King Arthur's Court - desegregated (I think)
other motels - don't know

Theatres

Capitol - desegregated

Municipal facilities

segregated

Schools

segregated

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee? no

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

b) Names of members

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

all which are not desegregated. Minimum amount of desegregation occurred as result of leadership of Mr. Austin who was powerful enough to sway some local business men on threat from negro community of sit in activity. Negro leader is John F. Jones, school teacher, also perhaps Reverend C.C. Mills - Baptist minister.

I am at present studying in Edinburgh, so am not up to date on local events. You could send this questionnaire to Mrs. William Russell, 7 Franklin Street, for more details. She is active in United Church Women and an advocate of civil rights.

TENNESSEE

Mr. H. O. Forgy, Jr., H. O. Forgy & Son, Inc., P.O. Box 792, Jackson, Tennessee 38302. 427-6784 (Bus.) 427-8147 (Res.)

Vice president, H. O. Forgy & Son, Inc. President, Jackson Community Relations Council. Member, Jackson-Madison County Chamber of Commerce and the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Mrs. Tom Ragland, 3821 Abbott Martin Road, Nashville, Tennessee. CY 8-1247 (Res.)

Homemaker. Member, State board, and membership chairman, Tennessee Council on Human Relations. Former leader in the Kefauver faction of Tennessee politics.

Mr. George E. Barrett, 618 Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tennessee 37201. 244-2202 (Bus.) 269-0438 (Res.)

Attorney. Extremely close to Governor Clements and Congressman Richard Fulton (5th District, Tennessee). Former associate of Office of Public Defender (1962). Member, Austin Club and Mayor's Biracial Committee (1960). President, Nashville Community Relations Conference (1959-61) and the Tennessee Council on Human Relations (1961-).

David E. Rogers, M.D., Department of Medicine, Vanderbilt University Nashville, Tennessee 37203. AL 4-5411 ext. 6626 (Bus.) CY 8-2023 (Res.)

Professor of medicine. Member, Association of American Physicians, American Society for Clinical Investigation, and Nashville Human Relations Council. Chairman, Staphylococcal Commission of the Armed Forces Epidemiological Board. Recipient of the Junior Chamber of Commerce award as one of the Ten Outstanding Young Men of the Year 1961.

They work only under pressure! see note on back.

MEMPHIS

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

~~Memphis Committee On Community Relations~~ (MCCR)
Memphis Chapter - Tennessee Council On Human Relations
Local members of Governor's Commission on Human Relations
Y.W.C.A.
Y.A.A.C.P.
Public Affairs Committee of Council of Jewish Women
Intercollegiate Chapter of NAACP (interracial membership)

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

~~with the~~

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

White Citizens' Council - However, until the present time, they have not marched openly.

4. General attitude of:

City officials
Stress is put on "upholding the law." and "maintaining peace" - violence abhorred.

Press
Same attitude - very concerned about keeping Memphis the "City of good abode"

Business leadership
Tied in with MCCR.
Most prefer acceptance over possible violence instead of acceptance because it is right.

Church leaders
Generally cautious - some are working to get acceptance of idea of integration from congregations.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

All chain establishments
All publicly owned establishments
There are a ~~few~~ many exceptions
I know of no neighborhood ~~my~~ places which are open.

Restaurants

About 50 of them, including those of better quality.
(List is enclosed)

Hotels - Motels

All of the better hotels and motels. Hotels still do not accept dates for social affairs by Negroes.

Theatres

All theatres and most drive-in theatres.
(They could all be desegregated by now - I am not sure.)
Little Theatre - privately owned - is segregated.
Heild Theatre and Front Street Theatre are desegregated.
(Also privately owned)

Municipal facilities

All are desegregated.
Juvenille Court was the last facility to comply
Swimming pools are closed.
NAACP. has filed another suit in an effort to change this.

Schools

Grade-a-year plan officially used, although it has been stepped up as result of demonstrations over double-shift policy. Board of education and NAACP are waiting for outcome of a pending suit

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official or X unofficial (check one)

Committee on Community Relations - unofficial

b) Names of members

Edward J. Meeman, - President - Editor emeritus of Press Scimitar

Note: The Memphis bi-racial committee is run somewhat like a corporation. Anyone may become a member by paying $2.00 dues. The Executive Committee elects the Board of Directors which meets once each year to hear what the Executive Committee has done. I am enclosing the names of members and officers of the Executive Committee only. No women are allowed on it.

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

Barber Shops - Beauty shops
Swimming pools
Lower class hotels and motels

(over)

Note - Mr. Mitchell, I think I should point out that MCCR (Memphis Committee on Community Relations) is a bit unique in the role it plays here. It is composed of the local "Power Structure", NAACP and its attorneys, as well as moderates from both races.

The Committee has never initiated change - it has always negotiated when status quo was threatened. Its role is unique because the organization (NAACP) which brings pressure for change is also represented on the executive committee and therefore serves in the role of negotiator, also. The general public does not realize that NAACP serves in this dual capacity. The technique has worked out pretty well so far though the climate is becoming warmer as a result of the activities of the inter collegiate NAACP chapter here.

MEMPHIS

Poplar Highland Plaza Shopping Center

Sears
Lowensteins
Dixie Mart
J. C. Penney, R. E. Gibbs, Mgr.
Zayer
Big M
Gerbers
McCrorys
Bonds
Woolworth
Youngstown

Southgate Shopping Center

Goldsmith
Lowenstein
Shainbergs
Lowenstein
J. C. Penney, O. S. Thomas, Jr., Mgr.
Katz Drug
Woolworth
T. G. Y.

Colleges:

Christian Brothers College, R. C., 750 men.
Le Moyne College, under auspices of American Missionary Association, co-ed, 551 students.
Memphis College of Music, privately controlled, co-ed, number of students not listed.
Memphis State University, state controlled, co-ed, 5,282 students.
Owen College, privately controlled by Baptist Missionary & Education Convention of Tennessee, co-ed, 259 students.
Siena College, R. C., women, 315 students.
Southern College of Optometry, co-ed, 207 students.
Southwestern at Memphis, privately controlled, co-ed, 734 students.

Memphis, Tenn.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Mr. George Snider - attorney - 1258 N Court - Memphis.
Dr. Hollis F. Price - President of Lemoyne College - 925 Walker St.
Mr. Hunter Lane Jr. - atty. - 1880 Vinton.
Prof. Ray Allen - 359 N. McLean

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

I cannot say for sure about this.

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

Organized community groups in the newer residential parts of the city.
Some real estate people.

4. General attitude of:

City officials
Unfavorable

Press -
Unfavorable

Business leadership
Unfavorable.

Church leaders -
Unfavorable

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Very few.

Restaurants

Very few.

One large department store has opened its tea room - Goldsmith's - Downtown Memphis.

Hotels - Motels

Very few

Theatres

City Auditorium - Open to Anyone.

Municipal facilities

Open - Libraries
City Parks
Art Academy
City Buses

Schools

Gradual - additional classes begin in public schools each year.
Memphis University is open.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee? Yes.

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

There is also a business men's group - organized for many years - membership unlisted - which has guided Memphis in its bi-racial affairs quietly but most effectively.

b) Names of members

Mr. George Snider - 1281 Court - Memphis - President.
Rev. Chas. Mickle - 762 Walker Ave
Miss Margaret McCulloch - 858 Whitford Place.
Miss Mary Francis Lacy - 200 Monroe YWCA.
Dr. Walker Price - 825 Walker -
Mr. & Mrs. Ray Allen - 359 N McLean

I do not know all of the members of this group now.

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

Memphis has been most fortunate - a few times of orderly picketing and sit-ins - no arrests - churches to admit negroes are few in number - most of them continue to use the policy of turning them away.

MEMPHIS COMMITTEE ON COMMUNITY RELATIONS

OFFICERS

President	Edward Meeman - Editor Emeritus Press Scimitar
Vice Presidents	Frank R. Ahlgren - Editor, Commercial Appeal
	Carl Carson - Business -
	Edmund Orgill - Business - hardware
	Dr. Hollis Price - President Lemoyne College
	Dr. Vasco Smith, Jr. - Dentist + V. Pres NAACP
Secretary	Dr. James A. Wax - Rabbi Temple Israel
Treasurer	Harry W. Wellford -

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Paul Borda
Lucius E. Burch, Jr. - Founder of Committee + well known attorney
Dr. Paul Caudill - Baptist minister
The Rev. D. S. Cunningham - methodist
Capt. T. H. Davie
Forrest Dickenson
Lewis R. Donelson III - Attorney
Dr. Paul Tudor Jones - Presbyterian minister + 1st President of Committee
Lt. George W. Lee - Republican figure + with insurance
Arthur W. McCain - Retired banker i I believe
The Rev. John Mickle - Congregational minister
B. G. Olive, Jr. - Insurance official
The Rev. S. A. Owen - Baptist
J. Thurston Roach
Lester Rosen
Richard Sherrick
Charles Schneider
Russell B. Sugarmon, Jr. - NAACP attorney
Jesse Turner - President NAACP
A. W. Willis, Jr. - NAACP attorney

Mr. Seamour Shavin, 1433 Market Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee 37402. ~~MA 2-2195~~ (Bus.) MA 4-8591 (Res.) Code 615
267-3574

Operates building materials business. Member, Chattanooga Community Relations Conference and Tennessee Community Relations Council.

Mr. Russell B. Sugarmon, Jr., 588 Vance Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee 38126. JA 5-8333 (Bus.) BR 6-2968 (Res.)

Attorney. Member, Memphis branch NAACP executive board, Tennessee Voting Registration League, Memphis Non-Partisan Registration Committee, and board member of the Memphis Community Relations Committee.

U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

Special Survey

Human Relations Committees

Does your community have a human relations committee?
Yes, an unofficial citizens committee.
What is its official name?
The Memphis Committee on Community Relations.
When was the Committee established?
Incorporated on January 26, 1959.
Is the Committee bi-racial?
Yes.
Who appointed the Committee?
It is self-constituted.
Did the City Council concur? It has always had the full co-operation and support of the City Commission and other officials.
Did the City Council appropriate funds? None requested. It is supported by members, and little money is needed.
What was the charge to the Committee? (If possible, attach copy.)

(If appropriate, please attach a copy of any Council resolution or ordinance.)

How many members? Executive Committee of 28, more than 100 members.

(Please attach a list of Committee members with their race and occupation noted.)

Briefly describe problems or issues that have been considered by the Committee. Attached photocopy of newspaper article.

Briefly summarize any recommendations made by the Committee.
See the article
(Please attach any public reports.)

Briefly describe any actions resulting from the Committee's recommendations. See the article.

How often does the Committee meet? On call, about once a month.

Does the Committee have any staff assistance? No.

Part time _____ Full time _____ None X

Addotional comments: The committee works quietly, without publicity most of the time, but does not hesitate to go to public when to do so will promote a solution. Committee's judgement has been vindicated by peace preserved and results achieved.

City: Memphis, Tennessee

Name of official preparing Report:
Edward J. Meeman, President

Please return to: U.S.Conference of Mayors
1707 H Street,N.W., Washington,D.C. 20006

CITY MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Coordinating Responsibility

1. Biracial Committee Members (unofficial committee)

See attached

2. Other Key People (Including Mayor)

William B. Ingram, Mayor
Claude Armour, Commissioner of Public Safety

3. Local Associations (Including officers)

4. Newspapers (Including Editors)

Commercial Appeal, Frank R. Ahlgren, ed.; Mark Ferree, Pres.

Press-Scimitar, Chas. H. Schneider, ed.; Edward J. Meeman, ed. emeritus

5. Colleges & Universities (Including Presidents & Trustees)

Memphis State University,

6. Other Information or Attachments

Newspaper story attached.

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MEMPHIS COMMITTEE ON COMMUNITY RELATIONS
OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Edward J. Meeman, white, editor emeritus, Memphis Press-Scimitar
Frank R. Ahlgren, white, editor, Memphis Commercial Appeal
Carl Carson, white, truck rental executive
Edmund Orgill, white, former mayor
Dr. Hollis Price, negro, president, Lemoyne College
Vasco Smith Jr., negro, dentist
Dr. James A. Wax, white, Jewish rabbi
Harry W. Wellford, white, lawyer
Paul Borda, white, retired manager, Firestone Rubber Co.
Lucius E. Burch Jr., white, lawyer
Dr. Paul Caudill, white, pastor, First Baptist Church
The Rev. D.S. Cunningham, white, pastor
Forrest Dickenson, white, union representative
Lewis R. Donelson, III, white, lawyer
Dr. Paul Tudor Jones, white, minister
Lt. George W. Lee, negro, political leader
The Rev. John Mickle, negro, minister
B.G. Olive Jr., negro, insurance executive
The Rev. S.A. Owen, negor, retired college president
Thurston Roach, white, retired executive
Lester Rosen, white, insurance
Dick Sherrick, white, Baptist layman
Charles Schneider, white, editor, Memphis Press-Scimitar
Russell B. Sugarmon Jr., negro, lawyer
Jesse Turner, negro, banker
A.W. Willis Jr., negro lawyer
Arthur McCain, white, retired banker
Capt. T.H. Davis, white, naval officer

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Negro demonstrators in Cambridge, Md., are met by police with dogs.

PREVENT THIS—To avoid scenes like the above, Knoxville brought potential antagonists together for peaceful desegregation.

Hopeful Dialogue of the Races

hites and Negroes set a bright example in Knoxville, Tenn., y establishing a biracial committee to create a truly 'open city.'

WILMA DYKEMAN and JAMES STOKELY

8/11/63

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.

NEGROES have served notice on white America that they intend to be part of a community alogue. The massive resistance to ange on the part of whites in the st has led to the massive insistence the part of Negroes today. If they e not allowed to communicate their ep-seated anger and compelling eds by negotiation, they will com- unicate them by demonstration. Local aders everywhere are becoming aware this fact. To many it is not welcome, t common sense compels them to act in the face of a challenge that threatens the entire fabric of the American community.

One important answer to this challenge is the formation of biracial committees, examples of which are being created almost daily throughout the South. These committees have a very real function. They offer an alternative to those who shout, "We'll do nothing and we'll do it tomorrow," and those who demand, "We want everything and we want it yesterday." Between these two defiant positions stands the majority group of each race. The biracial committee helps them to create a full, meaningful exchange.

Recent and continuing developments here in Knoxville provide an example of how local leadership and biracial responsibility may mobilize to achieve progress with a minimum of open conflict and its aftermath. Because Knoxville has neither the intransigence of the Deep South nor the complacency of the North, its experience has significance for cities both North and South.

TWO facts are fundamental to understanding the situation that existed in Knoxville at the beginning of last May. First, white residents of the city had been served notice that the Negro citizens of the city were not satisfied with the status quo. Lunch counter sit-ins three years ago and, more recently, student picketing of segregated restaurants near the desegregated University of Tennessee and demonstrations at a downtown movie theater had pinpointed some of the Negro grievances. They had also shown that Negroes were ready to take direct action that was necessary to abolish segregation. (Although the lunch counter sit-ins had been resolved when department and variety stores desegregated their counters, the other sources of resentment remained and led to almost nightly demonstrations during this past spring.)

SECOND, and even more important, Negroes were making their demands known at another level, through conferences among community leaders. The Knoxville Area Council on Human Relations, the interracial Fellowship House and the ministerial association had provided channels for discussing integration and the achievement of certain limited goals of desegregation. The weakness of these groups was that they were not part of the community's economic and political decision-making power structure.

Then the violence in Birmingham, Ala., occurred. Faced with a reappraisal of the critical situation throughout the South and in their own city, some 35 white business, political, religious, educational and social leaders of Knoxville came together on May 16 to discuss immediate desegregation.

"We were running scared because of Birmingham," one member of the group admitted, but another added: "Knoxville at least had the sense to profit from Birmingham's experience. We knew we couldn't let it happen here."

[illegible] issued this challenge: "Let's Make Knoxville an 'Open City.'" Citing its recent award as an All-American City, Mr. Miller urged open facilities for all Americans. "This means admit everybody to every place that caters to the general public—to the movies, the stores, the hotels, motels and to the 'private' hospitals. And let's do it by common consent and not by force. This calls for leadership from Knoxvillians of all races and faiths."

THE editorial appealed to civic pride and helped create an atmosphere of what one resident called "pragmatic idealism." It paved the way for the statement the 35 civic leaders publicly endorsed the following afternoon: "Believing in the equal rights of all people and what is morally right is economically sound—and in observing the law of the land—we pledge ourselves to work peacefully for the prompt and orderly desegregation of all public facilities."

Hugh W. Sanford Jr., an industrialist in the group, concluded: "Getting everyone's name out in the open was important. We wanted to make public opinion public, get leadership focalized out in front."

An executive committee of eight men was named. Besides Mr. Sanford, it included Mayor John Duncan; former Mayor and industrialist George R. Dempster; Dr. Charles A. Trentham, minister of the First Baptist Church; Chamber of Commerce President E. B. Copeland Jr. and three other prominent businessmen, Robert G. Chapman, John Hart and W. B. Neill. It met with a com- *(Continued on Page 56)*

LMA DYKEMAN and JAMES STOKELY, husband-wife literary team, have written books on the South, "Neither Black Nor hite" and "Seeds of Southern Change."

(Continued from Page 10)
[illegible] of the city's Negro [illegible]—Dr. James A. Colston, president of Knoxville College; Dr. William T. Crutcher and the Rev. Robert E. James.

The first of a series of biracial meetings was held in one of the public assembly rooms of a leading downtown hotel. Most of the participants were already acquainted with one another, but within a few weeks they would realize just how superficial this previous acquaintance had been. "I know I have developed the greatest respect for this Negro leadership," one of the white businessmen says, "since I've seen these men under pressure and witnessed their maturity and judgment and their commitment to the community." And one of these Negro leaders says, "I know working with this executive committee has helped bring problems of white leaders into sharper focus for me. We've all learned a lot."

Although the two groups sat down together in an atmosphere of goodwill, there was tacit understanding that the Negroes were staking their reputations on the good faith and the ability of the white participants to deliver results. If the Negro leaders could not return to their people and say, "Negotiation won us these specific gains," they were in real danger of being shunted aside for leaders who might prefer belligerent protests to [illegible] dramatic progress.

They were asked to spell out what the Negro community wanted. As immediate steps toward the ultimate goal of total participation in the life of the city, they listed: desegregation of hospitals, hotels and motels, theaters and restaurants, and improved job opportunities.

"We'll get to work on it," the white leaders promised. But they soon discovered that what was needed as much as better communication between the races was improved communication within the *white* group. At this point Knoxville began to adapt the workings of the biracial committee to its own local needs. The white executive group became completely flexible in handling each phase of desegregation, working on a biracial basis in its meetings with Negro leaders to learn what Negro citizens wanted in specific instances, operating unilaterally in its approach to certain businesses and white groups which had to be won over to the "open city" idea.

This procedure had the approval of the Negro leaders. "We feel," says one, "that this is the best approach they could have used. These were not crusaders or people of another race asking for something; these were fellow businessmen talking good business and the progress of our city."

The task of "talking good business" was not easy. Not all of the establishments faced with the demand for immediate desegregation were controlled locally; the owners or regional managers of at least two of the key enterprises were in other states. Attitudes varied sharply from businesslike adaptation to the inevitable to outright hostility toward any discussion of change.

"One fellow was hard-nosed as the devil," a committee member says. "He grew pretty hot on the phone and so did I. 'Look here, I'm not trying to tell you how to run your business,' I finally said to him, 'I'm just trying to help you save it.' He saw our point after a while and agreed to have a talk with us, and [illegible] are welcome in his establishment."

One important result of the first meeting of the biracial committee had been that eroding Negro trust in the good faith of the white community was considerably shored up. This had important consequences for the work of the white executive group. As one member confided recently: "First we found that some businesses wouldn't even discuss desegregation if they were under any pressure. By having the good faith of the Negro leadership, we were able to halt some of the pressure, at least momentarily, until we could talk. One of the businessmen felt that he had been singled out for demonstrations. We could see his point. So, although we had planned at first to start in only one or two fields at a time, we decided we had to attack segregation across the board."

Within a week, three Knoxville hospitals (St. Mary's, Baptist and Presbyterian) had agreed to desegregate this summer. (The other, University Hospital, already accepted Negro patients.) "We must follow the example of the Great Physician, who ministered to all people, if we are to be consistent in our practice of Christianity," Dr. Trentham insisted.

A few days later, downtown hotels and several major motels announced their desegregation. As public endorsement of the "open-city" declaration began to grow—the Chamber of Commerce received more than 4,500 signatures within a few weeks—confidence among both Negroes and whites increased.

On June 22 an International Visitors Center for entertaining foreign observers of the T.V.A. was opened in one of Knoxville's leading hotels. (Financed by a grant from the Edgar Stern Family Fund in New Orleans, this center is the first of its kind in the country and has been acclaimed as a symbol of Knoxville's awareness of its role in building or [illegible] America's image abroad.)

Desegregation of downtown theaters began a little later. As the committee worked on this, one Negro was heard to remark: "I fought in Korea to preserve the ideals of this community. And yet when I go to buy a ticket to 'Ben Hur' or 'The King of Kings,' they turn me down. I don't want to marry the cashier; I just want to learn about the life of Christ." Ex-Mayor Dempster summed it up in committee meeting: "I know a lot of good Christian people who are looking forward to spending two billion years in heaven with Negroes but won't spend two hours at the show with them."

Opening restaurants to Negroes required considerable negotiation. Without the efforts of the biracial group, no one can even hazard a guess as to when, or at what cost in violence, the city's restaurants might have been desegregated. During the weeks the committee was at work, there were no restaurant demonstrations.

"Even the most radical Ne-

(Continued on Page 58)

ONE LINE—Whites and Negroes at a Knoxville cafeteria counter.

(Continued from Page 56)

groes knew we were putting our best effort into this," one man says, "and they helped us and themselves by keeping faith with their leaders and providing an atmosphere in which we could negotiate." On July 5 the overwhelming majority of Knoxville's restaurants—about 65—including all major downtown ones, desegregated.

With the municipal auditorium and libraries, city golf courses, parks, the swimming pools and public schools all integrated without incident, desegregation of Knoxville's restaurants is the latest, but not the last, step in the march toward an open city.

PLANS for the opening of the restaurants were no sooner completed than the committee set up a meeting to consider equal employment opportunities. White and Negro members alike agree that this is the longest, hardest step of all. Some progress is being made: Negro sales clerks in certain downtown stores, Negro bus drivers for the city transit system, upgrading of Negroes in industries where they are employed. But as Frank Gordon, a Presbyterian minister and state president of the N.A.A.C.P., observes: "This committee is opening better opportunities for us to spend our money. Now we need better opportunities to earn money. Before long we want a real breakthrough on jobs."

"I went down to eat in one of the big hotels last week," a Negro student confides, "but I won't be going again soon. I can't afford it, and neither can most Negroes in Knoxville and East Tennessee. What we need is jobs."

But in Knoxville and the surrounding area, many white people are also waiting for a breakthrough. Most of these unemployed are unskilled. It is possible that as the committee searches for a solution to racial difficulties, it will also gain new insights into other problems in the region. To some observers this would involve the healthiest sort of integration: the cooperation of Negro and white citizens in an attack on the common enemies of poverty, inadequate education and cultural deprivation.

A key figure in Knoxville's program has been the Chamber of Commerce's President Copeland. A native of Birmingham, he is committed to avoiding repetition of that

(Continued on Page 60)

mentation, his loneliness
civilization today—man's
that the story of our
well as whites. In fact, isn't
Negroes are fragmented on this
committee and in its thinking as
cluding the spectrum on this summa-
tion. Southern editor, says a course by
thing," art of the philosophic
"The community, kept from
learning to work out a community apart.
which both may be kept from
has to work out a community apart.
has extreme defiance," then it demands
terracial to ultimate opinion. An in-
tions of white committee exists to
community and not mere relief-
resentative of truly rep-
commitee must be truly con-
stant: Negro remains of the
for for success members. One fac-
figures as successful size, informal
proceedures, unassailable communities
common—small characteristics in
have certain effective communities.
The most effective communities solid
results in many achieving bitrac-
committees are achieving bitrac-
the South reveal that racial
communities from all parts of
the South reveal that racial
Citizens
Council
briefly has sunk into oblivion.

REPORTS

A White Mourished
for desegregation
which opposition to
real. There has
messages threats and fabid
anonymous received editor most of
accessibility, bolt
of their vulnerabil-
ours out." have
problems and
would stick
Because of their
work out." would
Mississippi
now. Finally I told him
South. had to
from the Southern
"He wanted to know
up here." the Mayor
Duncan and Editor Loyer
Miller
ity
the anonymous
scene messages
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civilization today—man's
mentation, his loneliness

(Continued from page 56)

"What we try to do," he says, "is deal with the reason why a man and his wife go along on unrealistic or more trouble course is urgently desegregation likely to order. would."

"We plenty open city yet." another wonderful Knoxvillian said last weekend. "but the all matter where there's anybody saying no and we've all think, what anybody solve the wrong problem. We can wave and magic this problems in our own towns and Got to do is settle into lawns hard hamness in our for a long, what communities believe that's communities. I believe somewhere." pull. I believe here and I believe we're doing something say the right to "Some people earn democracy." "Well, we gross must earn democracy." "Well, we participate in demonstrated. that participate in demonstrated. that other commented. that all have those of us now who are white and those to earn it by participating in a search for a solution to our racial crisis."

7-17-63

NGVIEW DAILY NEWS

Community Panel Is Now At Work

Dr. W. Morris Ford, pastor of the First Baptist Church, left the following statement at the Longview News Wednesday morning for publication:

"Longview has a community relations committee. It is made up of five Negro and five white citizens. Its avowed purpose is to help both races work together for the common good and to avoid the excesses found in some communities.

"The committee was formed at the request of a citizens group of Negro citizens who presented a procedure plan to the County Court, the City Commission, and the Longview Chamber of Commerce. One of the requests was for such a committee.

"Then a group of citizens was requested to organize a committee of five white men to work with five Negro men of their own choice. The community relations committee is composed of Henry Foster Sr., chairman, R. C. Hawkins, vice chairman, R. N. Taylor, Dr. R. L. Harper, Jack Kane, S. Y. Nunn, Paul Brambletts, M. W. Bigham, Dr. W. Morris Ford, and L. L. Lady.

"Scheduled meetings are set for the first and third Tuesdays of each month at City Hall with special sessions being called when needed.

"Two meetings have been held. Work so far has consisted of contacting public places and service stations concerning the designations on rest room doors. Conferring with restaurant owners and lunch counter proprietors. The response is encouraging thus far and a real effort is being made to solve the thorny problems confronting Longview in the

June 1963

We come as a group of VOTING CITIZENS to council with you on matters that all of us are concerned about.

REQUESTS

* * * * * * * * * *

1. That all SIGNS Stating WHITE - COLORED be removed from all public places; including County Court House, Stores, Housing and Eating places and all places where all RACES spend their money.

2. Upgrading EMPLOYMENT in the Entire Community for all Minority Races; including, Telephone Company, Gas Companies, Chain and Community Owned Grocers and Department Stores, Post Office Department, LeTourneau Technical Institute and College, and all other firms where public money is spent.

3. Desegregation of all public Facilities .

4. That a BIRACIAL COMMITTEE be formed from the citizenry of this Community.

We are concerned about the above matters because they have affected and continue to affect the life of our Community in a negative way.

We love our Community and would like to help to reconcile matters that threaten to agitate an unfavorable situation locally.

We are conscious that epidemics do not subscribe themselves to far off places alone, we are just as vulnerable.

We believe that the City of Longview demands of its many leaders that they assemble themselves together and confront the problems that are causing tension in the World Community and most certainly their effects are being felt here.

We are urging that all leaders use their influence to alleviate tension causing factors before they have a chance to develop into a Crisis. We believe that the best way to put down a crisis is for our dedicated leaders to SOLVE and PREVENT casual factors before the moment the crisis arises.

We believe that Longview demands of its leaders that they take immediate steps toward solving the many problems that are plaguing a segment of its citizenry.

Longview, Texas
Population 50,000
45% Negro

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Walter Koch, Ex-president, Longview Chamber of Commerce
Carl Estes, Leading oil man and industrialist, publisher Longview Morning Journal and Evening News
Robert Cargill, Oil Industrialist, Boy Scout chairman
Clyde Tomlinson, Jr., major oil operator, Chairman East Texas Chamber of Commerce
Henry Foster, Sr., retired, former school superintendent and bank president
Dr. W. Morris Ford, pastor First Baptist Church (see question 6)
Norman Batter, Insurance broker (refer to attached 1964 Board of Directors Chamber of Commerce)
Bill Taylor, former mayor

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Longview Community Relations Committee - unofficial. Organized July 17, 1963 but inactive. Refer to attached newspaper item of Longview Daily News and Bill of particulars submitted by Negro members of Longview Chamber of Commerce.

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

Refer to Question 1. These persons will work for compliance only under duress and will work against compliance if possible.

4. General attitude of:

City officials	Press
semi-moderates	Segregation
Business leadership	**Church leaders**
Segregationists: Sears, Fedways and perkins store Managers moderate	More segregationists though moderate tendencies.

Longview cont'd.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters	Restaurants
Segregated	Segregated

Hotels - Motels	Theatres
Segregated	Segregated except Riveroad Drive-In

Municipal facilities	Schools
Segregated	Stair step plan next September beginning with first grade

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

See answer to question 1

b) Names of members

Refer to attached newspaper item for names. When the Negro leaders presented their request the white members decided to make the Longview Comm. Hrs inoperative contending that "there was no satisfying the Negroes".

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

All places listed in Question 5 especially Cace's and two Mexican restaurants (El Fenix and El Chico) both Dallas based chains which are desegregated in Dallas.

OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO HELD IN
THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY HALL, ON
WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1963, 8:30 A.M.

* * * * * * * * * *

The regular meeting of the City Council was called to order by the Presiding Officer, Mayor W. W. McAllister, with the following members present: McALLISTER, DE LA GARZA, ROHLFS, KAUFMAN, COCKRELL, GATTI, PADILLA, PARKER and BREMER.

- - -

The invocation was given by Rev. C. Don Baugh, San Antonio Council of Churches.

- - -

Minutes of the previous meeting were approved.

- - -

Mayor McAllister made the following statement concerning the Hemisfair site:

In view of the fact that there seems to be some confusion about comment that I have made with regard to a Hemisfair site, I would like to make a statement. I merely pointed out the possibility of Urban Renewal Area No. 1 and parts of No. 2 in the event that a proposed site, selected by the Hemisfair Committee, east of Alamo and south of Commerce Street for some reason should not turn out to be available. It is a very tight fight with a short stick, as the expression goes, in trying to get that area ready in time. The Urban Renewal Program is a slow moving program, with a lot of delay, a lot of red tape, and a lot of requirements that have to be met. I am not critical of their requirements. I am merely making the recognition of the fact that it does not move quickly, and to get a site approved will call for studies and bureaucratic approval and action on the part of the Housing and Home Finance Administration all the way up to Washington. It is estimated it might take as long as eight months, then with the additional delay that you just ordinarily run into in connection with acquisition of a large body of land, it might be that there wouldn't be a chance to get this ready in time to meet the deadline to have the buildings built. In other words, the Hemisfair Committee feels that by January 1, 1966, the site has to be available. That may seem a long time off, but months can roll by quickly in an operation of this kind. For that reason I made the suggestion and statement that I thought the reserve site was available in the sixty-eight acres that have already been acquired in Urban Renewal Area No. 1, plus the additional land that would be needed and I want to make this statement. I have discussed this matter with the Council and I am speaking for the Council at this time. We recognize that Urban Renewal Area No. 3, the one that was selected over here east of Alamo and south of Commerce, is the choice site for the Hemisfair, and at the unanimous request of the Executive Committee for the Hemisfair, we are requesting all City agencies involved to proceed at once and urgently to survey and planning this area. In other words, we want it understood that we are in no wise attempting to change the site or choice of the Executive Committee and the Directors of the Site Committee of the Hemisfair, so far as that site over there is concerned, which still means that this other site can be regarded as a reserve site if for any reason the other one is not available.

Mayor McAllister made the following statement regarding Desegregation:

The Council, some weeks ago, received a report from our Committee on Desegregation, and that Committee made the recommendation that five committees be appointed by the Council to specialize on certain particular areas where additional work was necessary. In this connection I want to say that the Council is tremendously appreciative of the fine work that Committee did - and they did a magnificent job - one to be proud of - results to be proud of. It bespeaks of tolerance and willingness to be fair and reasonable on the part of the business firms

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involved. It likewise shows that the Negroes in San Antonio are reasonable and rational, and - speaking for myself - I appreciate the cooperation that we have received from them. In connection with this work so as to see that it continues, the suggestion has been made that committees be appointed as follows:

1. A Committee on Discrimination in Privately-Owned But Publicly-Used Facilities. This Committee to continue the work of the present Committee extending its efforts, and urging the still segregated facilities to join the vast majority. I might say that of the listed facilities in San Antonio at the time about 80% have been contacted, and of the 80%, those that represent about 95% of the volume of such business in San Antonio had agreed to desegregate. This is a very, very fine start.

2. A Committee on Military-Civilian Cooperation. This Committee to work with base integration officers to deal with problems at each base for the economic dependence of San Antonio upon our military bases clearly demonstrates that this important area must not be left to chance.

3. A Committee on Equal Employment for the Equally Qualified. This Committee to be aimed at the elimination of racial bias in employment.

4. A Committee on Education and Retraining. This Committee to embrace the problem on school dropouts, vocational training, and cooperation with federal agencies already engaged in the field.

5. An Executive Committee on Discrimination. This Committee to be composed of nine members comprised of the chairman and co-chairman of each of the first four committees and a general chairman. This would be the policy making group in the total field of discrimination.

This has been discussed with the Council and I ask that some member of the Council offer a motion that the Council as a whole select such committees at their earliest convenience.

Mr. Rohlfs then moved that the five Committees be appointed by the Council at its earliest convenience. Seconded by Dr. Parker, the motion carried by the following vote: AYES: McAllister, de la Garza, Rohlfs, Kaufman, Cockrell, Gatti, Padilla, Parker and Bremer; NAYS: None; ABSENT: None.

-

The following ordinances were explained by City Manager Jack Shelley, and on motion of Mrs. Cockrell, seconded by Dr. Parker, were passed and approved by the following vote: AYES: McAllister, de la Garza, Rohlfs, Kaufman, Cockrell, Gatti, Padilla, Parker and Bremer; NAYS: None; ABSENT: None.

AN ORDINANCE 31,584

AUTHORIZING THE DISCONTINUANCE OF CERTAIN PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS AND AUTHORIZING THE REVERSION OF THE UNENCUMBERED APPROPRIATIONS THEREFOR TO THE GENERAL FUND SURPLUS; FURTHER AUTHORIZING THAT THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR CERTAIN OTHER PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS REMAIN IN FORCE UNTIL SAID PROJECTS ARE COMPLETED OR ABANDONED.

* * * * * * * * * *

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AN ORDINANCE 31,585

APPROPRIATING THE SUM OF $367,700.00 FROM THE UNAPPROPRIATED SURPLUS OF THE GENERAL FUND TO BE ALLOCATED TO CERTAIN DEPARTMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS.

* * * * * * * * * *

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AN ORDINANCE 31,586

APPROPRIATING THE SUM OF $4,000.00 FROM POLICE HEADQUARTERS BUILDING BONDS FUND #479-15 TO REIMBURSE WORKING CAPITAL FUND #601.

* * * * * * * * * *

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Committee on Discrimination in Privately-Owned but Publicly-Used Facilities:

Mr. Vernon Daniel, Chairman
Gunter Hotel, P. O. Box 360
CA 7-3241 General Manager, Gunter Hotel

Mr. Valmo C. Bellinger, Co-chairman
207 North Street
CA 2-1721 dba San Antonio Register

Mr. Joseph A. Scott
1217 Florida St.
CA 2-9040 School Teacher

Bishop M. G. Grady
2333 E. Houston St.
CA 6-6745 Hotel Owner

Mr. Jim Hasslocher
3711 Broadway
TA 6-2871 Restaurant Owner

Rev. Will Shaefer
Trinity Methodist Church
5319 Newcome Drive
OV 4-0261 Minister

Mr. William A. Miller
150 Humphrey
TA 6-6368 dba Oak Motor Lodge

Mr. Joe Olivares, Sr.
203 E. Travis St.
CA 6-1411 Real Estate

Mrs. Warren Bessellieu
2040 W. Mistletoe Ave.
PE 5-5993 Housewife

Mr. Henry Catto, Jr.
510 Soledad St.
CA 5-2935 dba Catto & Catto Insurance

Mr. Gilbert Lang
217 E. Houston St.
CA 6-7131 Pres. - Frost Bros. Dept.Store

Mr. George E. Bradfield
Frost National Bldg.
CA 7-2829 Lawyer

Committee on Military-Civilian Co-operation:

Gen John H. Foster, Chairman
Kallison Tower Bldg.
CA 6-0131 Insurance Agent

Mr. Everett Jennings, Co-chairman
314 Hub
CA 6-8581 Civil Service Employee

Mrs. Frank A. Riley
2506 W. Huisache Ave.
PE 5-3210 Housewife

Gen. William H. Simpson
258 Brightwood Place
CA 5-1631 Bank Vice Pres. & Military Rep.

Mr. Chas. E. Cheever, Jr.
420 Grandview
TA 6-8917 Bank President

Monsignor James Boyle
Catholic Chancery
100 Lorene
DI 4-2331

Rev. P. S. Wilkinson
1011 Delaware
LE 3-7824 Pastor

Mr. Conway C. Craig
P. O. Box 2171
CA 7-4021 Pres.-Express Publishing Co.

Mr. S. J. Davis
403 Como
CA 7-9563 Teacher-St. Philips College

Col. B. J. Horner
420 Broadway
CA 6-2441 Editor & Publisher, San Antonio Light

Mr. George Watson
214 Senisa Drive
CA 7-0223 General Manager, Interstate Theatre

Mr. Ned Dunn
Sears Roebuck Company
Romana Plaza
CA 3-4311 Group Manager Sears Roebuck

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Committee on Equal Employment for the Equally Qualified:

Mr. J. E. Taylor, Jr., Chairman
601 N. Center
CA 7-7311 dba Taylor Funeral Home

Dr. Herbert Calderon, Co-chairman
Medical Arts Building
CA 7-3437 Dentist

Mr. Tom Deely
P. O. Box 1771
CA 7-3211 Administrative Service Mgr.
City Public Service

Mr. L. H. Hudson
P. O. Drawer 390
CA 5-2411 Division Manager, Southwestern Bell

Dr. S. H. James
430 N. Pine St.
CA 7-1908 Pastor

Mr. Harry S. Jones
730 Canton St.
CA 6-6497 Civil Service Employee

Dr. W. T. Malloy
Three A Life Building
~~CA 4-4781~~ Drk. of Nat'l. Conference for
CA 6 7761 Christians and Jews

Mr. Jack Morse
Joskes of Texas
CA 7-4343 Exec. V. Pres.-General Mgr.
Joskes of Texas

Mr. A. J. Range
654 Cave Lane
CA 6-0231 V.Pres.-Sec., Asst. Gnl.Mgr.
Pearl Brewing Co.

Dr. Jose San Martin
International Building
CA 4-5059 Optometrist

Mr. Edward Sullivan
210 W. Houston St.
CA 6-4261 Pres. Wolf & Marx Inc.

Mr. Felix Tapp
310 S. St. Mary's St.
CA 7-5371 Personnel Drk., Transit System

Mrs. Harold Vexler
330 Park Hill
TA 4-2473 Housewife

Mr. Jack Martin
1107 W. Winnipeg Ave.
LE 2-7240 Pres. San Antonio Building & Construction Trades Council

Committee on Education and Retraining:

Mr. Mike Passur, Chairman
535 Haggin
LE 2-7055 Dept. Manager, Sears Roebuck

Mr. Oscar Miller, Co-chairman
2118 W. Kings Highway
CA 7-5121 Superintendent Public Schools

Mr. Oscar Eason
415 Dakota
CA 3-2771 Director - Automotive School

Mr. Melvin Gayoso
122 E. Hart Ave.
LE 4-4118 Clerk, Sears Roebuck

Mr. G. P. Inge, Jr.
829 Nevada
LE 3-7717 High School Principal

Mr. Bob Roth
P. O. Box 2338
CA 6-7611 Pres. KONO TV

Rev. M. H. Van Hoose
410 N. Richter
CA 6-2644 Pastor

Mrs. William Zinberg
132 Linda
TA 2-9366 Housewife

Mr. E. G. Luna
2214 W. Huisache Ave.
CA 6-7731 Social Director, Mexican Christian Institute

Dr. John McMahon
2435 W. Gramercy
GE 2-5255 College President

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City of Galveston

TEXAS

PORT • PLAYGROUND • MEDICAL CENTER

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

RECEIVED OCT 21 1963

October 16, 1963

Hon. Arthur L. Selland, President
United States Conference of Mayors
1707 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mayor Selland:

Answering your inquiry of September 30th, the City of Galveston does not have a Human Relations Committee officially appointed; however, we do have a committee composed of men and women, not official, who have been working and are continually working for the best interests of all concerned.

Galveston County does have a Human Relations Committee which is called Galveston County Bi-Racial Committee, established September 5, 1963, by the County Commissioners Court and it is bi-racial.

The City Council had nothing to do with this appointment; however, we feel that this committee will do some good work. The City Council did not appropriate any funds for it.

This committee was charged to study County employment practices, to study operation of County Memorial Hospital, to study accommodations of public facilities, and to do missionary work where necessary. There are fifteen (15) members of the committee, and they are as follows:

Henry E. Jamison, Chairman - White - Veterinarian
J. H. Clouser, Vice-Chairman - Colored - Teacher
Louis Oliver - White - Contractor
C. E. Sharp - White - Captain, U. S. Coast Guard
A. S. Dreyfus - White - Rabbi
Lionel DeForest - White - Episcopal Minister
Jack Rowe - White - Funeral Director
Canary Judson - Colored - Laborer
Wiley Dunn - Colored - Minister
Mrs. Edward Fugger - White - Housewife

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R. R. Cardenas - White - Store owner and Acting Mexican Consul
William Fuller - Colored - Retired
Mrs. H. H. Murphree - White - Housewife
Richard Kirkpatrick - White - Teacher
Mrs. J. M. Morris - White - Social Worker

This committee was formed because a group of colored citizens appreared before the County Judge and complained of: (1) discriminatory practices in the hiring of County personnel; (2) discriminatory practices in the County owned hospital; (3) discriminatory practices by owners of public facilities (i.e. eating places, bowling alleys, etc.) in the unincorporated areas of the County.

This committee has the basic problems that beset all communities that have practiced separate but equal education for so many years. There are many problems other than the three with which they have been specifically charged, and they will be taken up during the course of this committee's operation. This committee meets once every two weeks and does not have any staff assistance.

Hoping this gives you the desired information, I am,

Sincerely,

Edward Schreiber

Edward Schreiber, Mayor

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CITY OF DALLAS
TEXAS

RECEIVED NOV 1 1963

EARLE CABELL
MAYOR

October 22, 1963

The Honorable Arthur L. Selland
Mayor - City of Fresno
Fresno, California

Dear Mayor Selland:

In response to your questionnaire with reference to the operation of so-called human relations and/or bi-racial committees in this area, I am pleased to submit herewith a brief description of the results accomplished in Dallas thus far and the methods used in these efforts.

Dallas does not have a community relations committee as such. Early in 1960, the business interests of our City created a special committee of seven to work on different aspects of desegregation. Soon after, a like number of leaders from the Negro community came forward to offer their assistance. The Mayor of Dallas, and the heads of the press in Dallas are, and have been from the beginning, participating members on an ex-officio basis.

Unlike committees that are publicly appointed and charged, our volunteer committee is able to function without any glare of publicity. We are not required to cross all the lines of fraternal, civic, business and religious organizations, etc. More importantly, all our institutions -- City Hall, Police Department, school system and others -- are free to conduct their business without outside interference, and to make their own decisions, both privately and publicly, as they see fit -- a method of procedure found to be most effective here in Dallas.

Through the combined efforts of this committee and many other groups and individuals, broad advances in the field of civil rights have been made in Dallas, including desegregation of our school system, public and quasi-public facilities, restaurants, hotels, department stores, and the improvement of educational and job opportunities.

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The coordination of the various groups within this committee and press and municipal officials has been handled by the Bloom Advertising Agency in this City, a very fine advertising and public relations firm who have contributed their services for the implementation of these programs.

Trusting that the foregoing will be of some assistance to you in making your analysis and with warmest personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Earle Cabell

Earle Cabell
Mayor

EC:jc

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CITY OF CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS
COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS
FIRST MEETING
November 7, 1963
2:00 p.m.

PRESENT:

Chairman Ben F. McDonald
Rev. A. F. Swearingen
Dr. W. H. Colson
Prof. E. E. Mireles
A. G. Guzman
Rev. Josue Gonzalez
Mrs. Mattie King Flowers
C. C. Sampson
Mrs. George Farenthold

T. Ray Kring, ex-officio member
Wayland Pilcher, ex-officio member

The first meeting of the Committee on Human Relations was held on Thursday, November 7, 1963, at 2 p.m., in the Council Chamber of the City Hall, with Ben F. McDonald, Chairman, presiding.

The Chairman called the meeting to order, and called on the Reverend A. F. Swearingen to ask for divine guidance because of the nature of the work of this Committee.

T. Ray Kring, as temporary Secretary of the Committee, called the roll of those in attendance.

The appointment by the Chair of Mrs. Mattie King Flowers as Secretary, and T. Ray Kring as Assistant Secretary, was unanimously approved.

Rev. Swearingen placed in nomination the name of Prof. Mireles for Vice Chairman, seconded by Rev. Gonzalez. Dr. Colson moved that nominations cease, and that Prof. Mireles be elected Vice Chairman by acclamation. The motion carried unanimously.

The Chair recognized the presence at the meeting as a visitor of Mr. Dick Connally, attorney.

The scope of the work of this Committee and the objectives to be accomplished were discussed at length in order to clarify the understanding of the individual members as to the intent of the ordinance by which this Committee is authorized to operate.

By unanimous agreement, the parliamentary rules used by the City Council, being Robert's Rules of Order, where not specified to the contrary, were adopted to govern procedure of this Committee. By unanimous agreement, also, news releases and public statements shall be an expression of the Committee as a whole and shall be cleared through the Chairman before release in order to avoid distortion or misinterpretation; the Committee shall not identify itself

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with any political, economic, or ethnic group; and shall strive to approach all problems and presentations with reasonableness to accomplish the ultimate good of the community to be free to enjoy the benefits of the society in which we live.

Following a general discussion of the need for sub-committees, the number and extent of coverage of each, Rev. Swearingen moved, seconded by Mr. Sampson and passed unanimously, that the following three sub-committees be established, each to meet as necessary and report with findings and recommendations to the Committee within 60 days: (1) Community Liaison Committee to receive and solicit information on work done and progress made in the City by organizations and groups working in this field and complaints; (2) Research Committee to establish what has been done in other cities in the field of Human Relations; and (3) Public Information Committee to inform and educate the public as to the work being done and the progress being made and the results to be accomplished by the Committee on Human Relations.

The following appointments to sub-committees were made by the Chair and unanimously approved: Community Liaison Committee, Dr. W. H. Colson, Chairman; Mrs. George Farenthold; Mr. A. G. Guzman; and Mrs. Mattie King Flowers; Research Committee, Rev. Josue Gonzalez; and Rev. A. F. Swearingen; and Public Information Committee, Prof. E. E. Mireles; Mr. C. C. Sampson; and Ben F. McDonald.

It was agreed that basically the Community Liaison Committee will, by circular letter and publicity through the media of the Press, provide the time and place for receipt of information and complaints by organizations, groups or their representatives in this City working in the field of human relations; that this sub-committee will listen, but that comments, decisions and recommendations on such material will be made only to the Committee as a whole for evaluation and recommendation to the City Council; that each member of the Committee on Human Relations is invited and is free to attend meetings of any sub-committee; and that wherever possible and reasonable, information, complaints and material received by individual members of the Committee on Human Relations will be channelled to the proper sub-committee in order to assist in the work of each

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sub-committee and avoid duplication of effort and to conserve the time of the individual members; and that the Committee as a whole will meet at least one time prior to the report meeting of the sub-committees.

In order to become acquainted with each other for closer understanding and cooperation, each of the Committee introduced himself with a brief sketch of background education and work.

Mr. Sampson read a copy of a letter addressed to the Reverend Harold Branch by Mr. Joseph P. Witherspoon, of the Texas University Law School, to the effect that he is having difficulty in obtaining passage of a proposed ordinance presently before the City Council of Austin with respect to the civil rights of minority groups, and asking for any information, history or material used in the City of Corpus Christi that might have been instrumental in the passage of a similar ordinance in Corpus Christi.

The Chair suggested that any pertinent material be furnished to Mr. Witherspoon.

The Chair requested that T. Ray Kring write to the Mayor of Oklahoma City for copy of their summation to the National League of Municipalities regarding that City's work in the field of human relations that earned the national citation for Oklahoma City.

There being no further business to come before the Committee, the Chair delcared the meeting adjourned, and announced that the Community Liaison Committee was requested by its Chairman, Dr. Colson, to remain for a brief meeting.

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HUMAN RELATIONS COMMITTEE
COMMUNITY LIAISON COMMITTEE

The Community Liaison Committee of the Human Relations Committee held an invitation meeting on Thursday, December 5, 1963, at Exposition Hall, with Dr. W. H. Colson, Chairman, presiding and the following sub-committee members present: Mrs. Mattie King Flowers, Mrs. George Farenthold, and Mr. A. G. Guzman, and Mr. T. Ray Kring, City Secretary, ex-officio member. Mr. Ben F. McDonald, Chairman of the Human Relations Committee was also present.

At the request of the Chair, the Invocation was given by the Reverend James Obey, of St. John's First Baptist Church.

Dr. Colson requested that each person present register his or her name and the name of the organization being represented with Mrs. Farenthold or Mrs. Flowers; briefly explained the creation by ordinance passed by the City Council of the Human Relations Committee and the appointment of its members with Mr. Ben F. McDonald, former Mayor, as Chairman; the subsequent appointment by Mr. McDonald of three sub-committees, one of which is the Community Liaison Committee; the purpose of this meeting of that sub-committee to receive information on work that has been done and progress or lack of progress made in Corpus Christi by organizations and groups working in the field of human relations, and to receive suggestions; and emphasized that the Human Relations Committee's goal is not to attempt to force anyone in the community to do anything, but to encourage the support and cooperation of all citizens for the betterment of intergroup relations in order that all citizens will enjoy the benefits and share the responsibilities of our community. Dr. Colson introduced and briefly identified each of the members of the Community Liaison Committee, following which each person registered was called upon to speak for the organization represented, and invited to submit any written material they felt would be helpful to the Committee.

Mr. E. E. Stewart, National Sojourners, stated that he had no report to make, but had come to observe and report back to his organization; and that the organization had been founded with chapters in foreign countries so that service officers, who were also Masons, on duty in a foreign country could join together in brotherhood; and that the only requirements are that the member be a Mason and an officer, or formerly have held a commission, in the United States Service.

Mrs. C. E. Buck, United Daughters of the Confederacy, had no report.

Mr. Guy H. Pankey, American Legion Post #248, had no report; but stated that the organization does not discriminate as to nationality or religion

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and that the members work together very nicely; and that he believes we have a world to live in and should treat others as we would like to be treated.

Mr. C. D. Pedroth, accompanied by Mr. W. A. Harte and Mr. E. J. Forrest, Bricklayers Union, Local 16, felt that from the standpoint of good human relations, the City and industries should employ workers from this union to do the available work in their classification since most of them are also property owners and taxpayers in this City, rather than giving the work to transient common laborers who do not in any way contribute to the life of the community; and stated that there is no discrimination in this union because of race or religion.

Mr. W. B. Tucker, Electrical Workers, Local 278, offered as evidence of progress being made in this union, that at a meeting last night it was voted to include in the provisions of their standards for apprenticeship, the statement that selection shall be made on the basis of qualifications alone and all applicants will be afforded equal opportunity regardless of race, creed, color, national origin or physical handicap, except where such physical handicap may effect the ability to perform the work of the trade or craft. In answer to the question as to what he thought a Trade Union could do to correct practices which do not lend themselves to make possible equal rights and privileges for all, he quoted from a recent survey of commercial and industrial jobs done in the area, comparison figures as to dollars and cents worth of work done by contractors using union workers and those not using union workers, the number of union electrical contractors as compared to the number of non-union electrical contractors in the area, and stated that his union is working for a different climate toward the feeling against organized labor. In answer to questions from the Committee, Mr. Tucker stated that he did not have any breakdown with respect to racial statistics; that to his knowledge there are no master electricians of the negro race working in Corpus Christi, nor any qualified that have been denied admission to his union, and no negro journeymen or apprentices; that he estimates roughly about 65% to 75% of journeymen and apprentices are Anglos, and the rest are of Latin descent; and that in his union he knew of no rejection because of negro or Latin descent.

Mrs. W. O. Waid, National Council of Catholic Women, no report, came as an observer.

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Mrs. Max Sparks, Women's Club, stated that this is a civic and service club; that the Club supports two full scholarships to Del Mar College for which applicants must fulfill certain requirements as to "B" average and entering the teaching profession.

Mrs. Dorothea Collins, Nueces County Democratic Women's Club, stated that the Club was organized a year ago in September to register women in politics and keep them informed so that when they vote, they vote intelligently; that there are no barriers of any kind; that at present they have 85 members from every race and every economic group, of which 15 members are negros; and that she knows of no community facility that the Liaison Committee needs to inquire into further, as she has found everyone very cooperative.

Representing, also, the Downtown Business & Professional Women's Club, Mrs. Collins stated that the National Foundation of Business & Professional Women's Clubs is a completely integrated group of working women; that this year's National Convention had been moved from New Orleans to Dallas, Texas, because New Orleans would not welcome this integrated group of ladies; that this Club has a Civic Participation Committee interested in all phases of civic participation, would welcome a program from the Human Relations Committee, and is very interested and willing to help in any way the Club can be of service in this field in the community. She stated that there are no negro members in either of the two local clubs, but none have applied or been turned down; and that although it has been publicized on the national level, she did not know if it has been especially made known to negros on the local level that they are welcome. Mrs. Collins felt that when people get to know each other as a person, there is no problem in living and working together as a community.

Lt. Cmdr. F. M. Comstock, U.S. Naval Air Station, had no report, but was to observe and report back to the Commanding Officer. He stated that the Commanding Officer, Capt. F. K. Upham, would like to have a representative on the Human Relations Committee. Mr. McDonald explained the appointment of the Human Relations Committee by the City Council, but stated that the Committee would be happy to welcome as ex-officio member whomever the Commanding Officer designates as his representative. Replying to questions from the Committee, Lt. Comstock stated that there is a Community Relations Committee at the Naval Air Base to which he had recently been appointed as Shore Patrol Officer, but that he had not

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yet attended any meetings. In answer to Mr. McDonald's question as to whether or not there had been any observable discrimination by the City Police in treatment of service personnel based on race, Dr. Colson explained that he had had a personal interview with Capt. Upham who was going to supply the Liaison Committee with some written statements, and suggested they not take the time to question Lt. Comstock further at this meeting.

Mrs. Jeff Carr, Junior League, no report, attended to observe.

Mrs. Jack H. Russell, United Chruch Women, no report, attended to observe.

Mr. W. C. Leuschner, Elks Club, no report, intends to report back to his Club.

Mr. W. Lee Bates, Downtown Optimist Club, no report, just observing.

Mrs. M. C. Wertz and Mrs. Courtney, Pilot Club, no report, just observing.

Mrs. Fred Cole, Zonta Club, no report.

Mr. Jack Estes, Uptown Kiwanis Club, reported that the Club had contributed sufficient funds to the Bethune Day Nursery to enable the nursery to remain open, and would continue the donation of funds to keep the nursery open; that he had never heard of anyone being turned down for membership because of religion or race, had never heard of anyone of the negro race applying for membership as they did not generally speaking go in for this type of sponsorship work; but that they would particularly welcome the opportunity of taking the Coach of Solomon Coles School into their club.

Mrs. Bob Wares, President of the Board of Directors of Bethune Day Nursery, stated that 70% of the children are negro, 20% are Latins, and 10% are Anglos, and that the teachers are also divided among the negros, Latins and Anglos; and that they show absolutely no discrimination in helping anyone who needs their help.

Mrs. R. E. Scott, American Association of University Women, no report, here to make a report to her Board.

Mr. McDonald announced that the Committee will furnish the representatives with a copy of the minutes of this meeting to supplement their reports to their organizations, and emphasized that the Committee was not asking questions with the idea of humiliating or embarrassing anyone.

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Mrs. Lillian Leathers, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, reported that there has been considerable progress made in the list of names of restaurants, motels, and entertainment clubs that will accept negros; that a negro has been employed in the I.B.M. department of C. P. & L.; suggested speakers groups from all races to speak to clubs and organizations and would like the opportunity to help them in their discussions on civil rights; that she considered it was progress for the heads of the City to recognize that there is a problem; that just as this is the time of the space age, it is the time to realize that there are qualified people of all colors, and once realized, we will be able to do away with the problem; that they have a Friendship House, a meeting of a small group of whites and negros meeting in homes and discussing these problems in small groups, which she felt could be broadened by this Committee.

Dr. H. J. Williams, United Citizens Civic League, reported that much progress has been made recently and a great deal of progress over a period of years in Corpus Christi; that it was significant that the public library in Corpus Christi has never been segregated; recited the history of the end of segregation in Corpus Christi with respect to buses, beaches, Municipal Golf Course, Del Mar College, the partial integration of schools from the standpoint that negros are allowed to chose between attending an integrated or a segregated shcool and that the faculties are not integrated, H. E. Butt swimming pool, theaters, lunch counters of which the H. E. Butt Stores, Woolworths and the Economic Drug Store have always served anyone; and felt that the matter of teachers being employed on the basis of qualification regardless of race, and the districting of our children for school attendance should be brought to the attention of the Board of Education. In answer to a question from the Committee, Dr. Williams stated that he knew of a specific instance of a negro applicant for a teaching job being told that it was a policy that a negro teacher can only work in an all-negro school. He further pointed out each instance of negro employment in the City government as evidence of progress, but more such progress is needed.

Dr. Colson summarized that Dr. Williams felt there were two areas of concern with regard to our schools that needed consideration, employment of teachers regardless of race, and the districting of school areas.

Mr. McDonald explained that case histories would be very helpful to this Committee in making its report to the Committee as a whole, and the Committee would

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appreciate having the specific instance and name and address of any person denied equal opportunity of employment, although not necessarily the name of the person reporting such instance.

Rev. Harold Branch, United Citizens Civic League, stated that as citizens of this fine community, they want to be a part of all community life and responsibilities, and recommended that more education of the public along these lines of thinking is needed, and cooperation of Press and TV in coverage of negro activities.

Miss Penny Dudley, Democratic Alliance, spoke of their work with people of all classes covering all questions of integrated help; recited an instance of a young negro lady who applied to the School Board for a teacher's appointment and was told that it was the practice to employ negro teachers for negro schools only.

Dr. W. L. Warren, Christian Life Commission of C. C. Baptist Association, spoke of the value of integration in this group.

Rev. Tom Morris, Ministerial Alliance, no report, but stated there have been negro ministers at every meeting of the Alliance he has attended; that his Church has always been integrated.

Mr. Alvino C. Campos, Catholic War Veterans, stated there were certain limitations for membership, as the name implies, but no racial requirements.

Mrs. Eugene H. Kipp, D.A.R., 20th Century Study Club, no report.

Rev. James Obey, Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, spoke of the changes that have taken place in the last two years; that the Pastors' Conference is integrated and that progress is being made among the ministry; the advantage of a public education program; the noticeable difference in news coverage; that the public should be made to recognize the rights of the minority.

Mr. McDonald explained that the goal was not to protect, but to treat all as human beings under God, regardless of majority or minority, and that if discriminated against, then it was the business of this Committee to inquire and report the facts to our local government, and that matters of specific areas and instances of discrimination will be particularly noted.

Rev. R. A. Hicks, 3029 Dempsey, noted that in the field of employment, a young negro has been recently employed by one of the oil refinery companies and is going through his probation period, and another negro is being considered by one of the chemical companies for employment, but that a negro recently passed an ex-

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amination for City employment with a grade of 90 or 86 and was sent to the Sewage Disposal Plant for a job, and then turned down, and stated that the ordinance against discrimination in City employment was not being carried forward to the lower eschelon. In the field of housing, he noted that when negros move into a new area, everybody else moves out and values go down, and that the real estate people are making negros pay exorbitant prices for homes. He urged that real estate people be encouraged to open their listings to anyone who can pay the listed price, and the public be educated that the neighborhood values will not go down. He noted that his Church shares dual membership in the C. C. Baptist Association, and that he has just been elected for the second year as vice-president of the Pastors' Conference, and considers there is a growing healthy relationship in the ministerial field and Churches that can not be duplicated anywhere else in the South.

Harry Marks, Jewish Community Council, recommended that the Human Relations Committee consider enacting a fair employment practices ordinance, and that public media not refer to any person as Catholic, Jew, negro, or Latin American, and these should be specific recommendations of this Committee.

Mr. McDonald explained that the ordinance creating the Human Relations Committee and defining its duties particularly excludes the area of public employment or accommodations.

Mrs. John S. Nichols, C. C. Beauticians League, stated that in this field there has been no progress in integration; that there are no negro salesmen selling beauty supplies or cosmetics; no negro inspectors, neither State nor City; that the shops are supposed to be inspected every 30 days, but the negro shops are inspected only once or twice a year; and that negro beauticians are not employed in Anglo shops except as shampoo operators.

Mrs. Irene Cornelius, 1619 Nueces Street, just an observer.

Mrs. Herbert Nelson, Altrusa Club, stated that this is a service club limited in membership by invitation to executive women, and that they have Latins, but not any negros in this club.

Mrs. P. F. Walsh, Catholic Daughters of America, stated that the only requirement is that you are a Catholic; that membership is by invitation; that in some areas Courts have both Latins and negros; and that in this City there is

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an entirely Latin Court because they prefer it that way, but that there is no attempt to discriminate.

Mrs. R. M. Hobbs, Mrs. M. N. Peckham, Mrs. Leona Metsger, Mrs. Harry Olson, Gold Star Mothers, no report, attended to observe.

Mrs. Annie Rule, Purple Heart Auxiliary, no report, attended to observe.

Mr. McDonald felt that this meeting was very productive, and that the Committee should continue to keep the door open to suggestions and findings, and that all should strive for the same goal peaceably and reasonably.

Dr. Colson ascertained that everyone who had attended had been given the opportunity and urged to speak; thanked everyone for attending; and declared the meeting adjourned.

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TEXAS

Beaumont Chamber of Commerce

P.O. Box 3150 Beaumont, Texas TErminal 2-7751

December 11, 1963

U.S. Conference of Mayors
1707 H. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

RECEIVED DEC 16 1963

Gentlemen:

Mayor Jack M. Moore has asked us to contact you regarding the Human Relations activities in Beaumont.

The Beaumont Chamb er of Commerce has maintained a Human Relations Committee for more than a quarter of a century. This committee has done the work on improvement of race relations in the city. Its membership is composed of members of the Beaumont Chamber of Commerce. It is not bi-racial. However, the committee chairman and the executive vice president of the Chamber meet with members of the Negro Committee frequently.

There is a bi-racial committee in the community composed of white ministers and Negro ministers. Our success has been accomplished through the joint cooperation of these two groups, the Chamber of Commerce Committee and the Ministerial group.

Beaumont has made considerable progress in the field of integration and this has been done without incident. Considerable work remains to be done. All public facilities are integrated. Among the private facilities integrated are theatres, hotels, motor hotels, some restaurants, lunch counters in variety stores and grocery stores, and Lamar State College of Technology. The Beaumont Independent School District integrated its first grade in the 1963 session but no Negro was enrolled.

Our committee works closely with the City Government at all times.

Sincerely,

Howard J. Hicks

HOWARD J. HICKS
Executive Vice-President

cc Mayor Jack Moore
San Jacinto Building
Beaumont. Texas

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FT. WORTH, TEXAS

U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

Special Survey

Human Relations Committees

Does your community have a human relations committee? YES

What is its official name? (see attachment)

When was the Committee established? 1960

Is the Committee bi-racial? YES

Who appointed the Committee? MAYOR

Did the City Council concur? N/A

Did the City Council appropriate funds? NO

What was the charge to the Committee? (If possible, attach copy.)

(If appropriate, please attach a copy of any Council resolution or ordinance.) N/A

How many members? (see attachment)

(Please attach a list of Committee members with their race and occupation noted.)

Briefly describe problems or issues that have been considered by the Committee. (see attachment)

Briefly summarize any recommendations made by the Committee. (Please attach any public reports.) (see attachment)

Briefly describe any actions resulting from the Committee's recommendations. (see attachment

How often does the Committee meet? Irregularly

Does the Committee have any staff assistance? None

Part time _____ Full time _____ None _____

Additional comments: _____

City: FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Name of official preparing Report:
J. L. Brownlee, City Manager
by E. H. Denton, Assistant to City Manager

Please return to: U.S.Conference of Mayors
1707 H Street,N.W., Washington D.C. 20006

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RECEIVED NOV

THE CITY OF FORT WORTH

TEXAS

BAYARD H. FRIEDMAN
MAYOR

October 28, 1963

Mr. Arthur L. Selland
Mayor of Fresno
President, U. S. Conference of Mayors
1707 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mayor Selland:

Forwarded herewith is the completed questionnaire regarding human relations committees.

Please let me know if I can provide additional information or be of further assistance in any way.

Very truly yours,

Bayard H. Friedman
M a y o r.

BHF:GA

encl

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Attachment #1

CORPUS CHRISTI

U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS
Special Survey
Human Relations Committees

Does your community have a human relations committee? yes

What is its official name? see copy of Ordinance attd.

When was the Committee established? Oct. 16, 1963

Is the Committee bi-racial? yes

Who appointed the Committee? City Council

Did the City Council concur? —

Did the City Council appropriate funds? No

What was the charge to the Committee? (If possible, attach copy.)

(If appropriate, please attach a copy of any Council resolution or ordinance.) attd

How many members? 10

(Please attach a list of Committee members with their race and occupation noted.)

Briefly describe problems or issues that have been considered by the Committee. see Minutes attd

Briefly summarize any recommendations made by the Committee. (Please attach any public reports.) — Minutes

Briefly describe any actions resulting from the Committee's recommendations. as circumstances warrant

How often does the Committee meet?

Does the Committee have any staff assistance? City Secretary's staff

Part time ✓ Full time _____ None _____

Additional comments: _____

City:

Name of official preparing Report: V. Ray Kenny, City Secy

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COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS

NAME	OCCUPATION	RACE
Ben F. McDonald (Chairman)	Attorney	Anglo
Rev. A. F. Swearingen	Minister - Parkway Presby.	Anglo
Dr. W. H. Colson	Minister - (Baptist Missions)	Anglo
E. E. Mireles	Coordinator of Spanish of Public Schools	Latin
Rev. Josue Gonzalez	Minister - Kelsey Memorial Methodist Ch.	Latin
C. C. Sampson	Retired Professor	Colored
A. G. Guzman	Service Station Operator	Latin
Mrs. Mattie King Flowers	Substitute School Teacher	Colored
Mrs. Geo Farenthold	Attorney	Anglo
Lt. Comdr. F.M. Comstock	Shore Patrol Officer, U.S. Navy	Anglo

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CORSICANA, TEXAS

RECEIVED MAR 12 1964

U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

Special Survey

Human Relations Committees

Does your community have a human relations committee? Yes.

What is its official name? Corsicana Interracial Committee.

When was the Committee established? June, 1963. City Commission by resolution.

Is the Committee bi-racial? Yes.

Who appointed the Committee? City Commission

Did the City Council concur? Yes.

Did the City Council appropriate funds? None needed.

What was the charge to the Committee? (If possible, attach copy.)

(If appropriate, please attach a copy of any Council resolution or ordinance.)

How many members? 15

(Please attach a list of Committee members with their race and occupation noted.)

Briefly describe problems or issues that have been considered by the Committee.

Briefly summarize any recommendations made by the Committee.

(Please attach any public reports.)

Briefly describe any actions resulting from the Committee's recommendations.

How often does the Committee meet? Monthly and on call.

Does the Committee have any staff assistance? City Manager

Part time x Full time _____ None _____

Addotional comments: _____

City: Corsicana, Texas

Name of official preparing Report:
Rollin K. Snethen, City Manager

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NAME	RACE	OCCUPATION
Julius Jacobs	White	Attorney
Herb Johnson	White	President of Industrial Concern
Dr. Ben W. Jones	White	President of Navarro Junior College
Dr. Robert D. Mertz	White	Physician
Rev. Eugene Wood	White	Minister
W. D. Wyatt	White	Banker President Chamber of Commerce
Jack Young	White	Banker
M. V. Stafford	White	District Manager, Industrial Concern
Jack Carter	Negro	Contractor
Rev. E. C. Davis	Negro	Minister
Lawrence Hall	Negro	Tailor
Walter Jones	Negro	(Retired)
Roosevelt Lowe	Negro	Painter
Robert Scott	Negro	Mortician
Foley Wynn	Negro	Insurance

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STATEMENT AS TO FUNCTION AND PURPOSE OF COMMITTEE

(1) Advisory only to City Commission.

(2) To recommend overall policy of governmental agencies in interracial matters by:

(a) Hearing complaints or suggestions.

(b) Making such investigations as this Committee thinks necessary.

(c) Calling any witness which it might desire to hear.

(d) Preparing final recommendations for action by the City Commission.

(3) To act as an intermediary body between citizen complaints and the City Commission so that the City Commission can act after due deliberation by this Committee.

(4) To provide a medium by which interracial complaints and problems may be formally presented for action.

(5) To meet with civic leaders and counsel with them as to means of maintaining a peaceable attitude in interracial relations.

(6) To act as an advisory group to School and County authorities at their request.

PROBLEMS CONSIDERED BY COMMITTEE:

(1) Employment.

(2) Segregated eating facilities and waiting rooms in doctors' offices.

(3) Equal school teachers and curriculum.

(4) Privately owned recreational facilities.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Appropriate recommendations to correct each of the above problems.

RESULTS:

Integration of eating facilities. Problem of teachers and curriculum had already been handled properly. Some gains in employment practices.

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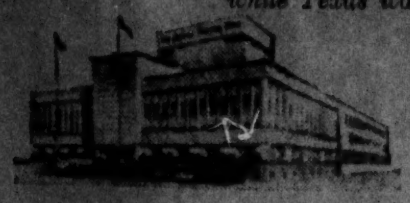
The Dallas Morning News

The News, oldest business institution in Texas, was established in 1842 while Texas was a Republic



E. M. (Ted) Dealey
Publisher

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Chairman of the Board

Joseph M. Dealey
President

Joseph A. Lubben
Executive Vice-President

H. Ben Decherd Jr.
Chairman, Executive Committee

James M. Moroney Jr.
Vice-President and Treasurer

William C. Smellage
Secretary

Jack B. Krueger
Managing Editor

Dick West
Editorial Editor

MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1964

Civil Rights—1

FOR THE NEXT several days The News will present a series of editorials on the civil-rights bill, which has been called the most important piece of legislation ever to be considered by the Congress. It has passed the House and faces lengthy debate in the Senate. Each section of the bill will be analyzed editorially. The series represents weeks of digging and research, including a penetrating study of legal cases and court decisions back to 1875 pertinent to provisions of the bill.

We hope readers will find our conclusions logical and fair; certainly they are sincere and are expressed with the best of intent.

Our opinion of the bill is quite critical. We think that if our readers will take the time necessary to study this analysis, they will understand why we have formed this opinion. We further believe that they will probably reach the same conclusions, for to understand this bill is to oppose it.

Our opposition, like that of many other major dailies, is based upon many factors. If we were required to single out one overriding fault, we would have to express it with an old adage: "The road to hell is paved with good intentions."

WE QUESTION neither the motives nor the goals of the bill's supporters, but the methods they have chosen to achieve them. In a free and intelligent society the ends do not justify the means. We are convinced that many who support this measure today as a means to achieve "civil rights" will live to see it invade their own liberties tomorrow. Someday we fear they will regret what they are now doing.

From the beginning the measure has been shrouded in propaganda. It repeatedly was called a "compromise" or "watered-down" version of the original, though it is, in fact, much broader and more radical.

It was hurried through the House without an opportunity for full discussion, debate or amendment. Its sponsors adopted a policy of making no concessions because they felt that the Senate, in its long deliberation on the matter, would be able to catch their errors.

That is a poor way to legislate. In the Senate, supporters of the bill have tried to cut off debate and send the measure, unaltered, to the President—signed, sealed and delivered as quickly as possible.

Is speedy justice a virtue? Apparently that is what some of the bill's sponsors believe, for they have urged haste at every turn, using the excuse that necessity and expediency demand it.

As Rep. John Dowdy of Texas has wisely noted: "Necessity is the plea for every infringement on human liberty. It is the argument of tyrants and the creed of slaves."

If passed, this bill will represent a concession to pressure groups, rather than a reflection of faith in our own people and institutions.

Its passage may not mark the destruction of a free society or the burial of constitutional principles, but it surely will be an invitation for an insatiable assault upon what remains of them.

This is perhaps the most far-reaching bill that Congress has ever considered seriously. It will ensure broad extension of federal power over states, local government, businesses, unions and individual citizens. Most people have the impression that this bill would affect only the other guy—a handful of fat cats who own segregated theaters or hotels, or crooked politicians who won't count all the votes. Don't kid yourself!

THIS BILL will affect virtually every person in America who owns a home or business, belongs to a union, works for the government, offers goods or services to the public, borrows money from the bank, sends his children to school, votes in elections or receives any kind of assistance from the government—whether it's an unemployment check, a farm subsidy, Social Security or even an indirect guarantee of a loan or mortgage.

Like an iceberg, 10 per cent of this bill is on the surface and 90 per cent below. If the 10 per cent is "civil rights," the 90 per cent is a brazen grab at federal power and an invasion of rights and liberties most of us take for granted.

The centralized government and authoritarian control this bill could make possible is the same kind of government and control that has produced slavery and oppression in the past.

Civil-rights leaders who advocate this solution to their problems should take note of this, and pay heed to the advice of a young congressman from Ohio, John Ashbrook, who remarked a few weeks ago that "there is no intolerance and injustice which can match that of an all-powerful government in the hands of men bent on imposing their will on a free people."

Sun-Times

The News, oldest business institution in Illinois, was established in 1844. The Sun-Times was a newspaper.

E. M. (Red) Dealey
Publisher

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Chairman of the Board

Joseph M. Dealey
President

Joseph A. Lubben
Executive Vice President

H. Ben Decherd Jr.
Chairman, Executive Committee

James M. Moroney Jr.
Vice President and Treasurer

William C. Smallage
Secretary

Jack B. Krueger
Managing Editor

Dick West
Editorial Editor

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1964

Civil Rights—II

THE RIGHT to vote is basic to our society. Yet, that right is not absolute. Children and convicts, for example, are not permitted to vote. A resident of one state cannot vote for officials of other states. In all states a minimum term of residence is required to qualify as a voter. These limitations—and others—are set by the individual states, as the Constitution of the U.S. prescribes.

Title I of the civil-rights bill now before the Senate deals with voting rights and broadens the power of the courts and the federal government to prosecute those accused of denying them.

It also lays down rules on the use of literacy tests as a requirement for voting, establishes a 6th-grade education as sufficient qualification for registering and would give federal officials the authority to standardize other qualifications for voters throughout the U.S.

SUPPOSEDLY, the first section of the civil-rights bill will apply only to federal elections or to elections of federal officials. And yet it would affect state and local elections in the 46 of our 50 states which hold state and federal elections on the same day.

Even if this were not true, the bill would constitute a violation of constitutional intent. The Constitution clearly and carefully specifies that the power to set qualifications for voting in all elections—including federal elections—rests with the states, not with the federal government.

Article I, Section 4 of the Constitution states: "The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof."

Article 1, Section 2 specifies: "Electors [voters] in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature." In other words, those qualified to vote for state legislative candidates are qualified to vote in federal elections, and whatever qualifications are required by each state for the first type of voters must be required for the latter type.

When Congress passed the 24th Amendment, abolishing the poll tax, it acknowledged that the proper way to alter the authority of states to set election qualifications is by amending the Constitution. It is, in fact, the only way.

A major criticism of the civil-rights bill is that it changes by legislative fiat parts of the Constitution that can be altered only by the amendment process. In their haste, civil-rights advocates are taking the low road.

The Supreme Court, in a series of decisions stretching from 1884 to 1959, repeatedly has declared that the states possess the right and authority [illegible] this right and authority cannot be usurped by the federal government short of a constitutional amendment.

The Supreme Court has also uniformly upheld that states have the constitutional right to use and require literacy tests for voting, yet this bill would virtually abolish them.

PERHAPS the most pertinent criticism of this portion of the bill is that there is already abundant law on the books to deal with vote fraud, intimidation and chicanery. There was sufficient law on the books even before the 1957 and 1960 civil-rights acts were passed.

The real purpose behind this section is not to protect voting rights, but to transfer the authority for setting voter qualifications from the state to the federal level. Once this transfer of power is granted, it will not be long before the federal government will be setting in [illegible] tests, residence requirements, precinct conventions, rules, primary filing fees and the rest.

And once that happens, the states will have [illegible] of the powers [illegible] by the authors of the Federal Constitution.

From the desk of . . . .

8/1/64

GUSTAVE FALK
AREA DIRECTOR

To: LOUIS L. MITCHELL, JR.

I am sure you will be interested in the attached.

Will obtain information on
Longview + Tyler this weekend
and on DALLAS next Tuesday. Regards.

Southwest Regional Office
The American Jewish Committee
1809 Tower Petroleum Bldg.
Dallas, Texas 75201
~~Riverside 7-2930~~
R17-3531

April 1, 1964

Rabbi Newton J. Friedman
1955 Longfellow Street
Beaumont, Texas

Dear Newt:

I have just returned from a meeting of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta which was devoted to developing an educational program in communities in the southeast and southwest to implement compliance with the section of the pending Civil Rights Bill on public accomodations. I have been requested to act as the coordinator of this activity in several communities in Texas to implement this program, including Dallas and Beaumont.

The initial phase of this project will be to assemble information on specific communities and we would very much like to have this information on Beaumont.

I am naturally turning to you for assistance since you have been directly involved in the fine developments in your community. Please return the enclosed form with whatever information you can obtain. If it is impossible to answer section 5 specifically, please give the percentages of the desegregated and segregated establishments. We would particularly like to have the names of establishments which have refused to desegregate. As an example, I believe there is a Piccadilly Cafeteria in town which is part of a chain operating out of Shreveport.

I want to thank you in advance for your usual cooperation and I am looking forward to the return of the questionnaire in the envelope enclosed for this purpose. I shall forward all the material to the SRC in Atlanta.

As the program progresses, I plan to visit Beaumont and would like to meet with your Bi-racial Committee and to arrange a meeting for Louis

Mitchell who is in charge of Operation Opportunity.

Regards,

Gustave F. Falk

GFF:sp

P. S. Perhaps you will want to discuss this letter and questionnaire with the Chairman of your Bi-Racial Committee.

April 1, 1964

Dr. William Roddy
115 South 18th Street
Waco, Texas

Dear Brother:

I hope that you and Mona enjoyed the Institute and that you have had the opportunity to evaluate its results. We were happy to have your participation.

I need your help in an important matter. I have been asked by the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta to gather the specific information about public accommodations practices in various communities in Texas, including Waco. Enclosed is a questionnaire on this item which I would appreciate your returning at your earliest convenience which I hope will be immediately. I believe it is self explanatory.

This questionnaire is part of a general program to initiate a program of compliance of the public accommodations section of the pending Civil Rights Bill which, from all indications, will become law toward the latter part of May.

We are cooperating with certain government agencies in spearheading this project. If you want to discuss this questionnaire with other persons in the community, please do so on a confidential basis. The plan is to produce an educational program of public compliance (public accomodations section) with the minimum amount of community disturbance and conflict.

I shall write to you further about this matter and in all probability will arrange to come to Waco to meet with interested parties who are concerned about maintaining law and order in the community when the Civil Rights Bill, according to reliable sources, is passed in the late part of May.

Cordially,

Gustave F. Falk

Louis Mitchell, Jr. ✓
Charles Wittenstein

B.C. Harry Fischel
Murray Orr

Southwest Regional Office
The American Jewish Committee
1309 Tower Petroleum Bldg.
Dallas, Texas 75202

April 1, 1964

Rabbi Newton J. Fredman
1955 Longfellow Street
Beaumont, Texas

Dear Newt:

I have just returned from a meeting of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta which was devoted to developing an educational program in communities in the southeast and southwest to implement compliance with the section of the pending Civil Rights Bill on public accomodations. I have been requested to act as the coordinator of this activity in several communities in Texas to implement this program, including Dallas and Beaumont.

(1)

The initial phase of this project will be to assemble information on specific communities and we would very much like to have this information on Beaumont.

(2)

I am naturally turning to you for assistance since you have been directly involved in the fine developments in your community. Please return the enclosed form with whatever information you can obtain. If it is impossible to answer section 5 specifically, please give the percentages of the desegregated and segregated establishments. We would particularly like to have the names of establishments which have refused to desegregate. As an example, I believe there is a Piccadilly Cafeteria in town which is part of a chain operating out of Shreveport.

(3)

I want to thank you in advance for your usual cooperation and I am looking forward to the return of the questionnaire in the envelope enclosed for this purpose. I shall forward all the material to the AJC in Atlanta.

(4)

As the program progresses, I plan to visit Beaumont and would like to meet with your Bi-racial Committee and to arrange a meeting for Louis

Mitchell who is in charge of Operation Opportunity.

Regards,

Gustave F. Falk

GFF:cp

P. S. Perhaps you will want to discuss this letter and questionnaire with the Chairman of your Bi-Racial Committee.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1964

Civil Rights—III

"IT IS PART of a man's civil rights that he be at liberty to refuse business relations with any person whomsoever, whether the refusal rests upon reason or is the result of whim, caprice, prejudice or malice."

This statement was recorded years ago by an eminent jurist, Thomas M. Cooley, chief justice of the Michigan Supreme Court, professor of law, history and political science at the University of Michigan. Cooley also served four years as chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Ironically, the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution is one of the two principal props on which supporters of the civil-rights bill justify the provisions of Title II, dealing with "public accommodations."

This section would compel most private businesses to serve all comers, with a threat of fines and jail sentences for all who refuse to serve customers on the basis of race, religion, color or national origin.

THE COMMERCE CLAUSE gave Congress the power "to regulate commerce among the several states." But the purpose of this bill is not to regulate commerce; it is to prohibit discrimination.

It may be argued that the clause has been misapplied before, but two wrongs—or rather four—do not make a right. Twisting of the purpose of this clause began a long time ago: first to regulate carriers in which goods were hauled, then the goods themselves and later the conditions under which they were manufactured. Now the civil-rights bill would use the clause to impose a requirement to serve.

The only time this requirement to serve has been imposed before has been in the area of public utilities, which usually have been granted exclusive, monopoly franchises and are placed in a special category before the law.

Since their customers are guaranteed—and have nowhere else to go for service — the government has rightly imposed a requirement to serve. No parallel can be drawn here to justify imposing this requirement on all other private, competitive businesses.

The second prop on which Title II rests is the 14th Amendment, which prohibits the states from denying citizens "equal protection of the laws."

The 14th obviously refers to state-enforced discrimination, but this bill proposes to deal entirely with private acts of discrimination. Wherever state governments require private businesses to segregate, there is room for federal action. But that is not the issue here.

Sponsors of this portion of the bill make no distinction between private acts of discrimination and state action. They assume, in fact, that the two are the same. Such an assumption can lead only to the conclusion that private acts and private property, in reality, no longer exist.

The Supreme Court repeatedly has held that the 14th Amendment applies only to discrimination enforced or required by a state. The court consistently has said that private acts of discrimination cannot be punished. In an opinion frequently cited, the court declared that the 14th Amendment "creates no shield against merely private conduct, however discriminatory or wrongful."

When Congress passed a force bill in 1875 almost identical to the public-accommodations section of the current civil-rights bill, the Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional, ruling that "no countenance of authority for the passage of the law in question can be found in either the 13th or 14th Amendment."

IT IS POSSIBLE to defend the right of a man to discriminate privately without defending discrimination itself. Part of everyone's freedom is his right to choose or be prejudiced.

The man who buys union-made products only, or buys Fords instead of Chevrolets, discriminates — and probably imposes a more direct burden on interstate commerce when he does so.

When prejudice is made a crime, how much longer will it be before it is also a crime to hold unorthodox political or religious views? After the government makes it compulsory for a businessman to sell to certain groups, will it next compel him to sell to them?

Rep. John Ashbrook, R-Ohio, notes that supporters of the civil-rights bill have argued that the government must protect human rights to the point even of abolishing property rights, if necessary.

"History," Ashbrook reminds, "indicates that there have never been human rights in any society or government which did not have respect for property rights." The congressman summed up his own opposition to this section of the bill by quoting from 1950 circuit-court ruling which brings the whole issue into proper focus: "We had supposed," said the court, "that it was elementary law that a trader could buy from whom he pleased and sell to whom he pleased, and that his selection of seller and buyer was wholly his own concern."

The Dallas Morning News

The News, oldest business institution in Texas, was established in 1842 while Texas was a Republic

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FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1964

Civil Rights—V

BENJAMIN DISRAELI once remarked that he hated definitions, and Samuel Johnson declared almost a century earlier: "It is one of the maxims of the civil law that definitions are hazardous." Though they may be both hated and hazardous, definitions are often a necessity. Surely when we are dealing with a law which would affect most of our citizens, the essential terms of that law should be defined.

This is one of the major faults of the civil-rights bill. Though the bill, if it becomes law, will make "discrimination" a crime, there is not a single adequate explanation or definition of the word "discrimination" in the bill.

Every person accused of committing a crime in this country has the constitutional right to know the nature of the accusations brought against him. And every citizen has the right to know what the law considers to be a crime, so as to avoid committing one.

Nowhere in the bill is this problem of definitions more severe than in Title IV, which deals with desegregation of public education. This portion of the bill would speed up the process started by the Supreme Court 10 years ago when it handed down the historic Brown vs. Board of Education ruling. Under the old "carrot and stick" theory of government, Title IV of the bill (and to some extent Title VI) would combine attractive inducements with a threat of penalties to "achieve desegregation" in our schools.

BUT WHAT IS "desegregation," at what level is it "achieved" and when is the process complete?

Does desegregation mean the ending of state-enforced segregation, a condition under which the doors of a public school are barred to every Negro? If this is the meaning, then the bill would be entirely consistent with the Supreme Court's 1954 decision.

But in that event, the bill would be unnecessary, since the court held that laws already on the books are sufficient to prevent total, state-enforced segregation.

Does desegregation mean the ending of "de facto" segregation or the ending of racial "imbalance" by shuffling school districts and shuttling school children from one part of a city to another? If this is the case—and it appears to be—then the bill is devoid of legal, judicial, or common-sense precedent.

Both the aims and the emphasis of the so-called "Negro revolution" have changed radically in the past decade. Where civil-rights advocates once asked for "equality before the law" and called for an end to state-enforced acts of discrimination, they are now demanding that the state discriminate in their favor by trampling on the rights of other citizens. Back in the old days when the Supreme Court was more interested in law than election returns and sociology, it declared that there must be some point on the road to equality at which the Negro "takes the rank of a mere citizen, and ceases to be the special favorite of the laws, and when his rights, as a citizen or a man, are to be protected in the ordinary modes by which other men's rights are protected."

But even as recently as 1954 in its famous school decision, and in subsequent rulings, the Supreme Court has not told local school boards what they must do; it has told them what they must not do. There is an important difference.

THE COURT has merely said that public schools cannot segregate and that states cannot enforce segregation. It has not told the schools or the states to "achieve" anything, or to "balance" school enrollment by race. Laws which say it is a crime to libel an individual do not mean you have to say something nice about him.

Under this section of the bill, the commissioner of education would be authorized to spend whatever amount of money he chooses to "overcome [illegible] problems" which accompany desegregation.

The attorney general could throw the full weight of the Justice Department behind any person in search of a free lawsuit. Even private schools would be affected if they or their students received any form of aid from the federal government. This part of the bill could, and probably will, result in interference by federal officials in the hiring of teachers by local school boards.

Are these matters the sort of thing intended by those who wrote, passed and ratified the 14th Amendment, now used to justify this section of the bill? That question can be answered by citing a simple historical fact: Many of the states which ratified the 14th Amendment had totally segregated schools.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1964

Civil Rights—VI

CIVIL-RIGHTS leaders say that what Negroes need more than a seat at the front of the bus or at the counter of a segregated lunchroom is jobs. This is true, for stable and adequate employment is necessary for economic and social progress. Negroes suffer more than any other group from unemployment.

The supposedly all-encompassing civil-rights bill now before the Senate, unfortunately, would do almost nothing to relieve this No. 1 problem of the Negro.

While one section of the bill deals with employment, the bill itself would not create a single bona fide job for members of a minority. As Rep. Albert Watson, D-S.C., remarked recently in the House: "The only jobs it will create will be those on the commissions established therein and the additional federal marshals and judges necessary to enforce it."

Several sections of the bill — notably Titles V and X—would create new jobs, in the form of new additions to an overstaffed Washington bureaucracy. Title V would extend the life of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights for four years. Title X would establish a new federal "Community Relations Service" to aid local communities in resolving their racial disputes.

BOTH SECTIONS are innocuous. Neither, as far as we can determine, is unconstitutional or would seriously impinge on the rights of some of our citizens while promoting the rights of others.

[illegible] ty-relations commissions" working on racial problems at the local level of government in the U.S. Is another really needed in Washington?

The proposed federal commission is almost sure to foist more unwanted paperwork on businessmen and other private citizens, as well as the bureaucrats. It is doubtful whether services of this new agency would be any help to Southern communities trying to solve the problems which uninvited outsiders have already intensified.

One of the few major achievements made by the Civil Rights Commission since its establishment almost seven years ago was the drafting of a series of proposals sent to the late President Kennedy a year ago. The main item was a recommendation that the president cut off all federal funds to any state or area where discrimination can be found.

PRESIDENT KENNEDY rejected the proposal, saying "it would probably be unwise to give the president of the U.S. that kind of power." In spite of this rebuff, the commission has been successful in convincing authors of the current civil-rights bill to incorporate "that kind of power" into one of the 11 titles of the bill.

Another example of the commission's work came to light last year, when one of its subordinate agencies in Utah sent out questionnaires to sororities and fraternities in that state demanding to know how they select and screen members.

This drew sharp protests from congressmen who felt that prying into the affairs of strictly private social organizations was not part of the role assigned to the commission when it was set up in 1957. Commission officials insisted they had the right to do this kind of thing—and plenty more.

Just what other things the commission—and the "Community Relations Service"—will do in the next four years is anybody's guess. But Rep. William Tuck, D-Va., predicts that they could "turn loose on the people of the nation a swarm of investigators, detectives, hawkshaws and inspectors with unlimited authority to inaugurate inquiries, to harass the people, to issue subpoenas, [illegible] before federal judges and have them enjoined, fined and imprisoned and otherwise to intimidate, bullyrag and torment an already-aggravated citizenry."

Mr. Tuck's fears may be exaggerated, but they sound familiar. As the Chicago Tribune has noted editorially, another group of "aggravated" citizens once charged that their ruler had "erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people." The ruler was George III, the grievances were listed in the Declaration of Independence and, who knows, Jefferson, Adams, Hancock, Franklin and the other signers might feel the same way about the civil-rights bill if they were alive today.

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MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1964

Civil Rights—VIII

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO, on March 9, 1949, Lyndon B. Johnson rose in the Senate to speak against the "Fair Employment Practices Commission" section of a civil-rights bill.

"To my way of thinking," he said, "it is this simple: If the federal government can by law tell me whom I shall employ, it can likewise tell my prospective employes for whom they must work. If the law can compel me to employ a Negro, it can compel that Negro to work for me . . . Such a law would necessitate a system of federal police officers such as we have never before seen. It would require the policing of every business institution, every transaction made between an employer and employe . . . I do not think the proposed law is workable . . . I am convinced it would do everything but what its sponsors intend."

Sen. Johnson concluded his remarks on the FEPC proposal by saying: "I can only hope sincerely that the Senate will never be called upon to entertain seriously any such proposal again."

Everyone, of course, has a right to change his mind, and many things can be altered over the period of 15 years. But it is ironic that the man who hoped the Senate would never have to consider FEPC again is today urging the Senate to approve it.

TITLE VII of the civil-rights bill—a revival of the old FEPC plan—would establish an "Equal Employment Commission" with powers to police employment and membership practices of private businesses, unions and employment agencies. The federal government, which is already a silent partner in American business—taking more than half of all corporate profits—is going to assume a larger role.

Though there is no constitutional authority to justify it, no precedent, no federal money or contracts involved, the power to dictate hiring, firing and promotion policies of businesses, labor unions and even employment agencies is asked.

The commission's agents could invade private business property, rummage through the records, question employers and employes and conduct investigations. It will be authorized to do these things even if no complaints are made alleging discrimination.

Competence and experience no longer will be the keys to employment. Race will become the primary criteria. With virtually unlimited powers, the commission could require businesses to go out and recruit workers of a certain race if those businesses have what Washington considers to be an "imbalance" in employment. And this won't affect just wage earners. The commission could decide that every fair-sized bank or corporation in the country must hire at least one Negro vice-president.

Under Title VII, the government could presume that an employer or a union is "discriminating" if the percentage of minority workers or members fails to match up to the commission's standards or quotas, irrespective of any other facts involved.

Yet, nowhere in Title VII—or any other part of the bill, for that matter—are any standards or definitions given for judging what "discrimination" is. No quotas are set. And no proof or evidence is required of the commission before it can accuse an employer, a union or an agency of bias.

AT BEST, businessmen and union leaders will have a difficult time knowing what is expected of them. At worst, they could be summoned to court, tried without a jury and fined or imprisoned. Even if acquitted, the accused will have to bear legal and court expenses. In fact, it is entirely possible that a malicious group of persons could make repeated charges of discrimination against a guiltless employer for the sole purpose of tying him up in endless and costly litigation.

With respect to unions, no matter how careful and spotless their records, they will be affected whenever the companies which employ their members are accused of discrimination.

If an employer is ordered to hire, say, 100 Negro workers, the union which supplies his labor must supply [illegible] even though union members of other races may have more seniority or better qualifications.

But, all things considered, labor gets off, under Title VII, with a relatively light sentence. Drafters of this section, for example, might have tried to stamp out discrimination against job applicants who don't want to belong to a union. One might think that would be a logical part of any "equal employment" law. Instead, civil-rights proponents have limited their concern to race—a concern which could lead to preferential hiring and promotion practices for minorities.

We're reminded of the famous line from George Orwell's "1984" to the effect that everybody is equal, but some are more equal than others.

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TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1964

Civil Rights—IX

DALLAS NEWS 4-7-64

A MAJOR FAULT of the civil-rights bill now before the Senate is that some of its provisions, which appear to be innocent reforms of minor problems, would open a wedge for considerable mischief or could be used for purposes which even the strongest supporters of this bill do not advocate.

This is the main defect of both Title VIII and Title IX—probably the least-understood sections of the bill. They might be called the bill's "sleeper" provisions.

Title VIII would direct the secretary of commerce and the Census Bureau to conduct voting surveys "in such geographic areas as may be recommended by the Commission on Civil Rights." There is no doubt at all what "geographic areas" would be the targets of Title VIII: the Southern states, and the Southern states alone.

When an attempt was made in the House to amend the bill so that it would cover all areas of the country, outlawing vote frauds in Chicago as well as Birmingham, Northern liberals complained that this would be an invasion of their states' rights and promptly voted down the amendment. In their desire to end "discrimination," civil-rights advocates have become highly discriminating themselves.

THE PURPOSE of the voting surveys? It is to invoke a punitive provision of the 14th Amendment which has never been used since its ratification in 1868. Section 2 of the 14th Amendment says that when the right to vote for federal and some state officers is abridged or denied, the number of seats in Congress held by the offending state or states shall be reduced in proportion to the number of citizens disfranchised.

Taking a hypothetical case, let's say there are 1,500,000 Negroes in Texas eligible to vote in a certain year. Suppose a Census Bureau survey shows that only 250,000 of them are registered. The Civil Rights Commission might conclude that the rest were disfranchised and decide that Texas should lose three seats in Congress, since the number of Negroes not registered would about equal the population of three average congressional districts. This sort of thing probably won't happen, but it could.

Aside from making the point that the Census Bureau is not and should not be a civil-rights agency—though this part of the bill would make it one—the major argument against Title VIII is that the size of each state's congressional delegation, as the 14th Amendment itself explains, is based on the total population of each state, not the number of people who vote or register to vote. This includes children, convicts and others who are legally ineligible to vote.

In states where one party is dominant and election results are foregone conclusions, fewer people are interested in casting a ballot. Should those states be penalized by losing representation in Congress? Since the people in those states would still be required to pay taxes, they would be justified to revive the rallying cry of the American Revolution—"taxation without representation," which our forefathers called tyranny.

TITLE IX of the bill is equally discriminating, though it would touch virtually every part of the nation. It would give civil-rights defendants special permission—not granted to any other litigant—to have their cases removed from state courts to a federal court of appeals even after those cases have been taken to a federal court but returned to a state court by a federal judge.

This, in effect, would strip the federal district judiciary of the right to decide whether a case belongs in state or federal court. It would also strip states and local governments virtually of all of their power to deal with the unlawful aspects of civil-rights demonstrations. Rep. William Tuck, D-Va., says: "It leaves the states and the local law-enforcement authorities of the states absolutely without any police power."

Purpose of this section obviously is to permit sit-inners, lay-downers and other such demonstrators [illegible] unlimited legal delay so that no effective action can be taken against them in the interest of law and order.

It is doubly discriminatory, in that it gives civil-rights litigants a privilege enjoyed by no other group and attempts to slow down the judicial process for them where, in almost every other respect, the bill calls for judicial haste.

According to the Chicago Tribune, this section of the bill "constitutes a license for virtually unlimited civil disorder and makes racial agitators a privileged class before the law . . . . It turns communities over to street mobs."

Houston, Texas
April 7, 1964

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Mr. Wm. Steven, Managing Editor, Houston Chronicle
Mr. Robert Dundes, Vice-president, Foley's Department Store
Mr. Sonny Look, Resterauntur
Mr. Albert Gee, "

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Private:
Anti-Defamation League
Houston Council on Human Relations
NAACP
GI Forum
Houston Council of Churches
American Friends Service Committee

Houston Chamber of Commerce
Resteraunt Association
Hotel Association
Municipal Government -(limited)

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

Doubtful that "leadership" people or groups will activly oppose. They may not wish to publicly support measure but would not openly subvert measure. Further it will be in their best self-interest to ensure community stability. Extremist groups splintered and in the past have proven ineffective, highly doubtful that they could marshall any meaningful opposition or demonstrations.

4. General attitude of:

City officials

General satisfaction with tokenism achieved. Possibility of mayor appointed human rights commission. Principal goal to avoid conflict.

Press

Reasonable and could be cept. for good human relations programming.

Business leadership

Satisfied with status-quo. Will move only as far as absolutely essential.

Church leaders

Attitude goood/effectiveness limited.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Reportedly most facitlities are open. There are been a few incidents where Negroes were turned down. Major establishments all open. If there are any who will refuse to serve they probably will be samll independents.

Restaurants

Hotels - Motels

Same pattern as above applies.

Theatres

All downtown theatres are open. There are some questiáns about neighborhood theatres. No real testing.

Municipal facilities

Parks, golf courses, auditoriums, etc., all open

Schools

Token desegregation-grade a year plan - 3rd grade level at this point

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official or unofficial (check one) No official group closest to such is Houston Council on Human Relations. Volunteer group with former minister serving as exec. director

b) Names of members

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

E. M. (Ted) Dealey
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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1964

Civil Rights—X

THE DALLAS NEWS today concludes its editorial series analyzing the civil-rights bill now before the U.S. Senate. The analysis has covered every portion of the bill except Title XI—a catchall section designed to square the bill with other federal laws, court decisions and state ordinances, and to appropriate funds for its enforcement.

Only criticism of this section is that it would authorize an open-end appropriation — giving enforcers of the law a blank check to spend whatever funds they desire, rather than a limited, specified amount.

In this series, we have pointed out many of the bill's faults and shortcomings. Objections fall logically into three categories:

• Parts of the bill—notably Titles II and VII (public accommodations and FEPC)—are clearly unconstitutional. They deal with discrimination by individual citizens in their own affairs and on their private property. There is no need, no precedent, no justification for the federal government to become involved in this area or to attempt to control this type of discrimination.

• Other parts of the bill—on voting, schools, public facilities, etc.—are aimed at discrimination which is wrong in an area where the government has a legitimate excuse to act. But in most cases, the remedy is worse than the illness, for it would dangerously increase the powers of the federal government and its executive branch. It would upset our vital system of checks and balances and violate rights which are every bit as important as "civil rights."

• The remainder of the bill, while not unconstitutional and partially justified, is, for the most part, unnecessary, costly and would encourage meddling in private affairs by federal agencies which are already overstaffed.

OTHER SPECIFIC FAULTS pinpointed in the series include: Definitions are not supplied and grants of power are vague or without limit; states would be stripped of their enforcement powers; the courts would be clogged; the president and the attorney general would be given powers never before contemplated; minorities would be given rights and privileges enjoyed by no one else, while property rights, the guarantee of a trial by jury and other basic liberties were destroyed; due process would be denied, punishing the innocent along with the guilty.

A basic pillar in American liberty is the proposition that a citizen is presumed to be innocent of any charge, until he is proved guilty. But there are places in this bill where the innocent are presumed to be guilty—and must prove themselves innocent, at their own expense.

For these and many other reasons, this newspaper strongly opposes the civil-rights bill and trusts it will be defeated, or at the very least that the worst sections will be eliminated before passage by Congress.

We question neither the motives nor the goals of the bill's supporters. We do question legislation which would require 90 per cent of the population to accommodate itself to the desires of 10 per cent. If this were based on sound constitutional methods, perhaps it could be justified. But as we have noted, it is not.

This bill attempts to do by force what can be achieved only by voluntary compliance and good will. It is doubtful whether its provisions could ever be fully enforced. It follows demands of sit-downers and chain-in-ners who have said, in effect, they will not obey laws or customs of which they disapprove. Appeasement of these people can only breed more disrespect for our laws—a civil-rights law included.

TOO MANY PEOPLE seem to hold the view that for every human desire and for every problem we must always turn to the federal government for a remedy. As Rep. John Ashbrook, R-Ohio, has noted: "No society has ever done more for the downtrodden than has America. No society can ever look more proudly at its humanitarian record." That record, we hasten to add, was achieved principally by the voluntary actions of our free and independent citizens, not by a series of decrees from Washington.

Individuals of every race have only one sure road to social acceptance, economic well-being and success. That road is paved with hard work, honesty, frugality and perseverance.

It is a hard road, but it is one we must all travel. Neither the Supreme Court nor Congress nor the president can make it smoother by passing a decision, a law or a decree which promises instant success.

The News has been deluged with calls from people who are concerned about what they can do, as individuals, to oppose the bill.

Let your two senators hear. John Tower is already opposed, but will welcome suggestions. The illustrious Ralph Yarborough so far has been vague.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TEXAS

Dallas Notes

4-8-64 : Falk reports via phone:

1) Coordinating Com. on Civil Rights planing School Demis in near future: School Bd will not budge

2) Sam Bloom (Adv. Co)
Chm of Industrial Development Committee
C. A. Tatum Pres. Dallas Power

Both these persons will go into E. Texas to work for compliance. Bloom was architect for Dallas Plan. (Also will go to JAX.

3. Most explosive situation: Longview, Tyler, Marshall

4. Dallas Citizens Council (Industrialists have been contacted - informal conversation re O.O. Feeling is there is no need for preparation as practically whole city is opened.

Southwest Regional Office
The American Jewish Committee
1809 Tower Petroleum Bldg.
Dallas, Texas 75201

April 16, 1964
cc: Louis Mitchell, Jr.
Charles Wittenstein

Rabbi Robert Schur
Beth El Congregation
207 West Broadway
Fort Worth, Texas

Dear Bob:

I have just returned from a meeting of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta which was devoted to developing an educational program in communities in the southeast and southwest to implement compliance with the section of the pending Civil Rights Bill on public accomodations. I have been requested to act as the coordinator of this activity in several communities in Texas to implement this program, including Dallas and Fort Worth.

The initial phase of this project will be to assemble information on specific communities and we would very much like to have this information on Fort Worth.

I am naturally turning to you for assistance since you have been directly involved in the fine developments in your community. Please return the enclosed form with whatever information you can obtain. If it is impossible to answer section 5 specifically, please give the percentages of the desegregated and segregated establishments. We would particularly like to have the names of establishments which have refused to desegregate. As an example, I believe there is a Picadilly Cafeteria in town which is part of a chain operating out of Shreveport.

I want to thank you for your usual cooperation and I am looking forward to the return of the questionnaire in the envelope enclosed for this purpose. I shall forward all the material to the SRC in Atlanta.

Perhaps you will want to discuss this letter and questionnaire with the Chairman or a member of the Biracial Committee.

Please feel free to call upon me whenever I can be of service to the committee.

Regards,

Gustave F. Falk

GFF:sp

Southwest Regional Office
The American Jewish Committee
1809 Tower Petroleum Bldg.
Dallas, Texas 75201

April 16, 1964
cc: Henry Cabiraa
Louis Mitchell, Jr.

Mr. Arthur W. Harckham
P.O. Box 6165
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Harckham:

Mr. Henry Cabiraa sent me a copy of his letter to you of April 6 regarding the constructive program now being undertaken in Dallas to resolve discriminatory practices.

I would like to have the opportunity of meeting you personally for discussion of this matter which I understand is of mutual concern and interest. Please telephone my office so that we can set a time mutually convenient.

Sincerely,

Gustave F. Falk

GFF:sp

Southwest Regional Office
The American Jewish Committee
1809 Tower Petroleum Bldg.
Dallas, Texas 75201

April 16, 1964
cc: Cornelius C. Tarplee
Louis Mitchell, Jr.
Mrs. Helen Brooks
Charles Wittenstein

Reverend James S. Cox
Church of the Incarnation
3966 McKinney Avenue
Dallas, Texas

Dear Reverend Cox:

Mr. Cornelius C. Tarplee of the National Council of Episcopal Church Center of New York took the occasion to write to me about the plans of the Southern Inter-agency Conference to spearhead some local expression of voluntary compliance in regard to Civil Rights on the part of community leaders in Dallas. In view of my assignment as a coordinator in this effort, he suggested that I enlist your cooperation in this activity.

I would like to have the opportunity of discussing this matter further with you. Please telephone my office so that we can set an appointment mutually convenient.

Mr. Tarplee has also suggested that I contact Mrs. Helen Brooks of 6539 Norway Road on this matter. She was at one time in charge of the Christian Social Relations Department.

If you are acquainted with Mrs. Brooks, perhaps you could include her in our conference.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Gustave F. Falk

GF:sp

Southwest Regional Office
The American Jewish Committee
1809 Tower Petroleum Bldg.
Dallas, Texas 75201

April 16, 1964
cc: Cornelius C. Tarplee
Louis Mitchell, Jr.
Reverend James S. Cox
Charles Wittenstein

Mrs. Helen Brooks
6539 Norway Road
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mrs. Brooks:

Mr. Cornelius C. Tarplee of the National Council of Episcopal Church Center of New York took the occasion to write to me about the plans of the Southern Inter-agency Conference to spearhead some local expression of voluntary compliance in regard to Civil Rights on the part of community leaders in Dallas. In view of my assignment as a coordinator in this effort, he suggested that I enlist your cooperation in this activity.

I would like to have the opportunity of discussing this matter further with you. Please telephone my office so that we can set an appointment mutually convenient.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Gustave F. Falk

GFF:sp

TEXAS

Southwest Regional Office
The American Jewish Committee
1809 Tower Petroleum Bldg.
Dallas, Texas 75201

April 16, 1964
cc: Louis Mitchell, Jr.
Charles Wittenstein

Rabbi David Jacobson
Temple Beth El
211 Belnap
San Antonio, Texas

Dear Dave:

I have just returned from a meeting of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta which was devoted to developing an educational program in communities in the southeast and southwest to implement compliance with the section of the pending Civil Rights Bill on public accomodations. I have been requested to act as the coordinator for this activity in several communities in Texas to implement this program, including Dallas and San Antonio.

The initial phase of this project will be to assemble information on specific communities and we would very much like to have this information on San Antonio.

I am naturally turning to you for assistance since you have been directly involved in the fine developments in your community. Please return the enclosed form with whatever information you can obtain. If it is impossible to answer section 5 specifically, please give the percentages of the desegregated and segregated establishments. We would particularly like to have the names of establishments which have refused to desegregate. As an example, I believe there is a Piccadilly Cafeteria in town which is part of a chain operating out of Shreveport.

Perhaps you will want to discuss this letter and questionnaire with Henry E. Catto, Jr., Chairman of the Bi-racial Committee.

I want to thank you in advance for your usual cooperation. I am looking forward to the return of the questionnaire in the envelope enclosed for this purpose. I shall forward all the material to the SRS in Atlanta.

Regards,

Gustave F. Falk

GFF:sp

SOUTHWEST REGIONAL OFFICE
ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH
MELROSE BUILDING, HOUSTON 2, TEXAS
CAPITOL 2-9803

4/17

Mr. Louis L. Mitchell, Jr.
Special Project Coordinator
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Ted Freedman

Corpus Christi

[redacted]

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Most

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

League of Women Voters
civic clubs
Women's study clubs
churches
Press (C.C. Caller Times)
Labor organizations

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

?. Very few except covertly

4. General attitude of:

City officials

Cool, but would support law if passed.

Press

Warmer

Business leadership

varies dependent upon effect on their business.

Church leaders

like a few strong supporters, a few strong supporters
Very few opposed.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

desegregated

Restaurants

Mostly desegregated but not entirely

Hotels - Motels

partially desegregated. a pretense made of complete desegregation

Theatres

desegregated

Municipal facilities

desegregated

Schools

desegregated except for defacto segregation by reason of residency

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee? Yes

a) Official ~~or unofficial~~ (check one)

b) Names of members

~~1. Rev. M. Dowell~~
~~2. [illegible]~~
~~3.~~ (See attached sheet)

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

Probably None - at least openly.

HUMAN RELATIONS COMMITTEE MEMBERS

1. Mr. Ben F. McDonald, chmn.
2. Mrs. Mattie King Flowers
3. Rev. A. F. Swearingen
4. Rev. Josue Gonzalez
5. Mr. E. E. Morales
6. Mr. A. G. Guzman
7. Mrs. George Farenthold
8. Dr. W. H. Colson
9. Mr. C. C. Sampson
10. Lt. Cmdr. F. M. Comstock

SOUTHWEST REGIONAL COUNCIL

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

1809 TOWER PETROLEUM BLDG. • DALLAS, TEXAS • 75201 • RIverside 7-3531

April 30, 1964
cc: Charles Wittenstein

Mr. Louis L. Mitchell, Jr.
Operation Opportunity Project
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Louis:

Attached is the survey for Lubbock, Texas. The ones for Fort Worth and San Antonio will follow upon my return to the office around May 19. I am attending the AJC Annual Meeting in New York and a staff conference and vacationing for several days at the World's Fair.

Enclosed is material prepared by the Dallas Committee for the Civil Rights Bill, including a letter to the clergymen and organizational leaders and the brochure urging them to influence their members to write letters to Senators Tower and Yarborough in support of the Civil Rights Bill. This organization is an ad hoc group formed for this purpose and was prepared under our direction. In discussing the letter-writing campaign, it was a consensus of leaders in Dallas to mount this type of activity in preference to a general community meeting. 1500 persons received the letter and the brochure. We all felt that this approach offered the opportunity of presenting a positive approach to win support and to sensitize the community leaders to the urgent need for contacting their senators.

Regards,

Gustave F. Falk

GFF:sp

OFFICERS

JACK GOREN, Dallas
President

SYLVAN LANG, San Antonio
Chairman of Board

IRVING L. GOLDBERG, Dallas
ISAAC H. KEMPNER, Galveston
Honorary Presidents

FRANK H. FREED, Houston
DR. JEROME S. LEVY, Little Rock
IRVING A. MATHEWS, San Antonio
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GUSTAVE F. FALK
Southwest Regional Director
MRS. EDWARD C. STERN
Administrative Assistant

For Your Information
Gustave Falk, Director
Southwest Regional Office
The American Jewish Committee
1809 Tower Petroleum Bldg.
Dallas, Texas 75201
Riverside 7-3531

Louis Mitchell-SRC.

Harry Fleischman
Edwin Lukas
Charles Wittenstein

A Resume
Operation Opportunity

1. On March 31, 1964, Gustave Falk, AJC Southwest Regional Director, was invited to attend a special meeting in Atlanta, convened by the Southern Interagency Conference of the Southern Regional Council, to mobilize community support for the Civil Rights Bill and to develop a program of compliance when the measure is passed. The Regional Director, along with 18 other professionals from that number of communities, was appointed to act as coordinator of this activity in Dallas, Fort Worth, Waco, Tyler, Beaumont and San Antonio.

2. He was also requested to make a survey of the current status of desegregation in these communities. This investigation has been completed and sent to the Council.

3. The program was approved by the Informal Luncheon Group consisting of 45 professionals in Dallas. This group, organized four years ago through the efforts of the Regional Director, is bi-racial in character and has been responsible for maintaining lines of communication between the Negro and white power structure and has served as an advisory forum and instrumentality in the successful desegregation experience in Dallas.

4. The regional office assumed the responsibility of a letter writing campaign in religious and civic organizations in Dallas favoring the passage of the Civil Rights Bill. A brochure and appropriate material were prepared for this purpose. An ad hoc group was formed - The Dallas Committee for the Civil Rights Bill, co-chaired by a Negro and a white clergyman.

5. Distribute copies of the brochure and letter.

GFFio

SAN ANTONIO

Pop. 500,000
Negro 30,000-6%
5/8/64

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

We have four desegregation committees which were appointed by the Mayor and City Council. They work with: public accommodationds, education and retraining, equal employment, and military-civilian cooperation (housing is one of their concerns). The following are chairmen: the Rev. C. Don Baugh, 403 E. Travis, Overall Chairman; chairmen of the four respective committees are Mr. Vernon Daniel, Gunter Hotel; Mr. Oscar Miller, San Antonio School Superintendent; Dr. Herbert Calderon, Medical Arts Bldg; and Gen. John Foster, 801 Kallison Tower.

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

In addition to the four committees we have the following: San Antonio Council of Churches (the Rev. C. Don Baugh, Executive Director); San Antonio Community Welfare Council; San Antonio Archdiocese of the Roman Catholic Church; and the San Antonio Board of Rabbis.

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

There is no organized resistance--only a very few crackpots.

4. General attitude of:

City officials — Press

ALL EXCELLENT.

Business leadership — Church leaders

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OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

all desegregated

Restaurants

only the TeePee Restaurant remains integrated

Hotels - Motels

all desegregated, with the exception of the Town and Country Motel

Theatres

all desegregated

Municipal facilities

all desegregated

Schools

all desegregated

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OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee? **Yes.**

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

b) Names of members

We have requested the office of the city clerk to supply you with a list of the members of the various committees.

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

The TeePee Restaurant and the Town and Country Motel.

GRAND PRAIRIE, TEXAS

U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

Special Survey

Human Relations Committees

Does your community have a human relations committee? yes

What is its official name? Inter. Relations Committee.

When was the Committee established? 1963

Is the Committee bi-racial? yes

Who appointed the Committee? C. of Commerce

Did the City Council concur? informally

Did the City Council appropriate funds? No

What was the charge to the Committee? (If possible, attach copy.)

(If appropriate, please attach a copy of any Council resolution or ordinance.)

How many members? 8

(Please attach a list of Committee members with their race and occupation noted.) ___

Briefly describe problems or issues that have been considered by the Committee. School - Swimming Pool.

Briefly summarize any recommendations made by the Committee.

(Please attach any public reports.)

Briefly describe any actions resulting from the Committee's recommendations.

How often does the Committee meet? informally

Does the Committee have any staff assistance? No

Part time _____ Full time _____ None ✓

Additional comments: _____

City: Grand Prairie Texas.

Name of official preparing Report: Clifford A. Johnson

Please return to: U.S.Conference of Mayors
1707 H Street,N.W., Washington D.C. 20006

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

COMMITTEE ON COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Authority for Creation and Operation: The Mayor on April 8, 1960, announced to the Council the creation of the committee and the appointments of eleven members.

Composition: There are now fifteen members.

Method of Appointment and Terms: There is no ordinance or City Council resolution covering this. The membership as it exists was appointed by the Mayor.

General Powers and Duties: The function of the committee concerns the consideration of problems that may arise in different areas of the City between various racial or other minority segments of the community and the advising of the City Council on such matters.

Present Membership and Date Term Expires:

(1) Charles Griffin
(2) Pearce Scott
(3) Harold Adams, Sr.
(4) Rev. L. L. Haynes
(5) Rev. Homer Walton
(6) [illegible] Adams
(7) Kerven Carter
(8) Rice Tilley
(9) J. A. Gooch
(10) Rev. Granville Walker
(11) Dr. T. B. Martin
(12) O. C. Armstrong
(13) Bob Thomas
(14) O. C. Carlson
(15) Ben S. Gutierrez

There is no definite term expiration date.

(1) Mayor - [illegible] Council
(2) Mayor - Wm. Weiss
(3) Mayor - Federal Council
(4) Mayor - Ministry
(5) Mayor - [illegible]
(6) Mayor - Federal Power
(7) Mayor - Education
(8) Mayor - Attorney
(9) Mayor - Attorney (Chairman)
(10) Mayor - Chamber
(11) Mayor - Industry
(12) Mayor - Civil Organization
(13) Mayor - [illegible]
(14) Mayor - Electric Light & Power
(15) Mayor - Minister

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Lubbock, Texas
Population 150,000
12% Negro

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Roy Riddle, President First National Bank
Charles Maedgen, Jr., President, Lubbock National Bank
Russel Bean, Farmer, (retired)
W. D. Roger, Candidate for Mayor
Dr. D. M. Wiggins, President Chamber of Commerce

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

The Unitarian Fellowship
Lubbock Ministerial Assn. - Rev. Andrew Mild, (Lutheran)

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

Right wing groups which abound in Lubbock

4. General attitude of:

City officials	Press
Moderate	Moderate
Business leadership	**Church leaders**
Friendly	Rev. Robert Hearn, 2nd(Baptist) Rev. A. Miller (Episcopalian)

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters	Restaurants
desegregated	desegregated except Picadilly Cafeteria

Hotels - Motels	Theatres
some desegregated	desegregated

Municipal facilities	Schools
desegregated	desegregated

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) X Official or unofficial (check one)

b) Names of members

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

Picadilly Cafeteria - Shreveport La. chain

Tyler, Texas
Population 53,000
50% Negro

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Wilton Fair, Fair Interests; Tom Joyne, Merchant;
Joe Zeppa, Delta Drilling Co.; Harry Loftis, County Judge;
Harold Stringer, President, Tyler Bank & Trust Co.;
Mike Harvey, President, Tyler Pipe & Foundry (father of Richard Harvey, Tyler Freedom Forum)

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Chamber of Commerce
Tyler Ministerial Alliance
League of Women Voters
Smith County Bar Assn.
Smith County Medical Society

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

Carlton Hotel (out of town ownership) Earl Hollingsworth of Longview, Texas is opposed and he is co-owner.

4. General attitude of:

City officials	Press
For compliance with law	Favorable
Business leadership	**Church leaders**
Favorable	More strongly favorable

Tyler cont'd.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

All lunch counters desegregated

Restaurants

25% desegregated
Luby's Cafeteria
Fuller's
Blackstone Hotel

rest: doubtful to segregated

Hotels - Motels

Carlton Hotel segregated

Blackstone - desegregated
Holiday Inn - desegregated

Remainder - doubtful

Theatres

All theaters are segregated
(Interstate Chain policy

Municipal facilities

Swimming pool facilities are presently segregated - equal facilities for both races

All other public facilities are integrated

Schools

Integrated on grade-by-grade basis - official attitude announced fall of 1963.
2 colored registered in all white schools - no demonstrations - left after 2 months.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) X Official or unofficial (check one)

b) Names of members

Dr. William Shamburger, Chairman, white minister
Jack Elrod, white (schools)
Dr. I. T. Hunter, colored, dentist
Thomas P. Romey, Jr., white, attorney
Dr. Moses Timms, colored, minister
Sam Gibbons, white, oil operator
Mrs. Frank Kitchens, white, housewife
Charles Coleman, Vice-Chairman, colored, attorney
R. S. Austin, colored, School Principal
Mrs. D. R. Glass, colored, widow of college president
E. S. Sterling, colored, mortician
Darrel Brown, white (??)

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

Boyd's Cafe and many other small lunch counters and cafes serving 12 or less people.

Interstate Theaters (All movie houses and drive-ins.

Marshall, Texas
Population 27,000
60% Negro

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

V. H. Hackney, president Marshall National Bank
Williard Coken, president, Marshall Federal Savings & Loan and president School Board
J. P. Duncan, Jefferson Standard Life Ins. Co.
Dr. James Harris, Pediatrician

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Business & Professional Advisory Group
Louis Kariel, Jr.

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

Bill Woody, editor, Marshall News-Messenger

4. General attitude of:

City officials	Press
Semi-moderate	segregation
Business leadership	Church leaders
Segregation	moderates

Marshall cont'd.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters	Restaurants
segregated	segregated
Hotels - Motels	Theatres
segregated	segregated
Municipal facilities	Schools
segregated	stair-step plan next fall

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official or unofficial ✓ (check one)

b) Names of members

will supply names

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

Restaurants and hotels

Note: Wiley College (Negro) located in Marshall

Dallas, Texas
Population 680,000
15% Negro

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Julius Schepps, Committee of 14
C. A. Tatum, Chairman, Committee of 14 - president Dallas Power & Light
Eric Jonsson, Mayor of Dallas, President, Texas Instruments
Robert Cullum, President, Dallas Chamber of Commerce

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Dallas Citizens Council - John M. Stemmons
Dallas Chamber of Commerce - Robert Cullum
Dallas City Council - Eric Jonsson
Informal Luncheon Group conveners: Gustave Falk, Maceo Smith, A. E. Prescott

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

No significant groups.

4. General attitude of:

City officials	Press
friendly	Dallas Morning News - questionable Dallas Times Herald (evening) - friendly
Business leadership	**Church leaders**
Friendly	favorable - one striking exception Dr. W. A. Criswell, First Baptist Church

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters	Restaurants
desegregated	85%

Hotels - Motels	Theatres
Large ones desegregated	desegregated

Municipal facilities	Schools
desegregated	third year stair-step plan beginning 1st grade - move for complete desegregation

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official or unofficial X(check one)

Committee of 14 - Dallas Citizens Council

b) Names of members

White :
Max Clampitt
E. Constantin, Jr.
Lawrence S. Pollock, Sr.
Dawson Sterling
C. A. Tatum
Julius Schepps*

Negro:
George L. Allen
C. Jack Clark
W. J. Durham
Rev. E. C. Estell, Jr.
Rev. B. E. Joshua
A. Maceo Smith*
James E. Smith

*Leading functional members

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

Picadilly Cafeteria, Shreveport operation
Exclusive private clubs

Beaumont, Texas
Population 119,000
50% Negro

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Rev. John Worrell, St. Mathews Episcopal Church
Father John Termes, St. Anthony Roman Catholic Church
Rabbi Newton J. Friedman, Congregation Temple Emanuel

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Ministers' Discussion Group - Rev. William McCarty, President

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

Beaumont Restaurant Association

4. General attitude of:

City officials	**Press**
Moderate	Moderate
Business leadership	**Church leaders**
Opposed	In favor

Beaumont cont'd.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

All downtown and shopping centers and in variety stores

Restaurants

All except Pig Stand Chain
Shelton Chain
Picadilly Chain

Hotels - Motels

All large hotels desegregated but smaller ones and motels segregated

Theatres

All desegregated

Municipal facilities

All desegregated

Schools

Not desegregated. The stair step plan offered in September 1963, was refused by Negro leadership. They want 100% immediately. Suit pending.

Beaumont cont'd.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee?

a) Official or unofficial X (check one)

b) Names of members

White:
Rabbi Newton J. Friedman, Jewish
Rev. John Worrell, Episcopal
Rev. Gordon Swope, Episcopal
Father John Termes, Catholic
Father Bowles, Catholic
Rev. William Oliver, III, Congregational

Negro:
Rev. William McCarthy
Rev. Ed Brown
Rev. Hosea Rasbury
Rev. R. Daniels

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

Restaurant chains especially Picadilly Cafeteria, A Shreveport operation.

The following note from Rabbi Newton Friedman was appended:

Our Ministers Discussion group has accomplished its present advancements by adhering to a strict policy that NO outside influence would come into Beaumont. We have had many requests from NAACP, etc. but refused to have anyone since our local leaders will deal with local people. We will solve our school problem before next September unless some outsiders come in and stir things up.

M. T. Reed, Negro, Reverend

Augustin Estrada, Latin American, Estrado Radio & TV Service

Robert Lugo, Latin American, Petroleum Life Insurance

Lionel Galindo, Latin American, State Employment Commission

A. L. Davis, Negro, Reverend

David C. Casey, Anglo, Great Plains Life Building

George McCleskey, Anglo, Central American Life Building

Judge James Ellis, Anglo, County Court House

Dr. W. G. Steglich, Anglo, Texas Technological College

David Crockett, Negro, First Federal Savings & Loan Association

Everett Ginsburg, Anglo, S & Q Clothiers

A. B. Watkins, Anglo, Assistant Manager, Dunalp's

Mrs. Roy Riddel, Jr., Anglo

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U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

Special Survey

Human Relations Committees

Does your community have a human relations committee? yes

What is its official name? Lubbock Inter-racial Committee

When was the Committee established? September 26, 1963

Is the Committee bi-racial? yes

Who appointed the Committee? Mayor of City

Did the City Council concur? Advice and Consent of City Commission

Did the City Council appropriate funds? No

What was the charge to the Committee? (If possible, attach copy.)

(If appropriate, please attach a copy of any Council resolution or ordinance.)

How many members?

(Please attach a list of Committee members with their race and occupation noted.)

Briefly describe problems or issues that have been considered by the Committee.

Committee has not met for organizational meeting

Briefly summarize any recommendations made by the Committee.

(Please attach any public reports.)

Briefly describe any actions resulting from the Committee's recommendations.

How often does the Committee meet?

Does the Committee have any staff assistance?

Part time _____ Full time _____ None _x_

Additional comments: _____

City: Lubbock, Texas

Name of official preparing Report:

Fritz Lanham, Assistant City Manager

Please return to: U.S.Conference of Mayors
1707 H Street,N.W., Washington,D.C. 20006

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FOS:dj
6-28-63

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the City Commission of the City of Lubbock believes that the best governed are those who govern themselves, and

WHEREAS, the City Commission further believes that it is the duty and responsibility of a government under, by and for the people, to make, in so far as humanly possible, all laws serve the interest of public order, safety and welfare, and

WHEREAS, in order to best fulfill this duty and responsibility of government on a local level, the City Commission is of the opinion that at this time there is a need for study to determine what will promote the best interest of public order, safety and welfare of all citizens of the City of Lubbock, and

WHEREAS, it is the further opinion of the City Commission that such study should be conducted by a representative citizens committee which may serve the cooperation of all citizens of the City of Lubbock, NOW THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF LUBBOCK:

THAT, a committee to be known and designated as the "Lubbock Interracial Committee" be and is hereby created.

THAT, such Committee be composed of 13 members, each of whom shall be responsible resident citizens of Lubbock, to be appointed by the Mayor of the City of Lubbock, acting on advice and consent of the City Commission.

THAT, the members of this committee shall hold office for a term of three years; except that five of the members first selected shall hold their office for a term of three years, four of the members first selected shall hold office for a term of two years and the remaining four members first selected shall hold office for a term of one year, the term of each to be determined by lot. Vacancies for any cause shall be filled by appointment by the Mayor as hereinabove provided for original membership of this committee and the appointment to fill and unexpired term shall be only for such unexpired term.

THAT, at the first meeting which will be at the call of the Mayor the committee shall appoint one of its members as chairman and one as secretary, and shall adopt its own rules for procedure and conduct of meetings.

THAT the committee be requested to study and consider situations dealing with interracial problems within the City of Lubbock specifically in the area where conditions indicate any unfair treatment or lack of opportunities where the citizens or business leaders of our City can and should take action. That after due consideration of any problems which may be found to exist or which may hereafter develop within the scope of these areas the committee make all efforts to secure cooperation of the citizens, or business, or city organizations involved in order to aleviate or correct any such problems. That in the event a satisfactory solution cannot be obtained through such efforts then the committee is requested to make written recommendations to the City Commission as to the action which it is of the opinion should be taken by the City Commission.

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Passed by the City Commission this _____ day of _____, 1963.

_____
JACK F. STRONG, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Lavenia Lowe, City Secretary-Treasurer

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Committee on Education and Retraining: (cont'd)

Dr. David Jacobson
510 Garraty Rd.
PE 3-9135 Pastor, Temple Beth El

Mr. Olin Le Baron
Texas Continental Life Bldg.
CA 7-5138 Community Welfare Council

Mrs. L. L. Swartzkopf
328 Meridith
PE 2-6937 Housewife

Mrs. Ned E. Ludlow
511 Havencrest
OV 4-3179 Housewife

Executive Committee on Discrimination:

(This committee is composed of an Overall Chairman, and the Chairman and Co-chairman of the other four committees).

Rev. C. Don Baugh, Overall Chairman Exec. Director, Council of Churches of Metropolitan San Antonio

Committee on Discrimination in Privately-Owned but Publicly-Used Facilities:

Vernon Daniel, Chairman General Manager, Gunter Hotel
Mr. Valmo C. Bellinger, Co-chairman dba San Antonio Register

Committee on Military-Civilian Co-operation:

Gen. John H. Foster, Chairman Insurance Agent
Mr. Everett Jennings, Co-chairman Civil Service Employee

Committee on Equal Employment for the Equally Qualified:

Mr. J. E. Taylor, Jr., Chairman dba Taylor Funeral Home
Dr. Herbert Calderon, Co-chairman Dentist

Committee on Education and Retraining:

Mr. Mike Passur, Chairman Department Manager, Sears Roebuck
Mr. Oscar Miller, Co-chairman Superintendent Public Schools

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SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

Special Survey

Human Relations Committees

Does your community have a human relations committee? yes

What is its official name? City Council's Committee on Desegregation

When was the Committee established? June 1963

Is the Committee bi-racial? yes

Who appointed the Committee? Council

Did the City Council concur? yes

Did the City Council appropriate funds? To cover expenses

What was the charge to the Committee? (If possible, attach copy.)

(If appropriate, please attach a copy of any Council resolution or ordinance.)

How many members?

(Please attach a list of Committee members with their race and occupation noted.)

Briefly describe problems or issues that have been considered by the Committee.

Briefly summarize any recommendations made by the Committee.

(Please attach any public reports.)

Briefly describe any actions resulting from the Committee's recommendations.

How often does the Committee meet? about once each month or more

Does the Committee have any staff assistance?

Part time X Full time _____ None _____

Additional comments: Attached is a resume of the actions and the names of the committee members.

City: San Antonio

Name of official preparing Report:

Please return to: U.S.Conference of Mayors
1707 H Street,N.W., Washington D.C. 20006

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

On February 27, 1963, the City Council appointed a committee consisting of Councilmen to explore the necessity for, and advisability for a municipal ordinance requiring desegregation of certain privately-owned, but publicly-used facilities in San Antonio. The committee met with proponents of such a measure, with those opposed to the passage of such an ordinance, and with interested citizens and business leaders of our City.

On May 29, 1963, the committee reported the following facts and recommendations to the Council:

1. San Antonio community facilities, such as schools, recreation, and public transportation are completely desegregated.
2. During the last several years an informal interracial committee, by the use of persuasion and patient reasoning has been successful in the effective desegregation of all theatres, lunch counters, most hotels, motels and restaurants in downtown San Antonio. This has been achieved through the voluntary and fine co-operation of the enterprises involved without resort to legal action or implied duress. It was found that voluntary desegregation has been in effect in some instances for as long as three years without consequential incident or disorder. The committee further found that delay in universal desegregation of all privately-owned and publicly-owned facilities represents a potential hazard to the welfare of the people of San Antonio and that the universal desegregation of such facilities is in the best interest of the people of the City of San Antonio. (This is the public policy of the City Council, the elected governing body.)

The committee found that implementation of that policy through passage of a municipal ordinance has many advantages, but a number of serious disadvantages indicate the wisdom of deferring consideration of legislation pending the outcome of voluntary efforts. It was the unanimous decision of this committee that complete desegregation of these facilities can be achieved under an accelerated program of voluntary action.

The committee recommended that the City Council appoint a committee of businessmen, and citizens to be known as the City Council on Desegregation, whose responsibility would be to implement the voluntary adoption of universal desegregation in privately-owned places of business serving the public.

The City Council adopted the recommendation made by this committee and on June 5, 1963, appointed the City Council's Committee on Desegregation consisting of 19 members.

On June 22, 1963, the City Council's Committee on Desegregation reported tremendous response to the appeal for voluntary desegregation and set a July 4, 1963 target date for successful voluntary desegregation.

The committee pursued its work diligently and on July 3, 1963, reported the campaign had produced the following results:

Of 55 hotels - 31 have desegregated
Of 83 motels - 62 have desegregated
Of 475 restaurants - 319 have desegregated
Of 14 bowling alleys - 14 have desegregated
Of 29 theatres - 29 have desegregated

Out of 656 businesses - 455 have desegregated.

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It was the unanimous opinion of this biracial desegregation committee that consideration of desegregation legislation is not appropriate at this time, in view of the overwhelming support for voluntary desegregation.

The City Council's Committee on Desegregation justly took great pride in its accomplishments thus far, but urged continued action in the total field of discrimination in the problems that are created as a result thereof, and proposed to the Council that it appoint five committees to further this voluntary work and to expand into other major fields.

The Council approved, and on August 1, 1963, appointed five committees as follows:

1. Committee on Discrimination in Privately-Owned but Publicly-Used Facilities.
   This committee to continue the work of the present City Council's Committee on Voluntary Desegregation in the field of privately-owned but publicly-used facilities, extending its efforts into other affected areas which require attention. This committee should continue further efforts to persuade still segregated restaurants and motels to join the vast majority of enterprises in voluntary desegregation.

2. Committee on Military-Civilian Co-operation.
   This committee to focus its attention upon Military-Civilian problems. With the imminent action of the Department of Defense in appointing Base Integration Officers to deal with these problems at each base it is essential that a focal point of co-ordination and co-operation be established in the civilian community to find effective solutions to mutual problems. The economic dependence of San Antonio upon our military bases clearly demonstrates that this important area must not be left to chance.

3. Committee on Equal Employment for the Equally Qualified.
   This committee to focus its attention on the voluntary creation of equal employment opportunities for equally qualified applicants and the voluntary elimination of racial bias in employing and promoting skilled and unskilled workers. The responsibility of this committee should include employment and advancement by the municipal government and its legally created entities, as well as in the private sector of our economy, including trades unions. This responsibility must not be interpreted as a mandate to give preferential treatment to any person because of race, creed, or ethnic origin. Any preferential treatment of itself is discrimination which is entirely alien to the purpose of this committee.

4. Committee on Education and Retraining.
   This committee should embrace the problems of school drop-outs, vocational training and retraining and co-operation with Federal Agencies which are already engaged in this field.

5. Executive Committee on Discrimination.
   This committee is comprised of the Chairman and Co-chairman of each of the foregoing committees, plus a general chairman. It is the policy making group in the total field of discrimination and is to direct the campaigns in these

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fields. It should also use its best efforts to secure the co-operation in anti-discrimination campaigns by Bexar County government, and other municipal governments contiguous to San Antonio, in the interest of maintaining a universal anti-discrimination policy throughout metropolitan San Antonio.

The committees have been organized and are now at work. The City Clerk and his staff are used to receive calls and direct the information to the proper committee.

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DALLAS COMMITTEE FOR THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

P.O. BOX 2206 • DALLAS, TEXAS

To Ministers and Organizational Leaders

From: Rev. Robert D. Chambless and Rev. B. E. Joshua, Co-Chairmen

The Civil Rights Bill, which passed the House of Representatives last February, is now being debated in the Senate. Opposition forces have strongly mobilized to defeat this measure and it is therefore necessary for everyone who believes in human freedom and justice to work for its passage.

As leader of your congregation or organization, you can help in the following ways:

1. Write a letter immediately on your church, organization or personal stationery to Senators Ralph Yarborough and John Tower urging them to vote for the Civil Rights Bill in its entirety, without weakening amendments. Their address is Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510.

2. Your letter should also urge each senator to respond to quorum calls and to support closure when this move is initiated.

3. Write a letter to the President of the United States commending his efforts on behalf of civil rights and expressing support of the bill.

4. Urge members of your congregation or group to write also (suggestions on how to write such letters are included in the enclosed brochure).

5. Appoint a special committee to initiate an immediate letter writing campaign, involving every member of the congregation or organization.

The matter is extremely urgent because civil rights opponents are reportedly writing thousands of letters; the ratio is now 4 to 1 against the bill. The Senate must be made aware that there are citizens of moral conscience who believe in the American ideal of justice and equality for all.

Thank you for your cooperation. We would appreciate your returning the enclosed post card

A limited number of the enclosed brochure is available upon request.

I am happy to cooperate in this cause by

( ) (a) writing to the President and Senators Tower and Yarborough,

( ) (b) urging my congregation or organization to write,

( ) (c) appointing a special committee for mounting a letter-writing campaign.

Name _____

Church or organization _____

the civil rights bill

The Civil Rights Bill H.R. 7152 now being debated in the Senate, seeks to assure all citizens, regardless of race, color, religion or national origin, their equal rights: in voting; in access to hotels, restaurants, theaters and other places of public accommodation and to such other public places as libraries and parks; in education; in Federally-assisted programs; and in employment. To accomplish this, the bill would give the Justice Department additional powers, establish two new agencies--an Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and a 6-man Community Relations Service--and extend the life of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission another four years.

Contrary to allegations being made in opposition to the Bill, it would not prohibit a homeowner from deciding whom he wants to invite to his house, or a private club from restricting its membership on the basis of race. The Bill does not deny anyone's constitutional rights. On the contrary, its provisions are designed to secure for all rights which are guaranteed by the constitution but which have been denied some citizens.

President Lyndon B. Johnson, in his address to a joint session of Congress on November 27, 1963, said, "No memorial oration or eulogy could more eloquently honor President Kennedy's memory than the earliest possible passage of the Civil Rights Bill for which he fought so long". Senator Edward Kennedy said movingly in his first speech to the Senate, speaking of his brother, "His heart and soul are in this bill. If his life and death had a meaning, it was that we should not hate but love one another; we should use our powers not to create conditions of oppression that lead to violence, but conditions of freedom that lead to peace. It is in that spirit that I hope the Senate will pass this bill."

YOU CAN HELP.

what's in the bill?

Title I — Protecting Voting Rights

Summary of Title I

To further protect voting rights in Federal elections, it would prohibit: (1) the application of different tests, standards, etc. to white and colored voters and (2) the denial of registration for immaterial errors in applications. It would require all literacy tests to be given in writing or transcribed. To expedite handling of cases filed under the 1957 and 1960 Civil Rights Acts, it would authorize the Attorney General or a defendant to ask for trial by a three-judge court, with direct appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. In any such proceeding it establishes a presumption of literacy for those who have completed the sixth grade.

Title II — Relief against Discrimination in Places of Public Accommodation

Summary of Title II

It would prohibit discrimination in most hotels, motels and other places of lodging; restaurants, cafeterias and other eating places; motion picture houses, theaters, sports arenas, stadia and other places of exhibition and entertainment; gas stations; and such places as specialty shops and barber shops in hotels subject to the section and stores with eating facilities covered by the bill. An aggrieved individual or the U.S. Attorney General would be able to enforce these rights through injunctions or other civil actions. There is a specific exemption for small rooming houses with no more than five rooms to rent and used by the proprietors as their own residences.

Title III — Desegregation of Public Facilities

Summary of Title III

The Attorney General would be empowered to initiate or intervene in suits aimed at desegregating public facilities other than schools—such as parks, libraries, hospitals and playgrounds—where the injured party is unable to pursue the remedy. He would also be authorized to intervene in private actions brought by persons seeking relief from a denial of equal protection of the law because of race, creed, color or national origin.

Title IV — Desegregaton of Public Education

Summary of Title IV

It authorizes the Attorney General to initiate or intervene in school desegregation cases. It provides for technical assistance, grants and training institutes to help communities prepare for school desegregation. But it exempts from its definition of desegregation, the transportation of students to end racial imbalance.

Title V — Commission on Civil Rights

Summary of Title V

It would extend the life of the Commission another four years and give it additional duties of investigating vote fraud cases and serving as a national clearing house on civil rights.

Title VI — Nondiscrimination in Federally-Assisted Programs

Summary of Title VI

It would prohibit discrimination in any program or activity receiving Federal assistance under grant, contract or loan. It directs Federal agencies to establish programs of compliance and would authorize denial of funds to those programs that discriminate. But any denial is subject to judicial review. A hearing is guaranteed before funds are cut off, and a report to Congress is also required before funds can be denied. Presidential approval is required before any general cut-off of funds is approved.

Title VII — Equal Employment Opportunity

Summary of Title VII

Employers, labor unions and employment agencies whose activities affect interstate commerce would be prohibited from discriminating. Coverage would include employers and unions with 25 or more employees or members. But coverage would apply at first to those with 100 or more employees or members and drop by stages to 25, after 4 years. An Equal Employment Opportunity Commission would be established to investigate and voluntarily settle complaints. Upon failure to settle, the Commission would be authorized to file suit to enforce nondiscrimination. Prohibited discriminations include sex, as well as race, creed, color or national origin. The House excluded from coverage those denied employment because they are atheists or communists.

Title VIII — Registration and Voting Statistics

Summary of Title VIII

It directs the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a voting census by race in geographic areas recommended by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

Title IX — Removal Proceedings in Civil Rights Cases

Summary of Title IX.

The orders of Federal courts sending certain civil rights cases back to state courts are not now reviewable. This would make them reviewable by appeal.

Title X — Establishment of Community Relations Service

Summary of Title X

It would establish in the Department of Commerce, a Community Relations Service with personnel limited to six persons.

Title XI — Miscellaneous: Financing, Severability, Preemption

Summary of Title XI

It contains a number of customary provisions. One, authorizes appropriations to carry out the purposes of the bill. Another—a "severability clause"—says that if any provision of the act is held invalid, the rest of the act shall not be affected. A fairly standard "preemption" clause, added during floor debate, specifies that nothing in the Act shall be construed as indicating an intent on the part of Congress "to occupy the field in which any . . . title operates to the exclusion of State laws on the same subject. . . ."

"I ask you to look into your hearts—not in search of charity, for the Negro neither wants nor needs condescension—but for the one plain, proud and priceless quality that unites us all as Americans: a sense of justice. In this year of the Emancipation Centennial, justice requires us to insure the blessings of liberty for all Americans and their posterity—not merely for reasons of economic efficiency, world diplomacy and domestic tranquility—but, above all, because it is right."

—John F. Kennedy, Message to Congress, June 19, 1963.

what you can do to help

If you believe that all citizens have equal rights which equal laws should protect, or if you regret that you are not in the front lines of the civil rights struggle, you have an important part to play in the passage of H.R. 7152. You can begin TODAY to help get the bill passed by WRITING TO SENATORS JOHN TOWER AND RALPH YARBOROUGH, AND TO PRESIDENT LYNDON JOHNSON. Write also to SENATORS EVERETT DIRKSEN (R. ILLINOIS) AND HUBERT HUMPHREY (D. MINNESOTA). They too should know that Texans as well as other Americans believe in justice and equality for all.

HERE'S HOW TO WRITE:

1) Spell names correctly, write legibly.

Address Senators:

Senator _____
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C., 20510
Dear Senator _____:

Address the President:

President Lyndon B. Johnson
The White House, Washington, D.C., 20501
Dear President Johnson:

2) Be as brief as possible.

3) Come to the point quickly, clearly, and concisely. Give the bill number—H.R. 7152. Urge the Senators (a) to vote for the bill without weakening amendments; (b) be present for quorum calls; (c) support closure.

4) Give reasons for your stands in your own words, drawing on your own experience if possible.

YOUR VOTE COUNTS MORE

"I think letters have an effect on members of Congress. Everybody's vote counts in America, but those who sit down and write letters make their votes count more times. . . . Nothing is more effective than a letter that reflects both an understanding of the question involved and a sincere expression of a personal viewpoint based on that understanding."—Comment by John F. Kennedy, August 1963, to editors of national women's magazines.

Congressmen often say they are encouraged to introduce or support legislation because of the mail they receive. Favorable mail can help a Member take a more courageous stand. Adverse mail can discourage him from voting for legislation he might otherwise support.

HERE'S WHAT ELSE YOU CAN DO:

Widen the circle of your efforts by enlisting your friends, neighbors and associates in a letter-writing campaign. In churches, synagogues, unions, lodges, sororities, fraternities and civic groups, get fellow members to organize "write-in" meetings to start floods of mail towards the Senate.

WHATEVER YOU DO, DO IT TODAY.

For additional information or copies of this brochure, write to:

Dallas Committee for the Civil Rights Bill
P. O. Box 2206
Dallas, Texas

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS

U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

Special Survey

Human Relations Committees

Does your community have a human relations committee? Yes

What is its official name? Human Relations Committee

When was the Committee established? October 16, 1963

Is the Committee bi-racial? It will be. Negro, Latin American, and Anglo.

Who appointed the Committee?
Did the City Council concur? } The City Council will appoint the committee.

Did the City Council appropriate funds? No appropriation provided.

What was the charge to the Committee? (If possible, attach copy.)

(If appropriate, please attach a copy of any Council resolution or ordinance.)

How many members? 9

(Please attach a list of Committee members with their race and occupation noted.) Not yet appointed.

Briefly describe problems or issues that have been considered by the Committee.

Briefly summarize any recommendations made by the Committee.

(Please attach any public reports.)

Briefly describe any actions resulting from the Committee's recommendations.

How often does the Committee meet?

Does the Committee have any staff assistance?

Part time _____ Full time _____ None __X__

Additional comments: _____

City: Corpus Christi, Texas

Name of official preparing Report:
R. Marvin Townsend, Assistant City Manager

Please return to: U.S.Conference of Mayors
1707 H Street,N.W., Washington D.C. 20006

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AN ORDINANCE NO. 7053

CREATING THE CORPUS CHRISTI COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS;
PRESCRIBING COMPOSITION AND DUTIES OF SUCH COMMITTEE;
AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS:

SECTION 1. Definition. Whenever the word "Committee" appears in this ordinance, it shall be construed to mean the Corpus Christi Committee on Human Relations.

SECTION 2. There is hereby established in the City Government a Committee Advisory to the City Council to be known as the Corpus Christi Committee on Human Relations. Said Committee shall consist of nine members, broadly representative of the racial, religious and ethnic groups in the community. Members of such Committee shall be appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council. All members of such Committee shall serve at the pleasure of the Council.

SECTION 3. Officers. The Chairman of the Committee shall be designated by the Council but the Committee shall elect a Vice-Chairman from the members of the Committee. The Committee shall appoint a secretary from the members of the Committee.

SECTION 4. No Compensation. All members of the Committee shall serve without compensation. In the event of the death or resignation of any member of the Committee, a successor shall be appointed by the Mayor and Council as in the first instance.

SECTION 5. Report of Committee Proceedings. The Committee shall keep Minutes of its meetings and doings and furnish copies of said Minutes to the Mayor and City Council within seven days of the meeting or action involved in said Minutes.

SECTION 6. Duties. It shall be the duty of the Committee to study problems of group relationships within the City, and to advise and cooperate with the Mayor, the City Council, the City Manager and all other City agencies, boards and officials with relation to any such problems. The Committee shall further make recommendations to the Mayor, the City Council, the City Manager, agencies and officials, for the betterment of intergroup relationships within the community.

The Committee is further authorized to:

(a) Devise and recommend to the Mayor and City Council ways and means of discouraging and combating prejudice, intolerance and bigotry in all groups and in their relations with one another.

(b) Discover all practices and policies calculated to create conflicts and tensions and recommend ways and means for their elimination.

(c) Report and recommend means of eliminating any unfair or unjust discrimination against any person or group which would be deemed detrimental to the best interests of the community.

(d) Inform and warn the public of false and sinister propaganda subversive to the public interest.

(e) Receive, hear and investigate complaints of discrimination by or against any person or group and to make a report to the City Council of any violations of this article and of any discrimination found to exist.

SECTION 7. Continuing Duties. As part of its continuing program, it shall be the duty of the Committee on Human Relations to:

(a) Enlist the cooperation of all racial, religious, educational, community, civic, labor, fraternal and benevolent associations and all other groups, associations and societies, and all constructive community forces and talents that would be helpful in discharging its duties.

(b) Cooperate with Federal, State and City agencies, citizens, citizens' organizations, the Board of Education and parochial and private schools in formulating and developing courses of education to stimulate the interest of the entire population in accomplishing the objectives of the Committee.

(c) Receive and investigate complaints and initiate and conduct voluntary surveys; assemble pertinent data; confer with any and all groups; hold hearings; and for expediting the work of the Committee to make investigations and surveys through subcommittees.

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(d) Endeavor by education to induce public and private employers, labor and professional organizations and employment agencies to institute nondiscriminatory practices in employment, union membership, promotion, wages, working conditions, layoffs and job opportunities.

(e) Adopt rules for the transaction of business and keep a record of its activities and Minutes of all meetings.

SECTION 8. Subcommittees. The Committee may name such subcommittees as in its judgment will aid in effectuating the purpose of this article and may empower them to study the problems of prejudice, intolerance, bigotry and discrimination in all or any fields of human relationship within the purview of this article.

SECTION 9. Cooperation with Other Groups. The Committee shall invite and enlist the cooperation of all racial, religious and ethnic groups and all other community organizations in carrying on its work and shall act as a coordinating agency among such other groups in the establishment and maintenance of education programs in the community with a view to bringing about better intergroup and racial relationships. The Committee shall also cooperate with State and Federal Agencies wherever such cooperation is appropriate in effectuating the policy of this article.

SECTION 10. The necessity for creation as promptly as possible of a Committee for the study and solution of problems of human relations within the City of Corpus Christi creates a public emergency and an imperative public necessity requiring the suspension of the Charter rule that no ordinance or resolution shall be passed finally on the date of its introduction and that such ordinance or resolution shall be read at three several meetings of the City Council, and the Mayor having declared such emergency and necessity to exist, having requested the suspension of the Charter rule and that this ordinance take effect and be in full force and effect from and after its passage, IT IS ACCORDINGLY SO ORDAINED, this the 16th day of October, 1963.

ATTEST:

/s/ James L. Barnard
MAYOR
THE CITY OF CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS

City Secretary
APPROVED AS TO LEGAL FORM THIS THE
16th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1963

/s/ I. M. Singer
City Attorney

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DALLAS

South Oak Cliff Shopping Center

Wards
A. Harris,
W. A. Green
Spartan
Titches
J. C. Penney, J. P. Summers, Mgr.
Morris
Grant

Oak Cliff Shopping Center

Sears
Levines
J. C. Penney, O. W. McClintock, Mgr.
Morris
Roland Ellis
Sangers
Colberts
Steins
3 Sisters

E. Grand Avenue

J. C. Penney, Allen E. Cuthbertson, Mgr.
Levines
The Morris Store
Woolworth
Margo's
Mott's
Smith's Shoes
Smiley's

Inwood Plaza Shopping Center

J. C. Penney, W. O. Little, Mgr.
Khan's
Parisian
Northcutts
Marie Leavells
Margo
Ray's
Sewing Center

Casa View Shopping Center

Titches
Atlantic Mills
J. C. Penney, G. E. Sorley, Mgr.
Morris
Parisian Payton
Reynolds Penland
Grants
Varsity Shop
Sandy's Shoes
Fair Store

Colleges:

Baylor University, private institution owned by Baptists of Texas, co-ed, 5,400 students.
Dallas Theological Seminary and Graduate School of Theology, private controlled seminary, 325 men.
University of Dallas, R. C., co-ed, 454 students.
Perkins School of Technology, operated by Methodist Church, co-ed.
Southern Methodist University, operated by Methodist Church, co-ed, 6,763 students.
University of Southwestern Medical School, state controlled, co-ed, 405 students.

GARLAND

Skillern Plaza Shopping Center

J. C. Penney, R. P. Price, Mgr.
Morris
Cole & Davis
Stern's
Robbies'
Levines

HOUSTON

Foleys
Kress
Grants
J. C. Penney, T. D. Witherspoon, Mgr.
Wards

Elgin Shopping Center

Foleys
Sears
Battlestein
Woolworth
Grants
Sackowitz
Weiners
Meyer Bros.
Wards
Danburg
J. C. Penney, E. W. Hyde, Mgr.
Newberry
Bonds
Leonards
Kress

Garden Oaks Shopping Center

Sears
Globe
Ward
J. C. Penney, F. C. Eppner, Mgr.
Britts
Grants
Pal Royal
Lerners
Craigs
Bonds
Shoppers Fair
Danburgs
Walgreens
Woolworth Var.

Palms Shopping Center

Joskes
Fed-Mart
Wards
Newberry
Grants
J. C. Penney, J. B. Gray, Jr., Mgr.
Levies
Bonds
Lerners

Meyerland Plaza Shopping Center

J. C. Penney, V. E. James, Mgr.
Meyer Bros.
Palais Royale

Colleges:

University of Houston, publicly controlled, co-ed, 11,456 students.
Rice University, privately supported, co-ed, 1,800 students.
Sacred Heart Dominican College, under direction of Dominical sisters, 244 women.
University of St. Thomas, R. C., co-ed, 525 students.
South Texas College, institution controlled by UMCA, co-ed, 1,480 students.
Southern College of Fine Arts, privately controlled, co-ed, 58 students.
Texas Southern University, state supported, co-ed, 3,250 students.
University of Dental Branch, state controlled, co-ed, 444 students.

IRVING

Plymouth Shopping Center

J. C. Penney, T. E. Beach, Mgr.
Kresge
Kahn's
Sangar Harris

MESQUITE

Big Town Shopping Center

Sangers
Wards
J. C. Penney, R. M. Smith, Mgr.
Woolworth
Volks
Lerners
Bonds
Margos
Kinneys
Butlers
Nat'l Shirt

PASADENA

Corrigan Shopping Center

Sears
J. C. Penney, M. N. Ivens, Mgr.
Weiners
Leonards
Palais Royal
Leonards

CITY DALLAS, TEXAS

Coordinating Responsibility _____

1. Biracial Committee Members

COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMITTEE (unofficial)
Outgrowth of Dallas Citizens' Council

Names on Attached Sheet

2. Other Key People (Including Mayor)

Mayor Earl Cabell
Samuel Bloom, Bloom Advertising, 512 Akard St. (S)

3. Local Associations (Including officers)

Dallas Hotel Association - Ben H. Roberts, Pres.
Travis Hotel
1611 Canton St.

4. Newspapers (Including Editors)

Dallas Times-Herald - James F. Chambers, Jr., Pres.
John W. Runyon, Publisher
Felix R. McKnight, Exec. Editor

Dallas News - E. M. Dealey, Publ.
Jack R. Brueger, Editor

5. Colleges & Universities (Including Presidents & Trustees)

Southern Methodist University - Willis M. Tate, Pres.

6. Other Information or Attachments

New York Times - 1/19/64

Dallas
Community Relations Committee (unofficial) - outgrowth of
of Dallas Citizens' Council:

14 members:

C. Maceo Smith(N) - Regional Intergroup Relations Dir. for FHA
W. J. Durham (N) - Regional Counsel for NAACP
George Allen, Head of Vocational Training School
Ed Reed, tire salesman
The Rev. R. R. Estell, Baptist minister
Jack Clark, Undertaker
The Rev. Brooks Joshua, Baptist minister
C. A. Tatum, Pres., Dallas Power and Light Company
W. W. Overton, Chrmn. of the Bd., Texas Bank and Trust
Carr P. Collins, Chrmn. of the Bd., Fidelity Union Life Insurance
Karl Holbitzelle, Chrmn. of Bd., Republic National Bank
James W. Aston, Pres., Republic National Bank (former city manager of Dallas)
Julius Schepps, wholesale liquor and insurance
John E. Mitchell, Pres. of a cotton gin and manufacturer of air conditioners.

Ex Officio member - Mayor Earl Cabell

Dallas Citizens Council - 250 members, all heads of their own businesses:

John Stemmons, newly elected president of Council -
R. L. Thornton, Sr., organizer of Council in 1937 - Bd. Chrmn, of Mercantil Bank
W. Dawson Sterling, Pres., Southwestern Life Insurance Co.

Group of Businessmen Rules Dallas

By JACK LANGGUTH
Special to The New York Times

DALLAS.

In his novel "Alpaca," H. L. Hunt, the oil man, once outlined Utopia as glimpsed by a Dallas multimillionaire.

In his perfect land, the author would apportion votes on the basis of how much tax each citizen paid.

To avoid inflaming the unstable masses, always susceptible to demagogues, he would bar political discussions from television, radio and all meetings of more than 200 persons.

The experiment, Mr. Hunt concluded, would produce dedicated and prosperous men working quietly for the good of the people.

In the author's home city, such an invisible government has existed since 1937. It is called the Dallas Citizens Council.

Few of the 234 businessmen who make up the Citizens Council would endorse "Alpaca," with its negation of democracy. Yet the group runs Dallas without an electoral mandate and, by and large, runs the city with the success and selflessness Mr. Hunt described.

Emphasis on Education

The city of Dallas has the usual appurtenances of city government, including a Mayor and a nine-member City Council. But the influence of the Dallas Citizens Council is at least as great.

"If you want to get a project going," one Citizens Council spokesman said, "you'd better talk to our board of directors."

Before the school board prepares to float a new bond issue, the board's chairman appears at a Citizens Council meeting to seek approval.

Because the Citizens Council has in the last decade become particularly impressed with the importance of education, that approval will almost certainly be given.

Found Lack of Authority

Little appears in the newspapers about the workings of the Citizens Council, although, as one of its officials said, "Membership on our board of directors is the first thing that's usually mentioned in an obituary, before the church the man belonged to or what business he was in." The group is not to be confused with the segregationist White Citizens Councils common in the South.

The Dallas Citizens Council was formed after the centennial celebration of Texas independence, held in Dallas in 1936. The businessmen of the city had worked hard to raise $3.5 million for the event, but the experience had shown them how loosely organized their city was.

R. L. Thornton Sr., one of the five living founders of the Citizens Council, explained later that the backers of the centennial had been slowed by the lack of authority they constantly encountered. After a meeting, delegates had to report back to their companies before making financial commitments.

"We needed people," Mr. Thornton said, "Who could say 'yes' or 'no' right away, to determine if a project could be done quickly and efficiently. In fact, I wanted to call it 'Yes-Or-No,' but I was overruled."

Mr. Thornton served as Mayor of Dallas for eight years and as president of the Citizens Council for six. The current Mayor, Earle Cabell, is eligible for the Citizens Council, not becaus of his elective post, but because he is the president of a dairy.

In hailing the election last week of John Stemmons as the new president of the Citizens Council, one newspaper laid out an agenda of civic business for him worthy of a Mayor or of a Governor.

Must Be Invited

Three rules were established for membership in the Dallas Citizens Council: The member must be the chief executive officer of a business, he must be genuinely concerned with the good of the city and he must be invited. Mr. Hunt is not a member.

"They talk abut power," a recent president of the group said, "but if a man were only interested in power, he wouldn't get anywhere in this city. When you lived here most of your life, you get to know who's looking out for Dallas and who's looking out for himself."

The members themselves are not always clear about the criteria for belonging. "We had one man, the head of one of the largest companies in Dallas, who was transferred to New York," Mrs. Lillian McDonald, who constitutes the entire paid staff of the Citizens Council, recalled.

"He wrote asking that his membership be signed over to the man who was taking his place at the company. Well, the directors didn't know this guy, so they paid no attention.

"Later, they got a chance to see him, and now he's on our board."

The Citizens Council is not officially a fund-raising organization. Members pay $50 a year; the 24 directors, who meet monthly and conduct the business of the group, add $25 more to pay for their luncheons.

When an executive moves up to chairman of the board of his company, his usefullness to the Citizens Council has ended. He may become an advisory member with "all of the privileges of membership except the right to vote or hold office." There are no other privileges.

Although funds are not directly raised, such perennially insolvent enterprises as the Dallas Symphony are nurtured by the individual members of the Citizens Council.

The problem of integration in Dallas public schools is often cited as the group's most effective operation.

When the Dallas school board reported in the late 1950's that all legal steps to keep the system segregated had failed, the Citizens Council set to work.

Biracial Panel Formed

A 14-member biracial committee was formed Sam Bloom, a former newspaperman who heads an advertising agency here, volunteered his services to the Citizens Council, of which he is a member.

His agency prepared a 30-minute film illustrating what had happened in communities that had resisted integration. Mobs, lawlessness and arrests throughout the South were shown. As the film strip ended a booklet urging moderation was distributed.

For more than a year, the film, with equipment and a projectionist, was made available to any group in the city. When the schools integrated, there was no trouble.

Despite its achievements, the City Council has been criticized on several grounds: That its business membership is not leavened with professional men, educators and clergymen; that the businessmen are too conservative and that the group short-circuits the democratic process.

Stanley Marcus, the president of the Neiman-Marcus department stores and a former president of the group, disputes the first contention.

A Conservative Membership

"Say we had a different kind of membership and we called a crisis meeting," Mr. Marcus said. "These new members would be full of good wishes but no money. The organization was put together for the purpose of speedy backing for worthwhile projects, and doctors, lawyers, educators don't give any money."

While the Citizens Council is nonpolitical, the views of most members begin with the very conservative and range rightward. "A Paul Hoffman or a Bill Benton would really animate our group," one dissident member said. He stressed, how-

Without a Mandate From the Voters

ever, that there was "no acrimony at all" between the conservatives and the occasional liberals in the Citizens Council.

The political hooliganism that preceded the assassination of President Kennedy is foreign to the Dallas Citizens Council. Before the assassination, business leaders resented the fact that the action of a few persons, with no standing in the city, should be taken as representative of Dallas.

Backed Kennedy Luncheon

To offset this, the Citizens Council had agreed to cosponsor the luncheon for President Kennedy on Nov. 22. None of the 2,500 tickets for the luncheon was put on sale. Instead, members of the three host organizations were given tickets, and they had to supply in advance the names of their guests.

"We didn't want anything to mar the occasion," one official of the group said. "We felt Dallas couldn't afford another incident."

The final charge, that the Citizens Council exercises too much authority, is explored in Mrs. Carol Estes Thometz's "The Decision Makers," a survey of the city's supergovernment.

Mrs. Thometz, a young Dallas sociologist, wrote, "At the time of the study [1961] and before that for many years, the established decision makers had no continuing or effective competition. They were not elected by the citizens they serve, and they were not subject to recall."

Evaluated by Others

Elsewhere, Mrs. Thometz noted the one check that existed over this informal government. "Although the leadership as a whole is rarely forced to consider criticism seriously, the leaders as individual are frequently under the pressure of evaluation by other leaders."

Occasionally criticism of the Citizens Council has brought results. Its leaders were sensitive to the assertion that by the time a man became the president of his company, he was no longer young. The Dallas Assembly was established in 1962 for younger men as a sort of "management development program in civic affairs," according to the assembly's president, W. Dawson Sterling.

Mr. Sterling, president of the Southwestern Life Insurance Company, is also a member of the Citizens Council. The assembly, limited to a hundred members, accepts professional men as well as businessmen. "Membership is earned by a demonstrated interest in the city's welfare," he said.

The Citizens Council's name has also caused some uneasiness since the formation of segregationist White Citizens Councils throughout the South.

In the last election, anti-Negro material was sent throughout the city in the name of "The Citizens Council of Dallas County, Inc."

The directors had decided not to go to court to force the racist group to change its name because, one spokesman explained, "Everybody here knows we don't approve of that kind of race hatred."

As Dallas continues to grow, the advantages of the benign paternalism of the Citizens Council become more disputed.

One comment came from Melvin M. Belli of San Francisco, defense lawyer for Jack Ruby, who is accused of killing Lee H. Oswald, President Kennedy's alleged assassin. Mr. Belli labeled as "shocking" the fact that the Dallas judge in the Rury case now had a public relations counsel.

This adviser is Sam Bloom, who volunteered his services to Judge Joe B. Brown, as he had earlier enrolled in the cause of peaceful integration.

The leaders of the Citizens Council were determined that the trial of Ruby would be handled decorously, and Mr. bloom was recruited. To Dallas, such foresight does not seem "shocking" at all.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF BI-RACIAL COUNCIL HELD ON SEPTEMBER 17, 1963
8 P.M. PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDING

Present: Members: Rev. Charles H. Ricker, W. E. Burquest, Rev. J. H. Floyd, Joseph Cramer, Whitney Bouden, Neil Humphrey, John Rivers, Elizabeth Seniors

Also Present: City Manager Thompson

Chairman Ricker called the meeting to order.

The invocation was given by the Rev. Floyd.

The Secretary read the minutes of the meeting of August 12, 1963; which on motion by Bouden, seconded by Seniors and duly passed, were approved as read.

Chairman Ricker read three letters which had been received by the Council, submitted by Mrs. Henry M. Wise, Eugene Carnegie, and Lanie Isaac.

After discussion, a motion was made by Burquest, seconded by Bouden and duly passed, that the letter of Mrs. Wise be acknowledged, and that Chairman Ricker be authorized to contact the Administrator of the Memorial Hospital to secure a written statement as to the Hospital's policy regarding food service in the Hospitality Room.

After discussion, a motion was made by Cramer, seconded by Humphrey and duly passed, that the letter of Lanie Isaac be acknowledged and that her letter would be referred to the City Commission for its consideration.

After discussion, Rivers volunteered to contact various eating establishments in the downtown area to secure their policy concerning food service to negroes.

A lengthy discussion was held in regard to the objectives of the Council and after consultation with the City Manager, the following framework within which to function was established:

"As an advisory board of the City Commission, and with the expectation that periodic reports would need to be made concerning the status of inter-racial relationships within the City, the Council should endeavor to act in those sensitive areas where there is an indication that a basic problem lies which affects the 'balance of equipoise' between the races. The awareness of this problem might be brought to the fore by a series of individual complaints or communications or by other general sources of which the Council members would be cognizant. Action by the Council should consist of determining facts and recommending to the City Commission any corrective action that may be necessary or desirable."

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8-12-63

	Roster of members of Bi-Racial Council	Office Ph.	Home Ph.
White Minister	Reverend Charles H. Ricker (Chairman) 5517 Nutmeg Avenue Sarasota, Fla.	924-7436 (Clearwater 446-2194)	924-8257
Negro Minister	Reverend J. H. Floyd (Vice-Chairman) 2082 30th Street Sarasota, Fla.		355-4755
White Businessman	W. E. Burquest 1226 Hillview Drive Sarasota, Fla.		958-8827
Negro Housewife	Elizabeth C. Seniors 2939 N. Osprey Avenue Sarasota, Fla.	355-2535	
Negro Business employee	John H. Rivers 1938 34th Street Sarasota, Fla.		355-1846
Negro Businessman	Neil Humphrey 2425 N. Osprey Ave. Sarasota, Fla.	355-6504	355-6772
White Attorney	Joseph B. Cramer 1834 Main Street Sarasota, Fla.	955-4191	958-4992
White Businessman	C. Whitney Bouden 330 John Ringling Blvd. Sarasota, Fla.	388-1222	388-1073

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File

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20425

ADDRESS REPLY TO:
Post Office Box 750
Tallahassee, Florida
April 7, 1964

Honorable Lake Lytal
County Commissioner
c/o County Courthouse
West Palm Beach, Florida

Dear Mr. Lytal:

Continuing a survey begun over eighteen months ago of the gap between constitutional principle and community practice, in the areas of voting, education, employment, housing, and administration of justice, the Florida Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights will meet in City Commission Chambers, West Palm Beach City Hall, at 9 a.m. on April 17th.

This is a cordial invitation for you and any of your associates to meet with us, as well as an expression of our gratitude to the City Commission of West Palm Beach for making facilities available. We need your help in defining as accurately as possible any areas in which the promises of the Constitution may still be unfulfilled in Palm Beach County.

If any particular time between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. would be most convenient for you to give us the benefit of your views, I would appreciate a word from you. However, in the interest of maximum mutual benefit to all of us as Floridians I hope you will participate in as much of the meeting as your schedule permits.

Sincerely yours,

Chairman
Florida Advisory Committee

GLH:rs

Enclosure

Florida Advisory Committee
to the
U. S. Commission on Civil Rights

In 1957, the Congress of the United States, recognizing that many Americans in many places were still denied civil and political rights guaranteed under the Constitution, created the United States Commission on Civil Rights:

To investigate deprivations of the right to vote;

To study legal developments constituting a denial of equal protection of the laws under the Constitution;

To appraise Federal laws and policies with respect to equal protection; and

To report and recommend to the President and Congress.

The objectives of Congress in creating the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights were endorsed overwhelmingly by the citizens of Florida in general election November 6th, 1962. The Preamble to the Florida Constitution, as then revised, begins "We, the people of the State of Florida" and concludes "to. . .guarantee equal civil and political rights to all, do ordain and establish this Constitution."

The United States Commission has established State Advisory Committees in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia to assist in its work. These committees are authorized to meet and to correspond at public expense, but members serve on their own time. They are authorized to accept written or unsworn oral statements and are required to report to the United State Commission following each meeting. They have no power of subpoena and offer no remedial action. All private citizens and public officials who meet with them do so voluntarily. Meetings are open to the press and public and both are invited.

When President Kennedy reminded Congress in his Special Message on Civil Rights on February 28, 1963, that the practices of the country do not always conform to the principles of the Constitution, this committee had been engaged for several months in a survey of the gap between practice and principle in Florida. Unfortunately, and unexpectedly for some of us, we found a gaping gap involving denial, on the basis of race, of the right to vote, the right to work, the right to learn, the right to equal justice, and the right to buy and sell in free markets. We also found a disturbing tendency for the clear requirements of the Constitution to be ignored. But the Constitution is not a scrap of paper. It is a plan of government based on a package of promises by each to all and all to each. And the extent to which we fulfill these promises is the measure of good government in this country.

By the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution we promise each other that the Federal Government will not discriminate among us on the basis of race, color, religion or national origin, and by the Fourteenth Amendment we extend the prohibition of this promise to the fifty state governments, and their subdivisions.

Members of the Committee are:

Mr. I. H. Burney II, Jacksonville
Mrs. Mabel N. Chesley, Daytona Beach
The Reverend Robert C. Doggett, Winter Park
Mr. George Lewis II, Tallahassee
Professor Hal G. Lewis, Gainesville
The Right Reverend Henry I. Louttit, Winter Park
The Reverend Louis L. Mitchell, Jr., Daytona Beach
Mr. Tobias Simon, Miami
The Reverend E. C. Tillman, Daytona Beach
Mrs. Charles L. Williams, Miami
Mr. James Workman, Jacksonville

April 7, 1964

Honorable Frank Lawler
City Manager
West Palm Beach City Hall
West Palm Beach, Florida

Honorable Frederick E. Hollingsworth
City Attorney
City Hall
West Palm Beach, Florida

Honorable William Barnes
Police Chief
West Palm Beach Police Department
West Palm Beach, Florida

Postmaster
Main Post Office
400 South Olive Avenue
West Palm Beach, Florida

Mr. Robert M. Douglas, Manager
Florida State Employment Service
Post Office Box 508
West Palm Beach, Florida

Mr. E. F. Saunders, Administrator
Belle Glade Memorial Hospital
Belle Glade, Florida

Dr. M. F. Steele, Administrator
Bethesda Memorial Hospital
Boynton Beach, Florida

Mr. Harold E. Wetzel, Administrator
Lake Worth General Hospital
Lake Worth, Florida

Dr. Benjamin L. Brock, Medical Director
Southeast Florida Tuberculosis Hospital
Lantana, Florida

Mother Josephine Marie, R.N.
Administrator
St. Mary's Hospital
West Palm Beach, Florida

Mr. Thomas A. Boyle, Administrator
Everglades Memorial Hospital
Pahokee, Florida

Mr. John F. Wymer, Jr.
Administrator,
Good Samaritan Hospital
West Palm Beach, Florida

Mr. Paschal C. Reese, Chairman
Community Relations Committee
209 South Olive Avenue
West Palm Beach, Florida

Mr. U. B. Kinsey
Community Relations Committee
715 Douglard
West Palm Beach, Florida

Mr. Carl Robinson, Vice Chairman
Community Relations Committee
720 15th Street
West Palm Beach, Florida

Mr. Richard C. Pilger
Community Relations Committee
900 Belmont Place
West Palm Beach, Florida

Rev. Andrew W. Blackwood, Jr.
Community Relations Committee
301 South Olive Avenue
West Palm Beach, Florida

Rev. A. E. Isaacs
Community Relations Committee
2007 Contentment Avenue
West Palm Beach, Florida

Rev. Edward J. Vorba, Chairman
Religious Action Committee
329 Kenilworth Boulevard
West Palm Beach, Florida

Rev. James Anderson, Secretary
Religious Action Committee
Bethesda-by-the-Sea
Palm Beach, Florida

Honorable Howell L. Watkins
Superintendent of Schools
Post Office Box 2469
West Palm Beach, Florida

Honorable Martin M. Kellenberger, Sheriff
Palm Beach County
West Palm Beach, Florida

Honorable E. F. Van Kessel
County Commissioner
c/o County Courthouse
West Palm Beach, Florida

Honorable Lake Lytal
County Commissioner
c/o County Commissioner
West Palm Beach, Florida

Honorable Edward Bandlow
County Commissioner
c/o County Courthouse
West Palm Beach, Florida

Honorable George W. Warren
County Commissioner
c/o County Courthouse
West Palm Beach, Florida

Honorable Paul Rardin
County Commissioner
c/o County Courthouse
West Palm Beach, Florida

Honorable Claude D. Reese, Mayor
City of Palm Beach
Palm Beach City Hall
West Palm Beach, Florida

Honorable B. Arnold
Town Manager
360 South County Road
Palm Beach, Florida

Honorable E. L. Middleton, Esq.
Town Attorney
205 Worth Avenue
Palm Beach, Florida

Honorable H. O. Large
Chief of Police
City of Palm Beach
Police Department
Palm Beach, Florida

Postmaster
Main Post Office
North County Road
Palm Beach, Florida

Honorable Jake W. Bosma, Mayor
City of Riviera Beach
City Hall
Riviera Beach, Florida

Honorable Keith R. Chinn
City Manager
2214 Avenue East
Riviera Beach, Florida

Honorable Amadeo Meitin, Esq.
City Attorney
Post Office Box 10642
Riviera Beach, Florida

Honorable John Alge
Chief of Police
300 Second
Riviera Beach, Florida

Postmaster
20th Riviera Beach Branch
Riviera Beach, Florida

Honorable Ray G. Behm, Mayor
City of West Palm Beach
City Hall
West Palm Beach, Florida

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 88th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 110 WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1964 No. 72

House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Psalm 98: 9: *With righteousness shall He judge the world, and the people with equity.*

O Thou God of all majesty and mercy, may our minds and hearts daily be animated and aglow with the kind and beneficent spirit of our blessed Lord.

Help us to understand that the many problems, which now engage the thought and time of our chosen Representatives, assembled in the council Chamber, are not primarily political, nor even social, but fundamentally moral and spiritual.

Grant that, as we think in terms of one humanity, we may believe that the difficult questions which confront our beloved country are the turning of a new page of history and the opening of a brighter chapter of progress in the spiritual life of mankind.

We thank Thee for the character and service of our colleague whose spirit has entered into the eternal blessedness of Thy nearer presence. Grant unto the members of his family the consolation of Thy grace.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a resolution, as follows:

S. RES. 309

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Honorable THOMAS J. O'BRIEN, late a Representative from the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the Presiding Officer to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral of the deceased Representative.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now take a recess until 10 o'clock a.m. tomorrow.

The message also announced that the Presiding Officer, pursuant to Senate Resolution 309, had appointed Mr. DOUGLAS and Mr. DIRKSEN to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral of the Honorable Thomas J. O'Brien, late a Representative from the State of Illinois.

THE LATE THOMAS J. O'BRIEN

(Mr. LIBONATI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. LIBONATI. Mr. Speaker, for the information of the Members of the House, Mr. O'Brien will be waked at Gawlers on Wisconsin and Harrison Streets NW., this evening, and then will be taken to Chicago tomorrow morning. Any of the membership who wish to attend the wake may do so. Mrs. O'Brien will be here.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the permanent RECORD as follows: On page 7625, of the RECORD of April 14, 1964, the word in the third column, the first paragraph of my remarks, "chair-ins" should be "chain-ins."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

FLORIDA STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CIVIL RIGHTS RECOMMENDATION

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, no one argues there are not too many Federal agencies. I have voted against the creation of dozens of them. Now, I am ready to certify that there is at least one State commission too many. I note that the Florida State Advisory Committee on Civil Rights has recommended that the Department of Defense shut down Tyndall Air Force Base in my district if Panama City businesses refuse to serve Negro servicemen. Whatever the complaint or its merit, this drastic action would be a severely damaging blow to the economy of the area and would hurt both white and Negro personnel. It would help no one. It is a stupid recommendation.

I note that one member of the commission had the good judgment to object to the recommendation. I respectfully suggest that Governor Bryant fire the rest of them outright if it lies in his power to do so. Groups such as this have an opportunity for constructive service. It is most unfortunate when one of them resorts instead to meddling and troublemaking.

MISS RACHEL CARSON

(Mr. ROSENTHAL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, it is with much sorrow that I learned of the death yesterday of Miss Rachel Carson, at her home in Silver Spring, Md.

Miss Carson, through her knowledge of science, and her ability to transmit that knowledge to the written page, made a major contribution to the welfare of the citizens of this country when she called attention to the dangerous and widespread use of pesticides and insecticides. As a result of her book, "The Silent Spring," published in 1962, she triggered public concern about the contamination of our world with lethal materials.

Although there was much criticism by some of what she had to say, her warnings were verified to a great extent by the report subsequently released by the President's Science Advisory Committee the following year.

Miss Carson created an awareness of the problems confronting us, and the dangers imminent in the overuse and misuse of pesticides and insecticides. Because of the information contained in her book, backed up by years of concentrated study of the problem of insecti-

WEST PALM BEACH
April 17, 1964

CONCLUSIONS

(1) That the Cities of West Palm Beach and Riviera Beach are among the least segregated in Florida, and their officials and private organizations are to be commended. Most public facilities and many private places of public accommodation have been desegregated. However, the City of West Palm Beach permits franchised taxi operators to discriminate on a racial basis against both Negroes and others, and ill will often results.

(2) The Palm Beach County Board of Public Instruction has opened the Junior College, and public schools are desegregated tokenly. However, many county facilities are segregated and the separate facilities provided for Negroes at the home for delinquent children and at the County Home for the Aged, are grossly inadequate. Exclusion of Negroes from County boards inhibits employment opportunities.

(3) The Good Samaritan Hospital (private, not a recipient of Hill-Burton funds) has a firm policy excluding Negroes. This policy is deplored by many local citizens of both races.

(4) The Southeast Florida Tuberculosis Hospital at Lantana (recipient of Hill-Burton funds) segregates patients not only by state of illness and by sex, but by race as well, and segregation by race obviously limits the capacity of the facility. This is both unjust to members of both races who are unnecessarily excluded, and unsafe for the public which becomes unnecessarily exposed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) To the City of West Palm Beach, we respectively suggest that franchised operators of transportation facilities be required to serve the public without racial discrimination, and that existing classes of taxi service be distinctly designated, (for example, "taxi" and "jitney").

(2) To the citizens of Palm Beach County, we suggest a look at the progress of coastal cities and a termination in all public facilities of racially discriminatory practices, which help no citizens and hurt all.

(3) To the State Tuberculosis Board, we respectfully suggest a re-examination of its policy of racial segregation in the light of both its possible danger to public health and its clear conflict with the Constitution.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights

(1) That the Commission initiate with Internal Revenue Service a review of the Federal subsidy of racial discrimination involved in the tax-exempt status of presently exempt organizations which engage in discriminatory practices.

(2) That the Commission request the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to seek compliance with non-discrimination contracts by hospitals which have received Hill-Burton funds.

FLORIDA ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20425

ADDRESS REPLY TO:
Geo. Lewis II
Post Office Box 750
Tallahassee, Florida

Report of Open Meeting
WEST PALM BEACH
April 17, 1964

CONCLUSIONS

(1) That the Cities of West Palm Beach and Riviera Beach are among the least segregated in Florida, and their officials and private organizations are to be commended. Most public facilities and many private places of public accomodation have been desegregated. However, the City of West Palm Beach permits franchised taxi operators to discriminate on a racial basis against both Negroes and others, and ill will often results.

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SUGGESTIONS

(1) To the City of West Palm Beach, we respectfully suggest that franchised operators of transportation facilities be required to serve the public without

racial discrimination, and that existing classes of taxi service be distinctly designated, (for example, "taxi" and "jitney").

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UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20425

ADDRESS REPLY TO:

Post Office Box 750
Tallahassee, Florida

Honorable Bob Sikes
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bob:

On April 16th I read about your displeasure with the report we made to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights regarding our public meeting in Panama City on January 20th. However, I have just received and read your remarks in the House on April 15th.

I regret very much your misunderstanding who we are and what we reported and recommended regarding Panama City. A copy of our report and a statement regarding Florida Advisory Committee are enclosed for clarification.

The members of Florida Advisory Committee are all citizens of Florida. We are appointed by the U. S. Commission and serve this Federal Agency without pay.

Sincerely yours,

Chairman
Florida Advisory Committee

GLH:rs

Enclosures

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20425

ADDRESS REPLY TO:
P. O. Box 750
Tallahassee, Florida
May 11, 1964

The Rev. Edward J. Vorba, Chairman
Religious Action Council of the Palm Beaches
2727 Georgia Avenue
West Palm Beach, Florida 33405

Dear Rev. Vorba:

Thank you again for your help and the help of other members of your Council when Florida Advisory Committee met in West Palm Beach on April 17th.

A proposed draft of conclusions, suggestions, and recommendations resulting from our meeting is enclosed and we would appreciate the consideration by Religious Action Council of these matters.

Your suggestion of any needed revision, and endorsement by Religious Action Council of all or any part of the report would be very welcomed and helpful.

A similar invitation has been extended to Community Relations Committee by a letter to Mr. Paschal C. Reese, Chairman.

I hope that you will let me hear from you by May 20th.

Sincerely yours,

Chairman
Florida Advisory Committee

GLH:mb

Enclosure

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20425

ADDRESS REPLY TO:

P. O. Box 750
Tallahassee, Florida
May 11, 1964

Mr. Paschal C. Reese, Chairman
Community Relations Committee
City of West Palm Beach
Post Office Box 1431
West Palm Beach, Florida

Dear Mr. Reese:

Thank you again for your help and the help of other members of your Committee when Florida Advisory Committee met in West Palm Beach on April 17th.

A proposed draft of conclusions, suggestions, and recommendations arrived at as a result of our meeting is enclosed. We shall appreciate your consideration of these matters, any suggestions you might make for revision, and your Committee's endorsement of all or any part in which you might be willing to join.

A similar invitation is being extended to the Religious Action Council and I hope to hear from you by May 20th.

Sincerely yours,

Chairman
Florida Advisory Committee

GLH:mb

Enclosure

REPORT ON PANAMA CITY

BY THE

FLORIDA STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TO THE

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

FILE

APRIL 1964

The Florida Advisory Committee
to the United States Commission
on Civil Rights

George Lewis II, Chairman
Tallahassee

I. H. Burney II, Vice Chairman
Jacksonville

Mabel Norris Chesley, Secretary
Daytona Beach

The Reverend Caxton Doggett
Lakeland

Professor Hal G. Lewis
Gainesville

The Right Reverend Henry I. Louttit
Winter Park

The Honorable Stanley Milledge
Miami

Louis L. Mitchell, Jr.
Daytona Beach

Tobias Simon
Miami

The Reverend E. C. Tillman
West Palm Beach

Mrs. Charles L. Williams
Miami

James E. Workman, Jr.
Jacksonville

PANAMA CITY, FLORIDA

INTRODUCTION

Panama City is a segregated city. Its racial structure can be observed in the pattern of its schools, its public accommodations, its housing, its municipal facilities - except the Municipal Auditorium on the occasion of city functions - its health services, its local government employment policies, its justice procedures. These reflect the chasm that divides its white community of 33,275 persons from its Negro community of 6,149 persons.[1]

This report contains the findings of Louis L. Mitchell, a member of the Florida State Advisory Committee, who made a survey of racial conditions in Panama City at the request of the Committee, and the results of a public meeting held by the Committee to assess the situation as it affected Negro civilians in Panama City and Negro servicemen stationed at Tyndall Air Force Base, 12 miles away. The public meeting was held in Panama City on January 20, 1964.

REPORT OF SURVEY

Mr. Mitchell's study revealed discrimination in Panama City in the following areas:

1. Public Accommodations: Of the 300 hotels and motel units in Panama City, 30 motel units are available to Negroes. Five or 6 restaurants of the 50 in the town serve Negro customers on a segregated basis. The restaurants at the airport and the bus terminal are desegregated.

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1. 1960 Census

2. Education: Public schools are segregated including the Junior Colleges - Gulf Coast Junior College, a white school, and Rosenwald Junior College, a Negro school.

Panama City is considered an "impacted area" by the Federal government. As such, it receives Federal funds in proportion to the increased requirement for school facilities made necessary by the presence of military families in the community. In the fall of 1962, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which administers these funds, held a series of conferences designed to assist the process of desegregating schools for children of military personnel. Bay County school officials indicated they would apply the Florida Pupil Placement Law without discrimination. Subsequently, the children of two Negro servicemen were prevented from entering a white school in Bay County and the Department of Justice conferred with school officials there. When no satisfaction was received, the Department filed suit against the Bay County Board of Public Instruction.[2]

3. Housing: There are two public housing projects in Panama City, one Negro and one white. Both developments were built about 10 years ago using Federal funds. A city ordinance recently passed excludes Negro women with illegitimate children and all Negro women without husbands, including widows, from the Negro housing project. One private housing development for Negroes, financed by VA and FHA funds, has been built and consists of about 15 homes on small plots which sell in the $10,000 range.

4. Law Enforcement: At least one Negro leader and one white leader in the community reported that the Chief of Police had acted with consistent fairness.

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2. U.S. v. Bay County Board of Public Instruction, Civ. No. M569, Filed Oct. 13, 1963.

5. Municipal Facilities: Negroes are not permitted to use the public beaches with the exception of the one at St. Andrew's State Park which has segregated facilities. Negroes are not permitted to use the Bay County pier which is leased to private management. The Municipal Auditorium is desegregated only for city functions.

Mr. Mitchell's study indicated that there have been no reported incidents of intimidation of Negro voters, of refusal by local officials to register them, or of interference with their voting. The study also indicated that there has been no reported complaint of employment practices at the International Paper Corporation, the city's major civilian industry. Discriminatory signs have been removed and at least one Negro employee has been promoted in accordance with his ability.

Mr. Mitchell also investigated complaints emanating from Negro servicemen at Tyndall Air Force Base. These are considered in detail in the section of this report dealing with the Committee's public meeting.

PUBLIC MEETING OF STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The meeting held in Panama City by the Florida State Advisory Committee was attended by persons in sympathy with its purpose and persons who were not. Throughout the day, the latter group demonstrated, by interruptions and general demeanor, that it was hostile to the proceedings.

TESTIMONY

Testimony was given on charges of discrimination against Negroes in the following areas:

A. CIVILIAN

1. Education

All of the facts on the school situation presented in Mr. Mitchell's report were verified by witnesses. C. C. Washington, principal of Rosenwald High School and president of Rosenwald Junior College, testified that there is only one terminal vocational education course at either institution. This is a business training course given at the junior college. But, he added, a student who completes this course finds opportunity for employment only in the Negro schools in Panama City so most of the graduates either go elsewhere to complete their education or take a menial job if they wish to remain in Panama City.

Vocational training opportunities for Negroes were described as a great need in the area by the Rev. David Damon in his testimony. The biracial group in Panama City, of which he is co-chairman, is seeking to create these opportunities but, since the city government does not recognize the group as an official body, its effectiveness has been limited.

2. Administration of Justice

Although the police chief himself was not criticized, testimony was heard which described the reluctance of law enforcement officers to pursue investigations of alleged intimidation of Negroes by whites. The Rev. Timothy Youngblood, integration leader in Panama City, testified that in July 1963, $650 in fines had been imposed on Negroes for demonstrating. On the other hand, no official action was taken when a Negro youth was injured by a car when a white driver deliberately ran over his feet in the presence of watching, immobile policemen. A riot ensued but Rev. Youngblood interceded and took the Negroes away. The only arrests that followed this incident were those of the Negroes who had led the demonstrations.

3. Public Employment

Witnesses testified that no Negroes are employed above the menial level at the City Hall, the Courthouse, or any other public institution. Official boards of the city and of Bay County have exclusively white memberships.

A Negro public health nurse, a county employee, testified that she has full responsibility for health supervision of the 5 Negro schools while the 22 white schools have the services of 4 white nurses. Although the school work load would seem to be proportionate, she also testified that she has sole responsibility for the health problems of the entire Negro community in the county. She spoke of the facilities of the county health department, which are segregated, and to which Negroes may come only on specified days. There is no Negro physician in Panama City.

B. MILITARY

Negro servicemen stationed at Tyndall Air Force Base appeared at the meeting to testify on discriminatory practices they experience in Panama City. Their charges, to which representatives of the group testified, are contained in the following Request for Investigation which was signed by 24 servicemen:

"1. We, the undersigned Negro members of the United States Air Force, Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City, Florida, having been subjected to inequalities, injustices, and frequent denials of our civil rights as members of the Armed Forces of the United States of America, do hereby request immediate and aggressive action on the grievances listed below:

"a. There is no trailer park for at least nine (9) Negro families who own trailers, forcing these families to live in Panama City, Florida, a distance of twelve miles from the base. There are

numerous trailer parks within a one mile radius of Tyndall Air Force Base. However, such parks are available to "whites" only. The Negro servicemen who are fortunate enough to locate a "Negro" trailer park in Panama City, Florida, must live under conditions that are not conducive to good health and morale, plus the added burden of paying an exorbitant price for second-class facilities.

"b. There are no recreational outlets in the surrounding communities for Negro servicemen and their dependents. Numerous attempts have been made by Negro service personnel to gain admission to various facilities in and around Panama City, Florida. These attempts have met with failure. There are no drive-in movies that will admit Negro service personnel. The operators of the drive-in movies state that they do not have facilities to accommodate Negroes. There is only one regular movie house that is open to Negroes but only on a segregated basis.

"c. The All-State Bowling Lanes, located approximately one mile from the base, operated its lanes on an integrated basis for a period of two weeks then reverted to segregation. The return to segregation of this facility was a result of the following incident:

On November 10, 1963, two Negro airmen and their wives entered the All-State Bowling Lanes and were allowed to bowl. Approximately five minutes prior to their departure, the Negro airmen were informed by the manager that a tire on their car was flat. Upon leaving the All-State Bowling Lanes, the Negro airmen and their wives proceeded to a 'Hotel Service Station' to have the tire repaired. Upon arriving at the service station,

the Negro airmen and their wives were accosted by approximately forty white men. The Negro airmen and their wives were advised by the spokesman of the group to 'stay away from the All-State Bowling Lanes because you're not wanted in there.' The white men then proceeded to attack the two Negro airmen and their wives. The police were summoned by the station attendant. However, they failed to make an arrest of the attackers despite the fact that the policemen were given the license number of one of the cars driven by the attackers. As of this date no arrests have been made.

"d. The All-State Bowling Lanes in question is operated by off-duty white military personnel while Negro military personnel are not allowed to avail themselves of this facility.

"e. There is no club on the base for lower grade airmen and the Negro airmen are refused admission to white facilities in and around Panama City, Florida, leaving no decent places for those airmen to go.

"f. The V.F.W. and the American Legion refuse to admit Negro military personnel to their clubs.

"g. There are no eating facilities available on an integrated basis. The few segregated establishments available to Negro military personnel are unsanitary. The operator of MacDonald's hamburger stand, one of several located throughout this area, informed Negro servicemen that the Florida Health Code prohibits Negroes and whites dining in the same establishment. The operator offered to give any Negro serviceman who was hungry a sandwich at the back door.

"h. Two Negro families (military personnel) enrolled their children at the Everett Junior High School but the children were not permitted to attend classes. They now attend inferior segregated schools in Panama City.

"i. Service stations in and around Panama City, Florida, will service automobiles [belonging to Negro servicemen]. However, these stations refuse to allow Negro military personnel to use the rest room facilities. Some of these stations employ off-duty servicemen.

"j. The Jitney Jungle chain of food stores will not allow Negro military personnel to enter their stores where there are lunch counters.

"2. The foregoing injustices are intolerable and we feel that they reflect discredit upon the United States of America, our nation, which we have sworn to defend to the death.

"3. As of this date, the Negro servicemen are unable to obtain any assistance from local commanders.

"4. It is respectfully and urgently requested that immediate corrective action be taken on the foregoing injustices so that we, the undersigned Negro military personnel, may serve our country in an atmosphere of justice, dignity, and equality."

24 signatures attached

The Negro servicemen at the meeting also testified that their children are taken to segregated schools in segregated school buses. They further testified that when they approached the Commanding General at Tyndall to request that certain recreational facilities in Panama City be declared off-limits for all personnel, the General refused their request saying "There are 4,800 white servicemen at Tyndall and only 280 Negroes."

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Florida State Advisory Committee recommends:

1. That the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights urgently request the Department of Defense to rule "Off-Limits" all establishments in the Panama City business community which deny service to any base personnel.

2. That the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights also request that, if business services do not become promptly and generally available to all base personnel, the Department of Defense give early consideration to the closing of Tyndall Air Force Base.*

*
Professor Hal G. Lewis of Gainesville, a member of the Florida State Advisory Committee, has recorded an objection to these recommendations. In a letter to the Chairman of the Committee, dated February 10, 1964, he stated: "...I think it is a hasty judgment to say the method by which the Department of Defense should secure equal rights to Negro airmen is by declaring business houses off-limits. The full consequences of such action might be to hurt all airmen at Tyndall Field and not help the Negro airmen. I believe we should call attention to the situation and ask the Department of Defense to inquire into the attitudes and behavior of the camp commanders and to proceed to insure the enforcement of the directives of the President towards discrimination in the armed services. Similarly, that the State Office of Education or some other agency should investigate the use of Federal funds for impacted areas in segregated schools. ...to say flatly, if such does not happen, the government should close Tyndall Air Force Base is just too much an absolute and ultimate recommendation. ..."

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20425

ADDRESS REPLY TO:
Post Office Box 750
Tallahassee, Florida
May 15, 1964

To: Members
Florida Advisory Committee

Dear Lou,

Enclosed for your consideration before our meeting at Daytona Plaza Hotel on May 23rd is a copy of the letter and of a memorandum from Doug Sands dated May 5th.

I hope you have also had an opportunity to review proposed conclusions, suggestions and recommendations regarding West Palm Beach, which I mailed you recently, and that we shall be able to conclude our Fort Myers and West Palm Beach reports in Daytona as well as make plans for future work.

Looking forward to seeing you Saturday, believe me

Sincerely yours,

Leo

Chairman
Florida Advisory Committee

GLII:mb

Enclosures

Hope to see you!

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20425

May 5, 1964

Mr. George Lewis II
P.O. Box 750
Tallahassee, Florida 32302

Dear George:

The following plan is offered as a means of expediting the conduct of open hearings.

1. The background information should correspond to the outline enclosed as a suggested outline for preliminary report.

2. The preparation of the preliminary report should begin at least 5 weeks prior to the meeting date and the actual report should be ready at the end of the first week.

3. The preliminary report should be made available to each committee member and the Commission for two weeks of study.

4. At the end of that period, communications between members should indicate who are the key people to be invited, what materials they should be asked to bring and someone should be designated to invite appropriate people with written statements. The invitations should be issued at least two weeks prior to the meeting date.

5. The committee should meet on the evening prior to the open meeting and discuss the procedure for the meeting.

6. A committee member should be selected to receive written statements and materials and to prepare the draft of the final report.

7. The draft of the final report should be submitted to the Commission to have Mrs. Levischn edit.

8. The report will be returned to the committee chairman after editing to have the committee adopt its recommendations and release the report.

Please send (in writing) the names of persons who will represent your committee at the June 26 conference.

The press of other matters requires that I be brief. Give my regards to the younger parts of your family.

Very sincerely yours,

Douglas B. Sands
Social Science Anaylst
State Advisory Committees Division

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-108

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, SAC

DATE: May 5, 1964

FROM : Social Science Anaylst, SAC

SUBJECT: Suggested Outline for Preliminary Report

A. General assessment

B. Issues dividing the community

C. Backgroung of any demonstrations or crises
   1. Name key organizations and their role
   2. List key individuals and describe their participation
   3. Describe general community atmosphere during the period of demonstration or crises
   4. Note response of news medium
   5. Describe immediate, precipitating cause of demonstration or crises

D. Employment opportunities
   1. List major industries
   2. Note those with federal government contracts
   3. Check status of Negroes employed in each industry
   4. Check employment of Negroes - domestic work, motels, supermarkets, restaurants, theatres, drugstores, department stores, laundries, banks, municipal and county employment, factories, schools, welfare agencies, staffs of charitable organizations and public utilities
   5. List federal government installations and note status of employment of Negroes

E. Note any obstruction to voting rights

F. Note any irregularities in law enforcement and court proceedings

G. Educational opportunities
   1. Number of schools with racial and integrated designations and number of students in the minority race of those integrated
   2. Extent of integration faculty, staff, PTA and faculty organizations
   3. Briefly compare facilities and curricula of all-white or integrated schools to all-Negro schools
   4. State procedure required for enrolling Negro student in all-white or integrated schools

H. Note recreational facilities on federal or local government property and extend of integration

I. List major planning and policy boards of the local government and note membership of Negroes on each

J. List ghetto boundaries and describe housing as adequate, poor, etc. giving political subdivision of the area, note urban renewal plans.

K. List those places of public accommodations which serve all people

L. Evaluate availability of health facilities and doctor's services to the Negro community noting practices of discrimination or segregation in hospitals and out-patient clinics.

M. Describe the key men in the total community power structure

N. Describe power structure of Negro community and white community separately.

O. Note any leaders not identified with power structure of either group and describe their claim to leadership.

P. List and describe white "moderates" noting possibilities of their commitment to resolving race problems

Douglas B. Sands

MAY 20 1964

Many thanks for calling today, Lon. Congratulations on the new job. Sure hope we get you in Florida some. Geo.

West Palm Beach Report
Of Florida Advisory Committee

The opening testimony of invited persons before the Committee in West Palm Beach concerned the description of facilities for juvenile delinquents in the county---the segregated and very unequal facilities.

Rev. Jack Loadman, a member of the community's Religious Action Commission, told that the institution for white children is virtually new, well constructed and equipped, cheerful and functional. For it, the county budgets $73,091 annually for maintenance and care of the 35 to 50 children it usually houses.

The home for Negroes, he said, is 15 years old and was converted from an orphanage. Its furnishings are second hand and broken; its kitchen area is cramped. In contrast to the white facility which has mostly single rooms, the Negro facility has cramped dormitory living throughout. As many as 80 children have been housed in it, but the level is usally 65. Its holding area (for preadmission adjustment) is a small cubical, "primitive" and though as many as five may be held there, it has only three beds. The "recreation room" has only some worn furniture; there is no recreational area worth mentioning outdoors.

The white home's school facilities are excellent, and geared to rehabilitation. The Negro home has nothing at all comparable---Rev. Loadman said he saw no evidence of crafts as there are at the white home. Morale at the Negro home is low as evidenced by a high record of runaways.

An all white Board of Visitors is appointed by the County Commission to serve in an ex officio capacity for both homes, but with power only to make recommendations on their needs

Rev. Loadman, speaking for the Religious Action Committee, concluded his report saying: "It is herein charged that a severe inequity has previously and does presently exist with regard to the handling of incarcerated delinquents in a thorough going discrimination adversely directed toward those who happen to be Negro delinquents."

Rev. A. E. Isaacs of the same Religious Action group testified on tokenly integrated school system---only 48 Negroes out of a total school population in 1964 of 51,774 students have been enrolled in the 58 white schools. Twelve of the Negroes are in the white junior college. While the county has five high schools labelled as Negro, it has no junior high school for Negroes, though plans are in the making for converting an elementary school into a Negro junior high school, while a beautiful new "Kennedy" high school for whites has been completed at Riviera Beach.

Isaacs said he felt "very ashamed" to comment on vocational training in the county because of the great differences in faculty and curriculum. There are 13 teachers of vocational training at the big white high school in Palm Beach and five at two high schools for Negroes. Only four courses are offered Negroes while the whites have a wide variety of courses from which to choose.

The differences in advantages in the junior colleges are even more marked, Isaacs charged.

Recreation for Negro children is poorly staffed and in a depressed area near railroad tracks which the children have to cross.

Rev. Columbus Smith of the religious committee testified on the discriminatory policy of Good Samaritan Hospital, a private, tax-free institution. He described it as an excellent medical facility, but that it will not admit Negroes; has no Negroes on its staff, and its board refuses to discuss the policy with any complainants.

Rev. Smith said his group is not alone in failure to communicate with the board of the hospital: "There are groups in the medical community, the legal community and the religious community other than ourselves who have failed. We still stand ready to do everything and anything possible to help reconcile the matter. It is a blighted spot on the fabric of our common life together."

While the hospital has not received Hill-Burton funds, he pointedm out that it is not on the tax rolls and that its taxes are paid by white and Negro citizens alike. Those who contribute to the hospital for its maintenance deduct the contribution from their income tax.

Mr. Herbert Kip, West Palm Beach director of recreation, declared that the city has a policy of integration of recreation, and said the playground at the railroad tracks mentioned previously was a plot of land leased from the Florida East Coast Railway into which the city hesitated to put capital improvements because of thellease arrangement. The municipal stadium, he said, is fully integrated.

Rev. Paschal Reese, a member of the Community Service Committee, testified that this biracial group is working hard to establish more job opportunities for Negroes and ~~xxx~~ that many business places in the community willingly will hire qualified Negroes. Workshops to speed up qualification ~~xxxxxx~~ have been conducted and the committee visits Negro schools to urge students to work hard at becoming qualified.

Beginning with Rev. Reese, considerable discussion centered throughout the hearing on the segregated taxis in the city. Mr. Reese called it an economic situation---that Negro "jitney" drivers fight change because it would eliminate their business at hauling multiple passengers to their jobs at a lower rate than white drivers charge. However, that it can work hardship on Negroes was testified to as Mrs. Mamie Williams, a member of the Advisory Committee, told how she was turned down as a passenger by a white driver on her arrival at the bus station for this hearing.

Mrs. Williams said the taxi driver told her he would be fined $50 if he accepted her as a passenger, and she had to wait 30 minutes for a Negro taxi to pick her up.

City officials disclaimed the "fine" statement---saying there is no ordinance enforcing segregated taxi service, but that it has been a matter worked out between the two groups of taxi drivers.

It was brought out that the "white" taxis have larger insurance coverage than do the Negro "jitneys," but all are listed in the telephone book as taxis. Thus a stranger in the city would not know that he or she is riding in a vehicle that does not have full coverage.

Rev. Reese declared that if he were a taxi driver, he would feel that he had the right to refuse service to anyone he chose.

City Manager Frank Lawler, a relative newcomer to the community, testified that in his three years there he has seen recreation facilities desegregated and considerable behind the scenes negotiation that succeeded in opening many public facilities.

He offered into evidence the city's testing of prospective employees that showed since October, 1962, the city had employed or promoted 28 percent of the white applicants and 59 percent of the Negro applicants. In figures, this was 99 white persons and 13 Negroes. Employment, however, was confined to patrolmen, truck drivers and recreation personnel, with the chart showing that the Negro applicants for other jobs had failed to make passing scores.

Negro officers, he maintained, have the same arrest powers as white officers.

Police Chief William Barnes, who is an elected official, indicated resentment at the small number of votes he receives from the Negro community. He stated that he had the first integrated police academy in the state, but: "During the last election I still failed to get the majority of the Negro vote in the Negro section yet I have received a majority in every other section."

The situation at the Southeast Florida Tuberculosis Hospital, a state institution, was presented by C. B. Willingham and Cevil Teague, non-medical members of the staff.

The hospital, built in 1950 with federal assistance, is totally segregated, the administrators admitted. There arewards for white men and women and colored men and women. At times, there have been waiting lists of people needing to be admitted, but, one witness testified, the racial barriers kept them out. Mr. Willingham said this was a state policy in all such hospitals.

The facility at Lantana, however, does have a non-discriminatory hiring policy. Nurses for such an institution are at a premium, and several Negroes are on the staff. However, all use segregated dining facilities, as do the patients.

Rev. J. K. Bryant, local NAACP leader, told of his efforts to seek faster progress in the desegregation of the schools, and of being rebuffed by School Board members who say they have "moved fast enough in this area." He also said there is a great need for more medical services to the Negro community----he claimed there were two deaths because of delayp--and of his appeal to the Palm Beach County Medical Society to take note of the need. He exhibited a letter from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare which showed that the Southeast Florida Tuberculosis Hospital had received Hill-Burton funds.

In essence, Rev. Bryant said the problem in West Palm Beach and vicinity is not so much a problem of segregation as it is a problem of discrimination---in education, jobs, medical care and public services.

He charged that this policy is forcing the better educated Negroes to leave Florida for other states. He noted that there were 370 in his graduating calss (he didn't say if this was high school or college) and that there are less than 65 left in the state. The "Negro potential" has grown in Florida, but, he said, it is being replaced by an influx of Negroes from Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina who take the menial jobs.

Charles Dispensa, a retired union organizer, charged that much of the lack of job opportunity in the county is due to a policy of discrimination against Negroes by the unions.

Mrs. Hulon Jenkins brought out another facet of discrimination in Palm Beach County---the opposite end of the one representing the unequal facilities and staff for delinquent white and Negro delinquent children.

The county operates a combined rest room and hospital for indigent elderly which is completely separated. Mrs. Jenkins charged that the Negro quarters are overcrowded and not in keeping with the facilities for white indigents.

Mrs. Dispensa charged that the Florida State Employment Service discriminates by giving separate and continuing examinations to colored applicants for clerical jobs. However, a check with the Service by the Committee secretary of the charge brought a heated denial. He had records, he said, which showed that the case Mrs. Dispensa presented involved a Negro woman who asked for a separate examination because she felt uncomfortable in being examined with two white applicants, and that the result of the separate test showed a poor rating in the necessary qualifications. Manager Robert M. Douglas declared that his agency workers have strict orders not to discriminate against any applicants.

In all, the problem in Palm Beach County appears to be a matter still of inequality of education, though some strides are being made to correct this, and a lack of real awareness of the root causes of Negro dissatisfaction in attempting to being an integral part of the community, but being thwarted by discrimination on the part, mostly, of county authorities. The real inequaities center about medical facilities, county home facilities, the state hospital that serves the area and most job opportunities.

TO: FLORIDA ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FROM: Stephen H. Jones,
Executive Secretary, Florida Civil Liberties Union

SUBJECT: Preliminary Report, Lake County, Florida

DATE: May 5, 1964

With the exception of two restaurants, one hospital, and tokenism in regard to some public buildings, Lake County Florida and all of it's cities are absolutely segregated.

There has been little or no protest from the Negro community against the separate and unequal facilities accorded them in every walk of private and public life. This is due to a number of factors. (1) The institution of racial segregation has existed so long in Lake County and has been so brutally enforced that Negro residents despair of ever attaining first class citizenship. (2) Fear, both of economic and physical reprisals from the white community and public officials. (3) Lack of contact with individuals who know how to help them change the existing situation.

Lake County, Florida has a total population of 57,383 (1960) consisting of 11,214 Negro residents and 46,169 white. The main cities in the community are Leesburg (the largest) Tavares, (the county seat), Eustis, and Mt. Dora.

On April 4, 1964, there were 24,920 registered voters in Lake County. Of these 18,234 were White Democrats, 1,857 Negro Democrats, 4,738 White Republicans, and 91 Negro Republicans. There are no barriers to the registration of voters.

A summary look at the specifics of the racial situation follows.

BI-RACIAL COMMITTEE

There has never been a bi-racial committee, or any other organized effort on the part of the citizens or governmental officials of Lake County or any city therein to ease racial tensions or promote better understanding between the races.

Mr. Peter Williams of Johnson Jr. College(Negro) has repeatedly suggested such an effort to various members of local governmental agencies but the answer has always been negative. The justification for this lack of action is a sincere belief on the part of the white leadership, both official and unofficial, that Negroes in Lake County are generally happy with their lot.

COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL FACILITIES

All parks, playgrounds, pools, etc., are racially segregated in Lake County , and in all of the cities in the county. There has been an effort on the part of officials to remove the overt signs of discrimination(such as"white" and "colored" signs on rest-rooms and water fountains in public buildings) from public property but racial discrimination persists both from habit and from fear on the part of Negro citizens that practicing any form of integration will result in reprisals of a most severe nature.

By city, conditions in this area are as follows:

LEESBURG:

There are two swimming pools here; one for Negroes and one for Whites. There has been no attempt to eliminate racial barriers at these pools on the part of either Negroes or Whites. The facilities are apparently equal. Venetian gardens park has a Swimming pool for white only, a community center for white only, and a ball field that may be used by Negroes if reservations are made in advance. Whites need not make reservations in order to use this park.

The Negro citizens may use City Field as a ball park without reserving.

There is a city picnic area with an enclosed building which is reportedly segregated.

Leesburg's public library system is segregated. The system is divided into two branches. The main library or Dixie Avenue branch is for whites only. It is housed in an attractive building and is supervised by the Head Librarian, Mrs. Margaret Carroll.

Leesburg Public Library, Branch I is a library for Negro residents of the city. It is located on Childs street. The facilities of this library are inferior to those of the white library. It does not open until 1:00 PM, whereas the white library opens at 9:00AM. Negroes may not hold cards at the white library according to the librarian. If a Negro Citizen of Leesburg wishes a book which is available only in the white building he must wait until Mrs. Shirley Brown, the branch I librarian, makes a trip to the white institution to acquire it for him.

EUSTIS:

All public facilities in Eustis, Florida are segregated. Although the signs of di-crimination have been removed the practice of racial segregation continues. I was told by Mayor Paul Brown that we couldn't use the city auditorium for the Florida Advisory Committee meeting without approval of the city commission because "a colored person has never sat in that auditorium." The Mayor protested that he wouldn't mind but some of the white citizens of Eustis might become abusive. He further said;"There are no facilities for colored folks in the city building".

CLERMONT:

The Cooper Memorial Library is reportedly segregated. It would be difficult to ascertain if it is in fact segregated because Negroes in this area of Florida do not attempt to use public facilities.

Although there are no signs or official notices requiring racial segregation inClermont's public facilities; segregation persists in each and every one of these.

MT. DORA

The library in Mt. Dora is reportedly segregated.

There are two pools in Mt. Dora. Each of these is located in a park with a community center. One swimming pool is for white residents. The other is for Negroes. These two facilities are obviously the result of a well intentioned attempt on the part of municipal officials to adhere to the seperate but equal doctrine. Although the pools are segregated, they are apparently equal.

TAVARES:

There are reportedly no signs requiring segregation in the public buildings of Tavares, however, a check revealed that the new County Education Building has signs on the rest-room doors indicating "white", and "colored" facilities. This building was completed less than a month ago and shows very bad faith on the part of the county officials of Tavares.

LAKE COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE:

County health officials appear to do a good job of providing public health services for all of the citizens of Lake County. Community doctors and county health officials go to all of the schools and give physical examinations and medical care to students of both races. There are no signs requiring segregation in the various county health buildings although once again the practice of using separate seating and water fountains persists.

UNIONS:

There are evidently no unions in Lake County.

LAW ENFORCEMENT:

It is within this area that racial segregation is most pronounced and has it's worst effect.

There are no Negro deputy sheriffs and with the exception of Mt. Dora there are no Negro city policemen. Mt. Dora police Officer Roosevelt Ashe, works approximately 30 hours a week (part time) within the Negro community. At one time he issued tickets for traffic violations to white offenders as well as Negro offenders but this practice has reportedly been stopped by his superiors due to the objections of white citizens within the community.

Negro areas throughout Lake County are patrolled by white officers who are reportedly, in some instances, excessively brutal with non-white citizens.

Sheriff Willis V. McCall has attained national prominence with his successful attempts to intimidate and persecute the Negro citizens within his jurisdiction.

Negro residents attribute to the sheriff a long record of alleged Murder, brutality, false arrest, perjured testimony and other abuses of his lawful authority. Sheriff McCall is an outspoken opponent of racial integration or equal rights. He apparently backs up his views with his office.

White residents of Lake County report that he is "good" to Negroes who behave in what the sheriff considers a proper way.

There is no question but that Sheriff McCall and his image have absolutely ruled the Negro communities of Lake County since the Groveland incident.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE:

It is reported that all of the courtrooms in Lake County are segregated. Public officials say this is not enforced. They believe that Negro citizens segregate themselves. It is difficult to believe that non-white citizens can have a fair trial in an atmosphere such as the one that exists in Lake County.

COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYMENT:

With the exception of Officer Ashe and the Negro Librarian in Leesburg there are no negroes publically employed in any of the communities above the menial level. This includes state offices such as the Florida State Employment Office.

HOSPITALS:

There are three hospitals in Lake County.

The city of Leesburg owns the hospital in that community and leases it to the Leesburg Hospital Association.

This hospital, according to the administrator, has been the recipient of Hill-Burton Funds.

I was in the hospital for an hour before meeting with the administrator(due to the reception at the other two hospitals in the county) and a careful inspection revealed that the hospital is totally integrated. There is no segregation as to patients or staff. There is no Negro Doctor only because there are no negro doctors living in Lake County.

The staff dining facilities are integrated both in intent and in practice. Negro and white nurses and attendants eat together and there appears to be no friction.

Details of this hospital are:

Number of beds. 76

There is an operating room, x-ray center, pathology lab, and all of the other facilities that go toward making a good hospital.

There are 15 white registered nurses and 2 negro registered nurses.

All 8 practical nurses are white but the administrator expressed his wish to hire comptent Negro practical nurses if they could be located.

The orderlies and attendants are racially integrated and are paid at the same scale.

The emergency facilities of the hospital are integrated and are available to all without regard to race.

There is a Negro on the hospital advisory board.

This Hospital is the one bright spot on the community scene. Mr. Furnage, the administrator, has made a great effort to be fair.

WATTERMAN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL in Eustis:

The administrator, Mr. Jim Kulpan, would not permit an inspection of the facilities without approval of the Board of Trustees, nor would he supply any information other than a statement that the hospital does not discriminate racially. He announced that he had received no federal or state funds and that he would not attend the meeting of the Florida Advisory Committee.

This hospital is run by the Watterman Memorial Hospital Assn., Inc. It charges $5 dues for 1 person and $10 dues for one family. The hospital has 180 trustees and an executive committee of 11 that meets monthly. Citizens in the area do not believe that the hospital is segregated.

SOUTH LAKE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL inClermont.

The administrator, Mrs. Sherman, said that she had filed a report with the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights and did not wish to permit an inspection or tell me anything about the hospital.

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT:

Negro employment within Lake County with the exception of the public schools is apparently limited to menial jobs.

There are no known federal contractors in the county.

SCHOOLS:

The public schools throughout Lake County are totally segregated and with few exceptions are unequal.

Facts and figures are:

Number of Schools. 22 White and 10 Negro

Number of teachers. 420 White and 160 Negro.

The school population (exclusive of Jr. Colleges) is White 9,665 Negro 3,240

There are only three teachers holding sub-standard certificates and these three are white.

JR. COLLEGES:

There is a Negro Jr. College and a White Jr. College in Lake County. Both are administered by the Lake County School Board.

Johnson Jr. College(Negro)

Number of classrooms: The college uses 4 classrooms of the Carver High School plus 2 rooms in a temporary classroom building. Johnson Jr. College also shares the library and science labs. of the high school.

There are 15 full time teachers, all Negro.

The full time equivalent student population of this institution is 220.

Quality of Faculty:

The law requires that within three years after the opening of the Jr. College the faculty must have master's degrees. Johnson Jr. College has been operating for 2 years and now has 9 full time teachers and 2 part time holding this degree.

There are no vocation courses at this institution. However, President Williams has proposed a mechanics course for next year.

Lake-Sumter Jr. College(White).

Number of classrooms: This school has 4 rooms plus 3 rooms in Leesburg High and one room in the elementary school. Some music c classes are held in a nearby church.

There are 26 faculty members; all white.

All of the faculty have master's degrees and 6 have acquired their doctorates.

The full time equivalent student population of this instituion is 292. It is also in it's second year of operations.

Final plans for a permanant plant have been approved and there will be a ground breaking on May 15, 1964.

Vocational education. There is a drafting technology program and a terminal program in vocational business administration.

There are plans next year for the faculties of both institutions to meet jointly in a self study program. Faculty members from the University of Florida will participate in this program.

The facilities of these Jr. Colleges are both separate and Unequal.

A great deal of difficulty was encountered in attempting to acquire a meeting place for the Florida Advisory Committee. The city commission of Eustis finally refused to let us use the city meeting hall or any of the public buildings for this meeting.

Arrangements were made with a member of the Negro community to use a local church, but permission to use this church was withdrawn for unknown reasons.

We attempted to acquire the National Guard Armory in Eustis but were told that we might have to rent this building. When we offered to rent it we were told that the three officers in charge had met and decided that we could not use the armory for this purpose at any price.

Florida Advisory Committee To

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20425

ADDRESS REPLY TO:

Post Office Box 750
Tallahassee, Florida
June 3, 1964

To The ~~Members~~:

Dear Lou,

A Sub-committee on "Administration of Justice in Lake County", composed of all members who attend, will meet at 10:00 a.m., Saturday, June 20th in the Lamplighter Room, Howard Johnson Restaurant, Route 441 South, Orlando. Several citizens of Lake County have agreed to meet with us, and I hope you will attend.

Gene Tillman and I plan to attend the National Conference of State Advisory Committees at the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington on June 26, 27, and 28, and we hope you can arrange to be there too. We'll report to those members not attending.

Sincerely,

George

George Lewis II
Chairman

GLII:rs

I talked with Mr Norris in Gov.'s office after you called Thurs. and he promised to call Police Chief and advise him they expected prevention of violence - which could still be ambiguous to the Chief. Regards, Geo.

Minutes

Executive Session (Closed)
Florida Advisory Committee
U.S. Commission On Civil Rights
Daytona Beach, Florida
May 23, 1964

Attendance: George Lewis II, Presiding (Chairman)
Mabel Chesley (Secretary)
Catton Doggett
Hal Levies
E. C. Tillman
Mayme Williams

Staff: Douglas Sands
U.S. Commission On Civil Rights

Prior arrangements had been made for the Committee to meet at the Daytona Beach Plaza Hotel at 11:00 A.M. but because the hotel was under new management, with a change of policy, a last minute switch in plans was necessary, and the session was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Chesley (Mabel). At the request of Mr. Catton Doggett, the Chairman and Mabel Chesley reviewed the situation and expressed regret that the notice of change did not reach the Committee members in time to change their individual plans.

After an opening prayer by Rev. Tillman, and introductions by the Chairman, a proposed agenda was presented, and the meeting immediately got under way. The minutes of the West Palm Beach Executive Sessions were approved as circulated.

Business

1. West Palm Beach Report: The Open Hearing, recommendations and final report (first draft) were discussed in detail. Hal Lewis, made positive criticisms, as did Carlton Hoggett. Wayne Williams corrected one error: she was refused taxi service by 3 yellow cab drivers - not one. Correction: Good Samaritan Hospital does not receive Hill Burton Funds.

Action Taken: Moved by Hal Lewis, and seconded by E. C. Tillman, that the West Palm Beach Report be adopted, subject to editing by U.S. Office (Civil Rights) and meets approval of Chairman Lewis. Motion Carried.

2. Ft. Meyers Report: After a brief discussion it was moved by Hal Lewis, seconded by E. C. Tillman, that the Report be adopted, with the insertion of an appropriate item from the State Development Plan Bank that coincides with our data. Motion Carried. Reported firing of a Negro teacher to be investigated.

3. Report (Research) on Lake County by Stephen Jones examined in depth: The Committee and Douglas Sands, were gravely concerned about his inability to find a meeting place to hold a Hearing. Communication between races does not exist. Sheriff McCall stated centrals the county - famous since the Groveland Case of 1949. The bright spot is the Leesburg Hospital. Reported that SNICK may engage in summer activity in area. Douglas Sands - "We need more recent documentation on Lake County. I will say Monday if I have the names of persons - may schedule."

Action Taken: E. C. Tillman agreed to visit the County the next week end to contact Negro leaders to find out what white citizens would be receptive for a small bi-racial meeting. Moved in a closed session - outside of County if necessary. (Probably unbelievable

four members indicated they would be available for such a meeting on 30-
on the "administration of justice in Lake County". The report of this sub-committee would be submitted to the whole committee for approval. Committee commended Jones for fine effort in report.

4. Future Reports: Suggestions for operation: Douglas Sands suggested we work closely with him in order that our preliminary reports be processed in D.C. office quickly. He would need materials about 2 weeks prior to a open meeting. Agreed, that the format given is a good one to follow. Sands will secure information from any agency or organization for us. Stephen Jones authorized to make further advanced reports.

5. Next meeting: Third Friday in September, in Pensacola, Office Vacancy. Full Advisory Committee expected. A poll of members present indicated that Lewis would teach in Hawaii this summer: Mayme Williams would be travelling in the country and out of the country during vacation. Others would be away for shorter periods.

6. The Civils Rights Conference (SAC) in Washington, D.C. By unanimous vote: E.C. Tillman will be the Committee member, to attend at government expense, with Chairman Lewis.

Adjournment: 3:15 P.M.

Respectfully submitted by,
Mayme E. Williams

Notation: The committee expressed appreciation to the Chesleys for their gracious hospitality and the delectable luncheon served. Their home proved to be the right place for such an executive session.

Mary 31, 1964

New Group Promoting Race Amity

Biracial City Unit Works in Secrecy On Voluntary Basis

By Mag Poff
World-News Municipal Writer

A 12-member volunteer biracial committee, which prefers to work in secret, apparently has taken over from a subcommittee of the Citizens Committee for a Greater Roanoke which City Council requested to do the job.

Insurance executive G. Frank Clement said the subcommittee he heads would await possible further advice by council at its meeting later today.

But he said he "didn't know for sure" if the matter would come up at the council meeting. It was not on the agenda.

Clement said he called Mayor Murray Stoller for information today. He was told by Stoller to see if the matter is discussed by council, which last week asked Clement's human relations subcommittee to function as an interracial commission for the city.

Clement declined to say whether he is a member of the voluntary committee, whose existence was revealed at a meeting Saturday of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

He acknowledged, however, that he is "working along with them . . . I have been in touch with them."

A. Byron Smith, who several weeks ago asked council to appoint a biracial commission, said he is satisfied with a volunteer group "if it functions."

He said he believes it is unimportant how the committee was formed "just so long as they do the job."

Smith said he believes it is unimportant how the committee was formed "just so long as they do the job."

Smith said he is not a member of the committee.

★ ★

The Rev. R. R. Wilkinson, head of the NAACP in Roanoke, said today he is a member of the 12-member voluntary committee.

Mr. Wilkinson said the committee, which is composed of six representatives of each race, was formed because of "mutual concern of interested citizens from both sides."

The purpose of the group, he added, is to "eradicate discrimination in various phases of community life (such as) industry, business and public utilities."

He described as "quite cordial" the only meeting held by the committee and indicated more meetings are planned.

"The most important thing is we have an open line of communication with citizens of both sides," Mr. Wilkinson said.

He said he favors the voluntary committee "as long as we can get some action."

The committee, he added, is "dedicated to do the job for the good of the entire community."

Clement said that the committee prefers to function in secret for the present. Any action it takes will be announced, he said.

Roanoke had another volunteer interracial commission several years ago. It brought about peaceful desegregation of downtown lunch counters.

Mr. Wilkinson said the new committee is "partially" responsible for the hiring of Negroes by two local stores.

Roanoke Times
6/24/63

R. Times
7/7/63

14 Roanoke Business Firms Adopt Job Equality Policy

Fourteen Roanoke firms have voluntarily agreed to begin hiring qualified persons without regard to race or color, beginning July 15.

Others will follow the same policy as soon as conditions within individual stores permit. Sales personnel will be included.

The announcement came Saturday night from G. Frank Clement, chairman of the Human Relations Subcommittee of the Citizens Committee for Greater Roanoke. Clement listed the 14 stores which will begin the policy of giving qualified Negro job hunters equal consideration with whites as:

Colonial Stores, Advance Stores, Fine's Men's Shop, Garland's Drug Stores, S. H. Heironimus & Co., Kroger Co., Leggett's, Miller & Rhoads, G. C. Murphy Co., N. W. Pugh, Inc., J. C. Penney Co., Sidney's, Sears, Roebuck & Co., and Peoples Service Drug Stores.

Several stores—Kroger among them—have already added one or more employes under the new policy. Clement said the names of a considerable number of others who will cooperate in the program probably will be announced within the next 60 days.

The decision to place employment procedures on an "equal rights" basis was reached after a campaign by the Roanoke branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for better Negro job opportunities in Roanoke.

At a large Negro mass meeting several weeks ago, speakers decried what they termed the lack of adequate employment for qualified Negroes.

Their calls for a more liberal hiring policy resulted in discussions between Negro leaders and Clement's group.

In announcing the new policy, Clement said the decision to modify employment procedures was "reached voluntarily by the cooperating stores in the belief that participation in this action is in the best interests of the community as well as the companies and their employes."

Returning late Saturday night from the NAACP convention in Chicago, the Rev. R. R. Wilkinson, Roanoke NAACP president, praised local merchants and said their agreement to hire qualified Negroes shows they are working for the best interests of Roanoke.

"This is what can happen when people sit around a table and face the problems of the community," he said.

Wilkinson said he is encouraged by the merchants' announcement and added that he will not ask for a new mass meeting of Negroes in Roanoke as has been planned.

On another racial front, however, Wilkinson said he plans to join the mass civil rights march in Washington Aug. 28. He said he anticipates that a few other area people will join him.

CITY NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Coordinating Responsibility _____

1. Biracial Committee Members

CITIZENS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE - Bi-Racial

(No names - purely advisory to Mayor and President of City Council)

(Mayor writes that it has covered "quite a wide field, such as public accomodations, fair employment, education, etc."

2. Other Key People (Including Mayor)

Mayor Roy B. Martin, Jr.

3. Local Associations (Including officers)

Greater Norfolk Hotel Association - Mrs. Marguerite Flynn, Pres.
Nansemond Hotel
236 W. Ocean View Ave.

4. Newspapers (Including Editors)

Virginian Pilot (m-S) - Frank Batten, Publisher
Robert Mason, Editor

Ledger-Star (e) - William H. Fitzpatrick, Editor

5. Colleges & Universities (Including Presidents & Trustees)

Old Dominion - Lewis W. Webb, Pres.

6. Other Information or Attachments

Editorial from Virginian Pilot - 8/26/63

Here We Go Again

The futility of massive resistance was best expressed by its ultimate recourse to closing things —schools, pools, parks, whatever happened to be marked for desegregation. Enforced scrupulously, massive resistance promised a South in which everything public would be closed and in which Southerners of both races would live together in a grim equality of deprivation.

It is always a jolt to be reminded that this spirit still lives, as in South Carolina's decision to close all of its public parks. If the parks must be desegregated as the court has ordered, South Carolina has said, then everybody can do without them. It is the same, old spirit of nose-cutting, and in an all-too familiar form at that.

For of all the futile closings spawned by massive resistance, none has called upon itself such richly deserved ridicule as park closing. For years neither Negro nor white could walk the nature trails of Seashore State Park in Norfolk's backyard. This served the Negroes right, said the State of Virginia, for trying to go there in the first place.

Fortunately, Virginia has recovered some of its poise with time. It has stopped closing things and has begun to live with the realities of the mid-20th Century—and with no discernible distress either, we might add. Seashore State Park is open now. Virginia's schools are open. Even Prince Edward's schools will be open next month, although the State deserves less than a full share of credit for that.

South Carolina has exercised some good judgent in racial matters, a fact which makes the park closings especially disappointing. The business of admitting a Negro to Clemson College was handled with skill and good sense. If South Carolina can accept a desegregated college in stride, the day is late for a tactic as schoolboyish as park closing. That one went out—or should have — with Virginia's reformation.

Virginian Pilot
Norfolk, Virginia
Date: 8/26/63

CITY OF LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

WILLIAM C. VAUGHAN
MAYOR

RECEIVED OCT - 3 1963

October 2, 1963

UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS
1707 H Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C., 20006

Attention: Arthur L. Selland, President/
Conference of Mayors

Dear Mr. Selland:

In reply to your letter of September 30, 1963, enclosing the Human Relations Committee Survey, I have answered these to the best of my ability. However, I am sending a copy of your questionnaire as I have answered it to the City Manager who will probably give you a more detailed report.

May I say this....at first, I had some hesitancy in our appointing a committee, but I think it was the best thing we could have done, and it has proved most satisfactory. Some of our best citizens, both white and colored, were placed on the committee, and they have done an excellent job of talking to different groups about their problems, and allowing the groups and individuals to make their own decisions, after giving thorough consideration to all of the issues, and in this way, the Bi-Racial Committee has done an outstanding job. No one has been forced to do anything but many have been encouraged, and in this manner, have made decisions for themselves, the issue has been decided locally, and with the exception of when the situation first came up, we have been blessed with little interference from the outside, which I believe is one thing that brings the most resentment from the local people, and causes most of the troubles and headaches.

I hope I have been of some help to you.

Yours truly,

W. C. Vaughan, Mayor
City of Lynchburg, Va.

p

cc: Robert D. Morrison, City Manager

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U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

Special Survey

Human Relations Committees

1. Does your community have a human relations committee? Yes

2. What is its official name? BI-RACIAL

3. When was the Committee established? 1960

4. Is the Committee bi-racial? Yes, (4 white, 4 colored)

5. Who appointed the Committee? Council

6. Did the City Council concur? Yes

7. Did the City Council appropriate funds? No

8. What was the charge to the Committee? (If possible, attach copy.)

   (If appropriate, please attach a copy of any Council resolution or ordinance.) (see attached sheet)

9. How many members? 8 members (4 white, 4 colored)

   (Please attach a list of Committee members with their race and occupation noted.)

10. Briefly describe problems or issues that have been considered by the Committee. Release of all racial settlements or adjustments agreed to by those affected.

11. Briefly summarize any recommendations made by the Committee.

    (Please attach any public reports.) ---

12. Briefly describe any actions resulting from the Committee's recommendations. Racial relations have been greatly improved through the action and work of the group.

13. How often does the Committee meet? Monthly, and upon anyone's request.

14. Does the Committee have any staff assistance?

    Part time Secretary Full time _____ None _____
    (formerly was for several yrs. with City Manager, later resigned.)

Additional comments: Our Bi-Racial Committee has done a fine job of talking to and working with all groups. They have encouraged and allowed individuals and groups to make their own racial decisions. The restaurants, motels, theaters, in our City have, on their own volition, adopted a non-segregated program which has worked out well. Many qualified colored people have secured jobsin industries through the cooperation of our industries and this group.

City: LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

Name of official preparing Report:
W. C. VAUGHAN, MAYOR, CITY OF LYNCHBURG

Please return to: U.S.Conference of Mayors
1707 H Street,N.W., Washington,D.C. 20006

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8. Committee was appointed, given no specific authority or restriction, was given no specific instructions as to reports, committee was asked to meet with any and all groups having racial interests or problems, listen to all requests and suggestions, hold hearings and report to Council if and when it desired.

9. COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

White:

Henry McWane, President, Lynchburg Foundry Co., (Div. of Woodward Iron Works)

Fred Showalter, President of F.L. Showalter, (General Contractor)

Harry Green, President of Phillip's Business College

Dr. C.K. Garrard, Dentist

Colored:

W. E. Gordon, President, Community Cleaners

Dr. H.P. Weeden, Dentist

Dr. M. D. Allen, President Virginia Theological Seminary

W.W. Thornhill, Funeral Director, resigned after a couple of years and was replaced by Dr. Walter Johnson, General Practitioner.

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U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

Special Survey

Human Relations Committees

RECEIVED 1963

Does your community have a human relations committee? Yes

What is its official name? Lynchburg Interracial Commission

When was the Committee established? 1960

Is the Committee bi-racial? Yes

Who appointed the Committee? The Council of the City of Lynchburg

Did the City Council concur?

Did the City Council appropriate funds? No; no appropriation has been requested by the Commission.

What was the charge to the Committee? (If possible, attach copy.)

(If appropriate, please attach a copy of any Council resolution or ordinance.) See attachment.

How many members? 8

(Please attach a list of Committee members with their race and occupation noted.)

Briefly describe problems or issues that have been considered by the Committee. Integration of segregated facilities and improvement of employment opportunities for Negroes

Briefly summarize any recommendations made by the Committee.

(Please attach any public reports.) The Committee has worked quietly by negotiation and has made no formal or public recommendations.

Briefly describe any actions resulting from the Committee's recommendations. Lunch counters, restaurants, motels integrated; signs deemed objectionable by Negroes removed from public buildings; employment opportunities for Negroes improved.

How often does the Committee meet? Once a month or on call

Does the Committee have any staff assistance?

Part time _____ Full time _____ None X

Additional comments: See attached statement of Co-Chairman McWane which was adopted unanimously by the Commission and which constitutes the guidelines of the Commission.

City: Lynchburg, Virginia

Name of official preparing Report:
Robert D. Morrison, City Manager

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Commission member	Occupation	Race
M. C. Allen	President, Virginia Seminary & College	Negro
Clarence K. Garrard	Dentist	White
* William E. Gordon	President, Community Cleaners & Dyers	Negro
Harry G. Green	President, Phillips Business College	White
R. Walter, Johnson	Physician	Negro
* Henry E. McWane	President, Lynchburg Foundry Division of Woodward Iron Company	White
Fred L. Showalter	President, F. L. Showalter Co., Inc. (Contractor)	White
Henry P. Weeden	Dentist	Negro

* Co-Chairmen

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Statement In Connection With Appointment
Of Interracial Committee

We have been grateful for good racial relations in Lynchburg, and are truly concerned that recently some deterioration has taken place in this respect.

We realize that some steps should be taken to promote better understanding between our citizens of all races. We believe that whatever is done must be effected on a purely voluntary basis. Understanding and respect between persons cannot be brought about by laws; rather, they must come through persons of good will sitting down together and listening to each other's problems.

Accordingly, we have reached the conclusion that an Interracial Committee could do much to promote harmony and understanding here in Lynchburg, and have appointed the following persons to serve on such a Committee: H. C. Allen, Clarence K. Garrard, William E. Gordon (Co-Chairman), Harry G. Green, Henry E. McNeal (Co-Chairman), Fred L. Showalter, M. W. Thornhill, Jr., and Henry P. Wonder.

We further direct Robert D. Morrison, City Manager, to act as secretary of the Committee.

June 29, 1960

Notes: The Committee is composed of four Negroes; four white people.

The City Manager resigned as Secretary July 5, 1961. Harry G. Green, Commission member, was appointed Secretary July 5, 1961.

M. W. Thornhill, Jr. resigned and was replaced by Dr. R. Walter Johnson.

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Statement of

Henry E. McWane

Co-Chairman, Lynchburg Interracial Commission

at

Organization Meeting

September 21, 1960

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The question that is probably foremost in each of our minds is "Where do we begin and what do we do?" I have pondered this ever since I accepted appointment to this Commission. Just to give us some starting point, it seems incumbent upon me to set forth a few of my own thoughts directed to our initial objective of establishing some mutually satisfactory "ground rules" to guide us in our ensuing discussions during the lifetime of this body.

Now, I have written this statement because I believe I can express myself with more clarity by reading to you, and if there is one element we are going to continue to need in our discussions, it is clarity. There are others - patience, forthrightness, sincerity and objectivity - but these are obvious. I hope you will be patient with me; in fact, we must all be patient with one another during our orientation to this mission. We may find ourselves groping at times for an objective viewpoint in discussing matters about which until now we have probably held subjective opinions. Unquestionably this group has the integrity and the flexibility of intellect which is demanded for genuine objectivity in dealing with the kind of problems we are going to have to face together.

The statement which I make here - and let me make this perfectly clear - is not offered in any dogmatic sense. It is not my prerogative as co-chairman to assume a dictatorial position, and I certainly don't intend to. I offer this statement simply as an initial point of departure, a "launching pad," so to speak, to get us started. You are invited either to concur with or to dissent from any opinions I express. I am not attempting to impose them upon any other member of the Commission. In fact, I am entirely willing to compromise or back

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down from my own opinions when through further discussion I am given valid reason to do so.

- - o - -

The first suggestion that I offer involves the matter of public announcements and press relations. Handled improperly, the damage to our future usefulness as a Commission might be irreparable. As I see it, absolutely nothing can be accomplished during our orientation and early discussions by giving our proceedings a public airing.

I do indeed feel that as a public or quasi-public body we have an obligation to keep the citizens of this community informed of our progress through appropriate media. It is my earnest hope, however, that we shall agree to make public the proceedings and progress of our group only when there is a reasonable degree of unanimity among us with regard to any recommendation or action being reported. This may necessitate compromise or even concession from time to time. It is possible that we may not always be of one mind, but as men of good will we must condition ourselves to honest compromise and modification reaching toward reasonable unanimity before public pronouncements or progress reports are authorized.

I am sure that no member of the Commission will ever seek to use his position as a member for the purpose of exploiting publicly his personal views or those of any group or organization with which he may be affiliated. If this should happen, that person's usefulness in this activity would be ended.

We may expect from time to time inquiries from members of the press. When these inquiries are addressed to individual members, I suggest

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that they should be referred to an official spokesman for the Commission, who will try to obtain general agreement from us on an appropriate response to the inquiry or request for information.

I have faith in this group and do not anticipate that embarrassing situations will arise. To reach an understanding in advance which may help us to meet any eventuality with respect to public announcements, however, I would propose that the Commission as a group officially disavow information about our proceedings which has been exposed or "leaked out" prematurely or inadvertently.

In my opinion this matter of our relations with the public is vital. That is why I am emphasizing it here and offer such stringent proposals. If we are to accomplish anything of lasting significance in promoting continuing improvement of race relations, we must strive to create the most salutary climate of public opinion about our fundamental objectives and our singularity of purpose toward serving the best interests of all the people of Lynchburg. We must gain public approbation and the sympathetic understanding of the large majority of thoughtful citizens and I look upon premature or precipitous release of information about our work as a potential handicap in achieving this.

So in regard to this important matter of public relations and publicity, I further propose for your consideration that we delegate the Secretary of the Commission to serve as press liaison officer and that all public announcements approved by the Commission be released through him and all inquiries addressed to us as individuals be referred to him.

- - o - -

Now, let me make another and, in my judgment, important

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suggestion.

I respectfully propose that we agree on the principle that we can best fulfill our mission by confining our discussions, our recommendations, and our action to local problems. As I understand it, none of us was appointed to this body as a representative of any organization or to serve any group other than the people of the City of Lynchburg. We must not permit ourselves to be influenced by any outside pressure groups which are not in a position to deal with Lynchburg's interracial affairs as competently or as knowledgeably as we are expected to.

There are extremist elements within both races. Already I have received some incendiary literature from radical white supremacy organizations seeking to influence my attitudes toward the work of this body. Others of you have received and may continue to receive similar seditious communications representing the views of what has sometimes been called the "lunatic fringe." I deplore these attempts to exert pressure upon us from the outside, and I shall resist such efforts to the best of my ability. I hope that each of you will join me in this endeavor, regardless of the source of the pressure.

If I or any other member of our Commission should succumb to this kind of extraneous influence leading us to represent or advocate the views of any non-local pressure group, our usefulness to this work will cease and the progress of the Commission's activities will be seriously restrained. So far as our work with this Commission is concerned we are primarily citizens of Lynchburg and charged with ameliorating local differences while seeking for local solutions to purely local problems.

There was an unfortunate development over in Danville recently which illustrated the importance of acting on our own local initiative. The library had been closed when a court order required that this tax-supported facility be desegregated. City officials and Negro leaders came together in an effort to reach an agreement on the reopening of the public library. When the discussions reached an impasse, the Mayor of Danville offered this reason for their failure:

> He said, "We are local people and want to deal with local people. We want to sit down and promise what we will do for local people. But we cannot when others have to get up and make long distance telephone calls before they can say what they will do."

As a result, nothing was accomplished in their negotiations, the library remained closed until a few days ago, and a further deterioration of communications between the two races occurred. This happened because one group declined to view the problem as local but insisted upon acting only in response to directions from sources which lacked local understanding. I believe there may be a lesson in this for us here in Lynchburg.

- - o - -

I hope that none of us will be motivated to engage in "party caucuses" which would tend to separate us into two divided groups. In fact, let us avoid ever "choosing up sides," so to speak, or thinking of ourselves in terms of separate delegations. We have been summoned as a single integrated unit to apply our best collective thinking to the promotion of the finest possible interracial relations for the benefit of all the people of our City. We cannot expect to accomplish this if lines are drawn right here within the very biracial body that is charged with finding means of bringing about closer biracial cooperation.

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Now what are we expected to accomplish? It is not incumbent upon me to offer any specific matters at this time, so largely I shall deal in generalities.

Broadly speaking, this Commission has accepted a call not to crusade but to reconcile, to prevent the radical elements of both races from prevailing in these times when rapid social readjustment is being demanded, to cultivate in whatever way we decide is most appropriate and most promising a climate of understanding in our community which, as changes occur in our social mores, will help us to avoid the tragic developments which have taken place in other communities.

Becoming somewhat more specific, I view this Commission as a hopeful opportunity leading to these developments:

1. To re-establish and strengthen communication between people of the Negro and Caucasian races. It is because communications have broken down in many communities that ill will and unyielding resistance to change has been created. It is purely supposition on my part but I believe that sound communications established in Lynchburg between the leaders of both races through an unofficial interracial committee a number of years ago still bear influentially upon the amicable relations we enjoy today in contrast to less fortunate communities. Ours has been a peaceful co-existence, but we are deluding ourselves if we assume that this will be everlasting unless we work at it. It seems to me that this Commission has a mandate to provide the leadership that may motivate all of our citizens to work at it.

2. To provide an officially constituted hearing place - not a public forum - to which any citizen may refer problems in the area of race relations

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or reforms being sought for. We might in this sense think of the Commission as a "safety valve" where people who are burdened may "blow off some of their steam" while receiving a fair hearing of their racial problems and proposed reforms. Thus we may be able to relieve the pain of some interracial dilemmas and, in the process, safely deliver the community from situations which are incipiently explosive.

3. To deal realistically with and make recommendations on specific civic situations which may arise, whether they be in the area of education, cultural and recreational facilities, private business establishments serving the public, or what not. In this connection we have a medium through which to learn of the aspirations and attitudes of both races. Whenever a departure from tradition or custom seems desirable or inevitable, we must point out to those involved that both sides have responsibilities. When responsibilities are clearly defined in advance, change may be more acceptable to its opponents.

In taking our racial differences and conflicting attitudes into the courts, rancor and everlasting ill will seem inevitable. Genuine human progress will be based not upon conflict, whether arbitrated in the courts or elsewhere, but by persuasion which reaches to the hearts and minds of the people involved.

So it is my feeling that we should seek, without recourse to judicial decree, to prepare the way as well as we can to affect those social changes that may seem inevitable.

It is my sincere belief, however, that we should never seek to bring about change in our social mores simply for the sake of change. This applies to any phase of our community life. School desegregation, for example, will accomplish nothing for the members of either race unless it leads to generally better

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race relations and improved economic and cultural opportunities for a larger number of people. In any recommendations which we may make, I hope that our ultimate long-range objectives are forever paramount in our thinking.

The Federal courts have already decided the question of whether we shall have racially integrated schools and other institutions supported by public taxation. By reason of the patient good will of our colored citizens and their leaders, we have not been troubled with a chain of court actions and the resultant squaring-off on two irreconcilable sides. But it seems to me - and I am not concerned about the personal criticism that this will bring - this Commission should in the near future begin to face the realities of this fundamental problem involving the education of our young people.

Underlying all of our deliberations about this matter should be, first and foremost, the welfare of the children of both races so that they are not the innocent victims of any ill-advised action leading toward school integration.

Perhaps our chief problem in this connection is one of timing, but as Lynchburg eventually faces this matter, our Commission should be ready at the forefront with specific proposals which will help to avoid such grave situations as those which have arisen in other sections. If the colored citizens should seek concessions in this area, I personally hope that we have taken appropriate steps beforehand to create the climate which will make school integration as acceptable to both races as possible, if and when it goes into effect. Certainly this Commission is not prepared at this time to make any recommendations. Thorough study and careful planning are going to be necessary. Nor could I forecast the ultimate conclusions we may reach, but it is foolish to believe that the colored

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citizens of Lynchburg will not become restive when they hear that communities all around us have begun a process of desegregation in their schools or other institutions.

It is difficult to predict at this stage whether it may be possible, but if God will bless us with sufficient wisdom, there could be no greater contribution by this body than to pave the way through which members of the minority race may be invited in so that they may not feel it necessary to try to force their way in. I think this is true whether the objective be schools or any other civic institution. This would indeed be a monumental accomplishment. Personally I am willing to set out in that direction, but it is going to require great resources of intelligence and patience, and no little compromise in some quarters.

- - o - -

Let me make one final observation, Gentlemen. Ours is an unglamorous assignment in the midst of which each of us should be prepared to receive more condemnation than commendation. But if we decide now to work and stand together in good faith and determine to conciliate our differences dispassionately and patiently with reason and understanding, we may, at the very least, be able to set an example for our fellow citizens of both races. They will look to us for leadership in these challenging times only if we earn their respect.

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LYNCHBURG

Sears
Leggett's
Miller-Rhoads
Peck's
Snyder-Berman
Baldwins
Kresge
J. C. Penney,
Coleman
Vogue
Webb-Whitaker
Edward
Marilyn
Thompson
Miles
Charles

Colleges:

Lynchburg College, private, related to Christian Church, co-ed, 849 students.
Randolph-Macon Women's College, private, affiliated with Methodist Church, women, 685 students.
Virginia Theological Seminary & College, privately controlled, co-ed, 265 students.

Major Industries	# Emp.
General Electric Co. (PFP)	2500
Lynchburg Hosiery Mills	550
N & W Industries Inc.	600
H. K. Porter Co.	250

Mrs. Kathryn H. Stone, 1726 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. DI 7-0205 (Bus.) D.C. OT 4-0878 (Res.) Va.

Virginia State legislator (served five terms in Virginia General Assembly), and director, Human Resources Program, Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies. Former vice president, League of Women Voters USA, and member League's subcommittee on Women in Federal Employment (Commission on Status of Women). Chairman, Governor's Committee for Youth (Virginia).

RECEIVED OCT -4 1963

City of Norfolk

Virginia

Office of the Mayor

October 3, 1963

The Honorable Arthur L. Selland, President
United States Conference of Mayors
1707 H Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Selland:

The City of Norfolk does not have a human relations committee as such. We did establish several years ago on a request by the Federal Government, a Citizens Advisory Committee to help in phases of community life involving redevelopment.

When the racial situation became so acute, it was determined by the City Council that the Citizens Advisory Committee, which is a bi-racial committee and is made up of some of our leading business and professional men and women, should undertake this problem of human relations. It was our feeling that whether being the improvement of highways, schools, or human relations, the Citizens Advisory Committee was established to handle such problems.

This Committee has been very active meeting sometimes once and twice a week. Although there was some objection at first that a bi-racial committee as such was not established, I believe the Citizens Advisory Committee now has the complete respect of all segments of our population. The Committee is only an advisory one and therefore submits all recommendations directly to me as Mayor and President of the Council. It has covered quite a wide field, such as public accommodations, fair employment, education, etc.

The Committee does not have a full time staff but uses City personnel directly controlled by the Council.

I trust that this information covers the questions set forth in your questionnaire and if I can be of any further assistance, please feel free to call on me.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Roy B. Martin, Jr.
Mayor

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PETERSBURG, VA.

U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

Special Survey

Human Relations Committees

1. Does your community have a human relations committee?

2. What is its official name?

3. When was the Committee established?

4. Is the Committee bi-racial?

5. Who appointed the Committee?

6. Did the City Council concur?

7. Did the City Council appropriate funds?

8. What was the charge to the Committee? (If possible, attach copy.)

   (If appropriate, please attach a copy of any Council resolution or ordinance.)

9. How many members?

   (Please attach a list of Committee members with their race and occupation noted.)

10. Briefly describe problems or issues that have been considered by the Committee.

11. Briefly summarize any recommendations made by the Committee.

    (Please attach any public reports.)

12. Briefly describe any actions resulting from the Committee's recommendations.

13. How often does the Committee meet?

14. Does the Committee have any staff assistance?

    Part time _____ Full time _____ None _____

15. Addotional comments: _____

_____

_____

_____

City: Petersburg, Virginia

Name of official preparing Report:
Louis C. Shell, Chairman, Bi-Racial Committee

Please return to: U.S.Conference of Mayors
1707 H Street,N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

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1. Yes
2. Bi-Racial Committee of the City of Petersburg
3. August, 1963
4. Yes
5. White members were elected by representatives from civic and business clubs and organizations.
   Negro members were elected by three Negro organizations active in civil rights field.
6. The committee was formed as a result of resolution passed by City Council stating that it favored such a committee. Meeting for election of white members called by Chamber of Commerce at request of City Council.
7. No specific appropriation but City has agreed to pay all reasonable expenses of Committee.
8. There were no specific charges to the committee.
9. Six (attached list)
10. General problems of relations between races but most specifically job opportunity and integration of public businesses such as restaurants and theaters.
11. Attached is a report made by the white members of the committee to the members of the organizations electing them. Attached also is a copy of the questionaire accompanying the report. Answers are presently being received but no results yet announced.
12. City Council adopted resolution affirming a policy of employment without regard to race.
13. Twice each month.
14. None
15. The city has thus far avoided any substantial civil rights demonstrations. It is felt that the committee has been helpful in this regard. The committee has not been in existence long enough to assess its long-range effectiveness.

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Members of Bi-Racial Committee of
City of Petersburg

	Occupation
R. H. Cooley, Jr. (Negro)	Lawyer
Grady W. Powell (Negro)	Minister
William W. Greer (White)	Education Specialist Fort Lee, Va.
Lester I. Bowman (White)	Lawyer
Louis C. Shell (White)	Lawyer
Hermanze E. Fauntleroy, Jr. (Negro)	Teacher, Peabody High School

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Dear Fellow Citizen:

Some six months ago the undersigned were elected by representatives from eleven civic and business organizations to serve as the white members of the Petersburg Bi-Racial Committee. We have reached a time when we feel that a report should be made to the members of the organizations who have asked us to serve on this committee and to seek their thoughts as to our further activities. This communication is being sent to you as a member of one of the organizations participating in selection of the committee.

We wish to report that we have had a number of meetings since the organization of the committee. Our discussions have been very frank and directed toward the problems thought to be most pressing. We have been impressed by the sincerity and cooperation shown by the Negro representatives on the committee.

The problems found to be most urgent among the Negro citizens of Petersburg are increased job opportunity and the opening of public types of businesses to Negro as well as white customers. Substantial progress has been made in the field of employment, with the City Council adopting a resolution of employment without regard to race. Many businesses and industries have already employed Negroes in new positions.

The businesses in question being privately owned, the decision as to who will be served must, of course, be ultimately decided by the owners or operators. Of particular concern to the Negro citizens are restaurants and theaters. Your committee has made an effort to seek some agreement but has thus far been unsuccessful. Some of the businesses have declined to meet with us. However, certain of the theater and restaurant operators have indicated a willingness to participate in a program if it has the support of the general citizenry.

Your committee has no power to enforce any program and can only try to help maintain good relations between the races in Petersburg based upon such program as the citizens of both races will support. Thus far the Negro citizens have been able to control the actions of those groups within the Negro community which would resort to demonstrations and similar activities. This has allowed time for your committee to explore amicable solutions to the problems involved.

It is evident, we believe, that in the absence of some affirmative program the persons of moderate persuasion among the Negro citizens will no longer be able to control the course of events. The businesses immediately involved will participate in a program only if supported by the majority of the white citizens. For these reasons, it is now obvious that the Bi-Racial Committee can be of no further service unless the white citizens will support a moderate program which would include encouragement of integration of public businesses and increased job opportunity.

In order that we may assess our position and determine a course of action, we request that you return the enclosed questionaire. It is not necessary that you sign the questionaire. We solicit your frank answers after due consideration to such issues as you may feel are involved, and to the probable results to our city of a failure to find a solution to our problems.

Louis C. Shell

L. J. Brown

William W. Greer

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☐ I favor such a program as you have outlined and will give my active support.

☐ I will not actively support such a program but would accept it and continue to patronize those businesses participating.

☐ I am opposed to such a program and would withdraw my patronage from any business participating.

Additional comments: _____

_____

_____

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RICHMOND, VA

RECEIVED OCT 15 1963

U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

Special Survey

Human Relations Committees

Does your community have a human relations committee? Yes

What is its official name? Commission on Community Relations

When was the Committee established? July 8, 1963 by Council resolution

Is the Committee bi-racial? Yes

Who appointed the Committee? The Mayor

Did the City Council concur? Resolution adopted 8-1, gave Mayor authority to appoint.

Did the City Council appropriate funds? No - although Council agreed to secretarial assistance and other reasonable expense.

What was the charge to the Committee? (If possible, attach copy.) Copy attached.

(If appropriate, please attach a copy of any Council resolution or ordinance.)

How many members? Twelve - List attached.

(Please attach a list of Committee members with their race and occupation noted.)

Briefly describe problems or issues that have been considered by the Committee. See below

Briefly summarize any recommendations made by the Committee. (Please attach any public reports.) See below

Briefly describe any actions resulting from the Committee's recommendations. See below

How often does the Committee meet? On call - about once a week

Does the Committee have any staff assistance? Through City Clerk's office

Part time _____ Full time _____ None _____

Additional comments: Since the first meeting on September 4, this office has complied with requests to obtain information from other cities and for a full report on the City's employment practices since July 1962 pursuant to Council's fair employment resolution. Sub-committees are engaged in evaluating employment opportunities and seeking training programs. No action or recommendation has been made publicly, nor to Council privately, as yet.

City: RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Name of official preparing Report: ELEANOR P. SHEPPARD, MAYOR

Please return to: U.S.Conference of Mayors
1707 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

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9-1-63

BI-RACIAL COMMITTEE

WHITE	Carter, Jr., Robert, Chrmn. of Bd. Virginia Tractor Company	1244 Rothesay Road 1901 Westwood Avenue	359-2555 353-2701
	Clarke, Dr. James W., Minister Second Presbyterian Church	4308 Sulgrave Road 9 North 5th Street	355-6242 643-0133
	Cockrell, Thomas L., Baker-Cockrell Agency, Ins.	5 Ampthill Road 4009 Fitzhugh Avenue	AT 2-5951 EL 3-8778
Co-Chairman	Davis, Lee F., Central National Bank, Vice Pres.	12 S. Wilton Road 219 E. Broad Street	AT 2-0300 MI 4-6011
	Miller, Henry R., III First Federal Savings & Loan Assoc.	5812 Guthrie Avenue 310 N. 3rd St., Box 10165	AT 2-2400 MI 9-1201
	Proctor, Benjamin P. Manufacturer's Representative	3 Canterbury Road ~~521 East Main Street~~	EL 8-2072 MI 3-3363
NEGRO	Mitchell, Rev. Raymond S. St. Phillip's Episcopal Church, Rector	614 Overbrook Road 2900 Hanes Avenue	355-7226 MI 4-3260
	Motley, Milwood A. M. A. Motley Plumbing & Heating	2814 North Avenue " " "	MI 4-2217 " "
Co-Chairman	Nickens, J. J. Consolidated Bank & Trust Co., Pres.	102 Overbrook Road 329 North 1st Street	MI 8-7417 MI 3-9187
	Reid, Dr. W. Ferguson Physician	813 West Lancaster Road 611 Chamberlayne Avenue	EL 3-1022 MI 8-1568
	Southall, Herbert H. Southern Aid Life Ins. Co.	2723 Fendall Avenue 214 East Clay Street	MI 4-2005 MI 8-7234
	Williams, Dr. Robert E. Virginia Union University, Dean	1409 North Lombardy Street 1500 North Lombardy Street	EL 5-1056 EL 5-2882

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OFFERED JUNE 24, 1963

A RESOLUTION—No. 63-R58-56

Authorizing the Mayor to appoint a commission for the purpose of recommending solutions to problems presented to it concerning the citizens of the City.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND:

1. That the Mayor be and is hereby authorized to appoint a commission for the purpose of seeking solutions to problems presented to it concerning the citizens of the City.

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RICHMOND

Willow Lawn Shopping Center

Sears
Two Guys
J. C. Penney, C. L. Clawson, Mgr.
Thalhimers
Wool Co.
Miller & Rhoades
Murphy's
Woolworth
La Vogue
Home Shop
Lerners
Nat'l Shirt
Bakers

Southside Plaza Shopping Center

J. C. Penney, M. K. Davick, Mgr.
Murphy's
Woolworth
La Vogue
Home Shop
Lerners
Russell & Holmes

Colleges:

University of Richmond, private under Baptist Church, men students in Richmond and women in Westhampton, 3,388 students.
Virginia Union University, private affiliated with Baptist Church, co-ed, 856 students.
Richmond Professional Institute, co-ed, 4,650 students.

Major Industries	# Emp.
Albermarle Paper Mfg. Co.	700
American Tobacco Co.	2500
Consolidated Cigar Co.	430
E. I. Dupont de Nemours & Co. (PFP)	3600
Hygrade Food Products	650
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.	2000
Philip Morris, Inc.	2800
Reynolds Metals Co.	1800
Southern Biscuit Co.	500

9-1-63

RICHMOND

BI-RACIAL COMMITTEE

WHITE	Carter, Jr., Robert, Chrmn. of Bd. Virginia Tractor Company	1244 Rothesay Road 1901 Westwood Avenue	359-2555 353-2701
	Clarke, Dr. James W., Minister Second Presbyterian Church	4308 Sulgrave Road 9 North 5th Street	355-6242 643-0133
	Cockrell, Thomas L., Baker-Cockrell Agency, Ins.	5 Ampthill Road 4009 Fitzhugh Avenue	AT 2-5951 EL 3-8778
Co-Chairman	Davis, Lee F., Central National Bank, Vice Pres.	12 S. Wilton Road 219 E. Broad Street	AT 2-0300 MI 4-6011
	Miller, Henry R., III First Federal Savings & Loan Assoc.	5812 Guthrie Avenue 310 N. 3rd St., Box 10165	AT 2-2400 MI 9-1201
	Proctor, Benjamin P. Manufacturer's Representative	3 Canterbury Road ~~521 East Main Street~~	EL 8-2072 MI 3-3363
NEGRO	Mitchell, Rev. Raymond S. St. Phillip's Episcopal Church, Rector	614 Overbrook Road 2900 Hanes Avenue	355-7226 MI 4-3260
	Motley, Milwood A. M. A. Motley Plumbing & Heating	2814 North Avenue " " "	MI 4-2217 " "
Co-Chairman	Nickens, J. J. Consolidated Bank & Trust Co., Pres.	102 Overbrook Road 329 North 1st Street	MI 8-7417 MI 3-9187
	Reid, Dr. W. Ferguson Physician	813 West Lancaster Road 611 Chamberlayne Avenue	EL 3-1022 MI 8-1568
	Southall, Herbert H. Southern Aid Life Ins. Co.	2723 Fendall Avenue 214 East Clay Street	MI 4-2005 MI 8-7234
	Williams, Dr. Robert E. Virginia Union University, Dean	1409 North Lombardy Street 1500 North Lombardy Street	EL 5-1056 EL 5-2882

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HAMPTON - NEWPORT NEWS (Peninsula)	Dr. Edward C. Kollmann Box 6017, Hampton Institute Hampton, Virginia	Phone:	PA 3-8027(Home) PA 3-6581, Ext. 237(Office)
	Mr. W.R. Walker, Jr/ 72 Shoe Lane Warwick, Virginia	Phone:	LY 6-9548(Home) CH 5-5363(Office)
PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY (Manassas)	Col. Benjamin Muse Manassas, Virginia	Phone:	EM 8-3517(Home) EM 8-3711(Office)
RICHMOND	Father John J. McMahon 811 Floyd Avenue Richmond, Virginia	Phone:	CO 6-2512(Home) MI 8-5879(Office)
	Rev. Edward Meeks Gregory 520 North Boulevard Richmond, Virginia - 23220	Phone:	EL 8-6625(Home) EL 9-3102(Office)
PETERSBURG	Lt. Col. Jay W. Worrell, Jr. 1839 Brandon Avenue Petersburg, Virginia	Phone:	734-2285(Office) or 734-1381(Office)
	Dr. Harry W. Roberts Virginia State College Petersburg, Virginia	Phone:	RE 2-7692(Home) RE 3-8111(Office)
ROANOKE	Rev. W. Carroll Brooke 3237 Bromley Road, S.W. Roanoke, Virginia	Phone:	774-3353(Home) 774-5183(Office)
	Rev. Alvo[illegible] M. Beardslee Hollins C[illegible]e Hollins Co[illegible]ge, Virginia	Phone:	EM 6-7631
HARRISONBURG (Rockingham County)	Rev. Charles E. Zunkel Port Republic, Virginia	Phone:	GW - 1 - W (Home)
	Professor John A. Lapp 897 College Avenue Harrisonburg, Virginia	Phone:	434-2619(Home)

FOR YOUR INFORMATION, By The Virginia Council on Human Relations
17 East Cary Street, Richmond, Virginia 648-4445

May 29, 1964
Report on Hampton, Richmond, Fairfax County and Danville, Virginia
(Report based on a survey of these areas)

All information is based on Title II (Public Accomodations Section) of the Civil Rights Bill now before the U.S. Senate----

1. Community leaders for compliance to Title II.

Hampton: Mr. J. Smith, Mgr. Leggett's Dept. Store, Hampton, Pa 3-3351
Mr. E. Marsenburg, Municipal Judge, Hampton.
Mr. Jerome H. Holland, President Hampton Institute, PA3-6581
Mr. L. Barbour, Pres. Citizens Organization, Hampton, PA3-4001
Mr. William Smith, Attorney, 17 E. Lincoln St. " , PA2-0553
Mr. Victor Wilson, Attorney, 111 N. King St. " , PA3-0766
Rev. John Garber, 261 Cary St., Hampton, PA3-3104
Rev. Chester Brown, 40 N. King St. " , 727-0707
Rev. J. D. Marshburn, Hampton, PA3-3442
Rev. Francis Hayes, St. John's Episcopal, Hampton, 722-2567
Senator Hunter B. Andrews, Cit. Nat. Bank, " , PA3-0791
Dr. Ed Kollman, Hampton Institute, Hampton, PA3-6581
Peninsula Council on Human Relations, Dr. James Russell, President, Hampton Institute, 722-8785
Hampton Ministerial Association, Lloyd Alexander, President Newport-News, Va., 245-4613
Jewish Community Center, 98 - 26th St. Newport-News, CH4-1764
Mr. Chandler, Wyatt's Clothing Store, Manager, Hampton

Richmond: Mr. Newman Hamblet, V-Pres. Thalhimer's Dept. Store, MI3-4211
Dr. Edward Haddock, 1133 West Franklin St., EL9-3229
Mr. Wm. P. Thurston, Jr., 1004 N. Thompson St., 353-2782
Mr. William Miller, Lawyer, MI8-7701
Mr. Harry Cohn, Lawyer, 10 S. 10th St., MI4-0721
Virginia Council on Human Relations, 17 E. Cary St., 648-4445
Anti-Defamation League, 1613 Broad-Grace Arcade, MI3-9143
Virginia Council of Churches, 2321 Westwood Ave., 353-5587
Nat. Conference of Christians & Jews, 2317 Westwood Ave., 359-2137
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Richmond Urban League, 114 E. Leigh St., MI3-7343
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Presbyterian Church Headquarters, 8 N. 6th. St., 643-6691
Unitarian Church of Richmond, 101 N. Harrison St., EL5-4089
Richmond NAACP Office, 420, N. 1st. St., MI4-9337

City of Roanoke, Virginia

MURRAY A. STOLLER, MAYOR

November 13, 1963.

Mayor A. L. Selland,
Human Relations Committee Survey,
U. S. Conference of Mayors,
1707 H Street, N. W.,
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mayor Selland:

Our reply to your survey is enclosed.

Sincerely,

Murray A. Stoller

Murray A. Stoller,
Mayor.

MAS:jm

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CITY DANVILLE, VIRGINIA

Coordinating Responsibility _____

1. Biracial Committee Members

MAYOR's ADVISORY COMMITTEE (All white)

W. J. Erwin, Pres., Dan River Mills
Wm. F. Keifer, Mgr., Corning Glass Plant
Dr. Curtis V. Bishop, Pres., Averett College

2. Other Key People (Including Mayor)

Mayor Julian R. Stinson
The Rev. L. W. Chase, Chairman, Danville Christian Progressive Assn. (N)
The Rev. Lawrence Campbell, Danville Christian Prog. Assn. (N)
A. C. Muse, attorney (N)
David T. Bush, Jr., Manager, Danville Hotel, 602 Main Street

3. Local Associations (Including officers)

Retail Merchants Association -

4. Newspapers (Including Editors)

Register (m-S) (except Mon) - Walter L. Grant, Publisher
W. M. Saunders, Editor

Bee (e) - G. Tetley, Editor

5. Colleges & Universities (Including Presidents & Trustees)

Averett College - Dr. Curtis V. Bishop, Pres. (on Mayor's Comm.)

6. Other Information or Attachments

Washington Star, - 1/29/64

Assured Council Seat, Danville Negroes Say

DANVILLE, Va., Jan. 29 (Special).—Negro leaders here said today their voter registration drive has assured them a city council seat in the June 9 election.

The Rev. Lawrence G. Campbell, executive secretary of the Danville Christian Progressvie Association, said the registration of some 1,500 Negroes—bringing to more than 3,000 the number of eligible Negro voters—guarantees that a Negro candidate will sit in the council chambers for the first time.

The candidate, Mr. Campbell said, will be the Rev. Lindell W. Chase, a native of Washington, D. C., and a graduate of Lincoln University and the Howard University School of Theology.

Scene of Violence

Danville was the scene of racial violence last summer when the Negro community launched its civil rights campaign.

Negro leaders here last week listed their achievements since that campaign began.

In addition to anticipating one of the five council vacancies (there are a total of nine) for Mr. Chase, the Negro community has seen Irvin Burton elected vice president of a now-integrated textile union. Previously there had been two separate chapters of the union.

All physical signs of segregation have been abolished in the city's principal industry, the Dan River Mills.

At least two Negroes have been appointed foremen in the P. Lorillard Tobacco Co., with supervisory responsibility over whites as well as Negroes.

Jobs also have opened up in other lines of employment, Mr. Campbell said. He noted that some 20 Negroes are now employes in sales positions in downtown stores and surrounding shopping centers and that three Negroes have been hired as salesmen by dairies and another by a soft drink bottler.

On the city government level, two Negroes have been appointed as social workers, a local fair employment ordinance was passed in December and all-Negro Langston High School has received accreditation.

Six Counters Opened

Mr. Campbell said six lunch counters have been opened to Negroes in the downtown area and six more in nearby shopping centers.

The Negro community has also established its own "Citizenship School" where adults are taught to read and write and to fill out forms to become registered voters. Eleven of the new Negro voters were trained in the school.

In addition, the Daneville Christian Progressive Association has been providing help on home mortgages for those who lost jobs and unemployment compensation because they took part in demonstrations.

The DCPA said in its report that "we are cognizant of the fact that these accomplishments are but token concessions, therefore, we will not be free (or stop fighting for freedom) until all Danville is free."

Evening Star
Washington, D. C.
Date: 1/29/64

CHARLOTTESVILLE-ALBEMARLE HRC
Executive Board Meeting, Thursday, March 12, 1964

Present: Jane Foster, Mr Hailstalk, Cal Kunin, Eunice Jackson, Chick Moran, Peggy Davis (for Larson) Gene Foster

Report on Henry Caravadi's trip to Charlottesville .. As we planned at the previous Bd Meeting, interviews were set up for Mr Caravadi for March 9, 10, 11 with the following: Monsignor Michael, Claude Jessup, Dr Daniel, John Gordon, Robert E. Lee, Victor Fischer, and L.B. Cooley. Mr Caravadi hit the jackpot on his first two interviews. Monsignor Michael is inviting about 30 businessmen to dinner on April 3, and Claude Jessup will invite about 20 city leaders to lunch the same day. They will include the other men we arranged interviews with, so we canceled those interviews since the HRC message is best told to groups by Happy Lee and Mr Caravadi together. This amazing success surprised all of us. They will not appeal for money at first, but plan to come back and approach the businessmen individually later. A great deal of phoning and arranging was involved for this visit, by Jane, Dan Mohler, and Chick; Marian Jordan and Alice MacInnis tried to think of persons to invite to hear about HRC informally but we all felt diffident, and discouraged.

VCHR State Board Meeting is Mar 21 in Richmond. Jane Foster will attend a meeting for presidents the night before and Susan Larson will attend the Job Op Committee meeting held with the board meeting. Barbara Bartle will attend the meeting for Membership chairmen.

PROGRAM COMPLICATIONS - Our long-planned panel from Danville was all arranged for the 4th Thursday, with all the HRC officers plus the LWV president coming. But in arranging for a meeting place we found that most churches were planning services for Holy Thursday which meant a serious conflict for many members. Jane Foster threw it to the Board to solve. It was agreed that the Danville panel should not come for this chancy audience, but it was felt that we should stick to our meeting date for continuity. Mr Hailstalk thought the combined Baptist revival would be over by 9, and that if we held our meeting in Mr Bunn's church that many members could come in after services. It was decided to start late, at 8:30, and to call it a "Quaker Meeting" with everyone free to talk on "Burning Issues" which would be listed in the notice: Tuition Grants, Junior Highs, Should I sell my House to a Negro?, urban renewal vs Negro Removal, Prince Edward, Civil Rights and Public Accomodation Clause.

Job Opportunity Report - the first Negro secretary has been hired by Va. Tel and Tel - Evelyn Jones - she had had previous Telephone experience in NY. We are hoping that Vepco will also hire its first Negro office worker soon - they are interviewing and need to prove non-discrimination for govt compliance.

The Red Cross and Community Chest seem to be running their activities mixed - at least the former complaints seemed to be corrected. An unpleasant interview with Bill Lewis at Michie Publishers was described. He also is new Dem County chairman.

Ray Long, a local conservative who attended our Jan meeting, has seemed sincerely interested in giving Negroes opportunity in his construction business. After talked to Sue Larson, he went to talk to Mr Johnson at Burley and is taking a promising senior after graduation.

Housing Committee - Mary Updike's absence kept this discussion fragmentary - they have had two meetings recently. We talked about Floyd Johnson's attempt to buy a house in Berkely from a man who wanted to sell to him because he had lost his job and the loan company was foreclosing. Though the sale was wished by both parties, the loan company refused to transfer the mortgage to a Negro in a white neighborhood. This is the first case we have had to come so close to success, and while very discouraging, it is helpful to know what we face. Appeals were made to VCHR in Richmond and to FHA and to NAACP lawyer Tucker, no success so far.

Public Accommodations - discussion of the surprising success story of Kessler's restaurants, the Cavalier, the Virginian, and the new one on Vinegar Hill primarily for Negroes. The Negro ministers had no luck in an interview with Kessler, nor did the students who wanted the Corner entirely integrated; so one Saturday noon four Negro ministers picketed the Negro restaurant for 1½ hours and preached the next day that if Kessler didn't want them in his uptown restaurants they didn't need his downtown restaurant. Business fell off noticeable, and by Wednesday Kessler was ready to listen to an employee who had been talking to taxi driver Jimmy Brown. Kessler asked Brown to tell the ministers that he would integrate and gave them $25 for their churches. The minsters met, asked Brown to tell Kessler to talk to them in person, and when he appeared a few minutes later to concede that he would integrate his restaurants they also asked him to make the check to the NAACP. All went well.

Very gratifying to see that the police were immediately on the spot protecting the picketers, and made Kessler put his big dog into the car to avoid any trouble; that Mayor Haggerty came immediately and spoke courteously to the ministers, and that the bi-racial committee continued its efforts with Kessler.

This leaves only one restuarant, Georges, and possibly Jack's still agitating the UVa students. Mr Bristol reported having lunch with a young English professor working with the students and was relieved to find him not at all anxious for picketing and action. However it was felt by the ministers that the possibility of student action was helpful in persuading Kessler; we feel that the ACTUALITY of action may be less potent than the threat. Hard to keep up protests.

TUTORING - New tutors keep cropping up volunteering because they have heard of the project from a friend, and Mrs Hurst at Lane seems to trust our work. Recently a law student called because Ted Mearns gave him our name; he was worried about integrated students in a nearby county taught by his wife, but he didn't want her involved. We phoned the NAACP pres in that county and he brought in five students, and five law students are now working with them. Also we enlisted Dr Bliesmer's help at the McGuffey reading clinic - tests for a boy who seems retarded. Dr B had worried about repercussions and was surprised that others have not been penalized for civil rights work.

respectfully submitted, Jane Foster

CHARLOTTESVILLE VA.

RECEIVED MAR 13 1967

U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

Special Survey

Human Relations Committees

Does your community have a human relations committee? Yes

What is its official name? Community Relations Committee

When was the Committee established? June, 1963

Is the Committee bi-racial? Yes

Who appointed the Committee? Mayor

Did the City Council concur? Yes

Did the City Council appropriate funds? No

What was the charge to the Committee? (If possible, attach copy.)

(If appropriate, please attach a copy of any Council resolution or ordinance.)

How many members?

see attached list

(Please attach a list of Committee members with their race and occupation noted.)

Briefly describe problems or issues that have been considered by the Committee.

see attached list

Briefly summarize any recommendations made by the Committee.

(Please attach any public reports.)

Briefly describe any actions resulting from the Committee's recommendations.

How often does the Committee meet?

Does the Committee have any staff assistance?

Part time _____ Full time _____ None ✓

Addotional comments: _____

City: Charlottesville, Virginia

Name of official preparing Report: City Attorney

Please return to: U.S.Conference of Mayors
1707 H Street,N.W., Washington D.C. 20006

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There are 10 members:

1. Rev. H. B. Mitchell, negro - Episcopal Minister
2. Mrs. J. R. ARnett - Negro - Hairdresser
3. Harry A. George, Jr., - White - Keller & George
4. Raymond L. Bell - Negro - Undertaker
5. Rev. J. B. Hamilton, Negro - Baptist Minister
6. W. A. Rinehart, III - White - Insurance
7. Harvey L. Williams - White - C. H. Williams, Inc., Dept. Store
8. H. A. Haden - White - Banker
9. Dr. David Yu - Chinease - Professor of Religion at Univ. of Va.
10. Dr. W. Parker Anslow - White - Medical Doctor

Problems largely have been equal opportunities of employment and encouraging business establishments to serve negroes as well as whites.

The Committee recommended that businesses in the Community serve negroes and employ them where they are capable.

There is no regular meeting schedule, but there has been 18 meetings in the past eight months.

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Alexandria Council on Human Relations April 1964

PROGRESS REPORT ON DESEGREGATION IN ALEXANDRIA 1958 - 1964

Many people and factors are contributing to desegregation. The Alexandria Council on Human Relations was formed in 1958. It seeks - through fact-finding, discussion and action - to attain equal opportunity for all people in Virginia. Prior to 1958, the United Churchwomen, buses, trains, the Library, and the Alexandria Medical Society were desegregated.

1959 - Nine Negro students enter Francis Hammond High School, and several previously all-white elementary schools.

1960 - Mayor appoints bi-racial Citizens' Committee to consider racial problems. Opened: Lunch counters in major variety stores. Hot Shoppe. Howard Johnsons. Many local resturants.

1961 - Negro students transfer to neighborhood schools without court order. Safeway stores announce extension of merit employment policy to Virginia. Opened: City summer playground programs. Municipal Stadium. Baseball leagues for youths and adults.

1962 - City Council appoints a biracial and advisory Civic Unity Committee. Opened: Adult Education courses.

1963 - City Council annouces all city facilities open without racial discrimination. Merit employment policy applied to city jobs. Opened: Movie theatres. Bowling alleys. Skating rink. Parkfairfax Apartments. Presidential Garden Apartments. George Mason Hotel. Many more motels and resturants. The Boys' Club. YMCA.

During the previous years, all other health, welfare, recreation and hospital agencies had been desegregating.

Other highlights of 1963...

Retail merchants make known merit employment policy. AB&W Bus Company employs Negro bus drivers. C&P Telephone Company announces merit employment policy for Virginia. Race dropped from teacher applications. Records of racial composition of desegregated schools no longer kept, and nearly 300 Negro students attend previously all-white schools. City Council makes available for private construction city land for 72 middle-income apartments on open occupancy basis.

1964 - Post office advances Negro to window serving public. Opened: Alexandria Dental Society. Fairlington Apartments. Teachers' Assns.

Many barriers are down. BUT MUCH REMAINS TO BE DONE in order to practice what we Americans preach about Democracy...SUCH AS: active job recruitment and on-the-job training; city employment and appointments; open occupancy housing; help for culturally-deprived children; desegregation of professional and civic groups, Nursing School, Police Boys' Camp.

For Additional Copies...Call Mrs. Weingarten, 548-4712

For your information.
Published - Post
No. Va. Sun.

For immediate release

Mrs. Eddy
931-3172

The Alexandria Council on Human Relations today made public a "Progress Report on Desegregation in Alexandria 1958-1964". It has been mailed to leading clergy, citizens and city officials as well as Council members.

Mrs. George A. Eddy, president of the Council, commented "Most of the obvious barriers are down now, but much remains to be done before we Americans will really be practicing what we preach about democracy, justice and equality of opportunity."

"For instance, consider jobs - a necessary foundation for further progress. The years of deprivation and denial of opportunity to the minority have stultified ambition, substituted hopelessness for hope. Active recruitment and on-the-job training by both public and private employers is needed to compensate for the past. Negro youth, particularly, need special attention to acquaint them with the whole world of work most of which has been systematically closed to them in the past. They need special encouragement from school officials, employers, concerned citizens and the community in order to raise their aims and to see the necessity for adequate preparation in school."

"Private employers have have been opening job opportunities more readily than has the city government. There are still no Negro police, firemen, clerical employees and very few professional employees in City Hall."

"Next in importance," she continued "is inadequte home. It is an Alexandria tradition in the older parts of the city that white and Negro neighbors live side by side. Here, as in the rest of the country, recognition is needed that race does not determine property values. Knowledge is needed that panic-selling by white owners, which is often encouraged by unscrupulous real estate agents, can lower property values. The Principle of open occupancy should be applied so that all Americans can rent or buy a home on the same basis i.e. ability to pay."

"Government action for parks, schools, highways in Alexandria is reducing land formerly lived on by Negroes. Land use plans for high-income apartments and commercial-

industrial use will further reduce present Negro residential areas. However, City Council's action last year in making available land for private construction of middle-income rental units is a significant effort to fill a major need."

"In general, Operation Mainstream is called for. Many professional, civic and service groups still practice racial discrimination. Specifically, are Negro students at Parker-Gray High School given equal information about prizes, awards, opportunities of all kinds in the community? Will not special efforts be needed by civic and service groups to encourage the participation of Negro youth particularly because of past years of deprivation and discouragement? The mere opening of doors and removal of obvious barriers are not enough to bring a long-segregated group into the mainstream of community life. We must not be content with tokenism. All of us can remember that our American and religious goal is to release and fulfill human potential. Opportunity should be open to all so that each individual may become a self-reliant and full citizen of American life."

"Much has been accomplished by voluntary action in Alexandria and elsewhere. However, the experience of our Alexandria and Virginia Councils on Human Relations shows that legislation is needed because businessmen usually dislike being the first to take new action and would benefit by laws which put everyone on the same basis.

"The Civil Rights Bill before us all now focuses our attention on our national effort to rectify past injustice, provide equal justice and equal opportunity for all. As clarification in the midst of conflict, we would like to mention a few points: (1) the House voted 290-130 for this Bill which shows widespread public support; (2) 30 states already have public accommodations laws, many of them stronger than those proposed for the Federal laws; (3) 26 states already have fair employment practices laws. Virginia has neither of these laws.

"The purpose of laws is to regulate behavior even if they cannot change hearts.

"Property owners of all kinds have long been regulated for the common good in matters of health, safety, working conditions, taxes.

"Human rights are at stake and to seek to deny them by an appeal to property rights or states rights is to obscure the issue."

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17 East Cary Street, Richmond, Virginia 648-4445

May 29, 1964
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(Report based on a survey of these areas)

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Mr. William Smith, Attorney, 17 E. Lincoln St. " , PA2-0553
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Presbyterian Church Headquarters, 8 N. 6th. St., 643-6691
Unitarian Church of Richmond, 101 N. Harrison St., EL5-4089
Richmond NAACP Office, 420, N. 1st. St., MI4-9337

Danville:

Mr. Eugene Rowe, 442 Hawthorn Drive, Sw 2-1268
Mr. W. M. J. Erwin, Pres. Dan River Mills, SW 2-5427
Mr. Joe Mehaffey, Cat and Fiddle Super Market, SW3-1727
Mr. Charels Womack, Womack Company, SW 3-5670
Mr. C. A. Carr, Pres. Dibrell Bros. Tobacco Co., SW 2-7511
Mr. Joseph Stendig, Holiday Inn, SW 3-2731
Dr. D. L. Arey, 129 South Ma;in SW 2-7535
Mr. William Kiefer, Pres. Corning Glass Works, 793-9511
Dr. & Mrs. Henry Bourne, 444 Hawthorn Drive, SW 3-6422
Mr. Neill K. McMillan, 462 S. Woodberry Ave., SW 3-8579
Mr. Tom Shenkle, P, Lorillard Co., 792 - 0521
Mr. Fletcher Harris, CPA, 2321 Riverside Drive, SW 2-3221
Mr. George Carter, Humble Oil Company, 200 River Road, SW 3-5811
Mr. O. Lewis Roach, Star Laundry Co., 1095 Riverside Dr., SW 2-1511
Mr. James Crawford, WBPM RAdio, 710 Grove Avenue, 793-4411
Mr. Charles Crowder,Commercial Appeal Newspaper, 416 Lynn, SW 2-1331

Danville Community Leaders believed to be opposed to compliance:

Mr. John W. Carter, Lawyer, 533 Main Street, SW 2-9522
Mr. C. B. Temple, City Ma nager, SW 2-9210
Mr. James Ferguson, City Attorney, SW 3-9119
Mr. Eugene Link, Commonwealth's Attorney,SW 3-1922
Mr. E. Stuart James, Owner Danville Register & Bee Newspaper, SW 3-2311
Mr. James C. Bushong, Newspaper Reporter, 803 Main St., SW 3-1761
Mr. Marion Saunders, Newspaper Reporter, SW 3-2311
Mr. John Johnson, Newspaper Reporter, SW 3-2311
Mr. /French Conway, Lawyer, SW 3-4345
Mr. C. R. Henderson,
Mr. Walter E. Barrick, Sr. & Jr., Insurance, SW 31011

Fairfax County: (For Compliance)

Mr. Gus Johnson, 6909 Woodland Drive, Springfield,
Mr. Irving Berman, 831 Villa Ridge,Rd., Falls Church, JE 2-6486
Mr. John Berman, 704 Cortz Dr., Fairfax, 273-5024
Mr. Fred Babson, 7613 Marshall Dr., Annandale, 296-5533
Mr. William Loving, 1407 Turkey Run Rd., McLean, 356-3401
Mr. /William Perlik, Daleview Dr., McLean, DA 5-9072
Mr. Kenneth Clark, 33 Cherry Dr. Fairfax, 560-2936
Mr. F. Shield McCandlish, 813 Lakeview Terrace, Falls Church, JE2-7183
Mr. Bernard R. Mullady, 7102 Braddock Rd., Springfield, CL 6-1585
Mr. Ed Prichard, 210 North Payne St., Fairfax, CR 3-2120
Mr. Alvin Norcross, 641 Tazwell Rd., N.W. Vienna, DU5-8581
Fairfax County Council on Human Relations, Mr. Carl Auvil, 1113 Nicholson D
Falls Church, JE 4-4085
Catholic Interracial Council, Mr. Bernard Wiesman, 4700 25th N.
Arlington, JA 2-8479

'Radar' Network Set Up for Civil Rights Bill Reaction

A state-wide "radar" network aimed at detecting possible resistance to the public accommodations section of the civil rights bill is being set up by the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

The organization's 30 local affiliates are being urged to locate places which would be most likely to refuse services to Negroes if and when the bill is enacted into law.

The Rev. Heslip M. Lee, executive director of the VCHR, said today the purpose of the effort is to persuade the businesses to comply with the law and to avoid defiance that could create an unfavorable image for Virginia.

National news media, Mr. Lee said, would not give reports on those places which comply with the law but would emphasize resistance to the civil rights law if it is enacted.

A six-point program in preparation for passage of the bill has been distributed to council members throughout the state.

Mr. Lee said he was uncertain when the bill would be enacted. He said he believed the general public hopes Senate debate on the measure would end soon. He earlier had predicted passage on June 10.

He speculated that there would be no rush on the part of Negroes to obtain service at the various public accommodations affected by the bill. But, he said, there will be some who will want to test it immediately.

The public accommodations section of the civil rights bill, as now written, becomes law the day after the President signs it. The fair employment practices section has a two-year waiting period before it is fully enforced.

The six-point VCHR program calls upon council members to:

- Open lines of communication and discussion among community leaders concerning facts of the civil rights measure.
- Point out that Title II (public accommodations) becomes law one day after it is signed.
- Report that a section of the bill prohibits anyone from assisting in the denial of services under the public accommodations section. This, Mr. Lee said, could include police agencies attempting to enforce anti-trespass laws in Virginia.
- Determine which places are most likely to deny services and create lawsuits. Seek to work with such places prior to passage of the bill, "pointing out that compliance to the law is in the true Virginia tradition."
- Report to the VCHR office in Richmond the names of any places where defiance is likely and be certain to report any defiance to the state office as soon as it takes place after passage of the bill.
- Offer the services of local councils to community leaders during the transition period of adjustments to the law.

The VCHR, founded under the wing of the Southern Regional Council, is a biracial organization aimed at discussing racial problems and negotiating desegregation steps.

The Richmond council was instrumental in negotiating the desegregation of about 35 restaurants last year, Richmond's theaters and some hotels.

CITY LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

Coordinating Responsibility _____

1. Biracial Committee Members (Yes - City Council)

M. C. Allen, Negro, President, Virginia Seminary & College
Clarence K. Garrard, White, Dentist
* William E. Gordon, Negro, President, Community Cleaners & Dyers
Harry G. Green, White, President, Phillips Business College
R. Walter Johnson, Negro, Physician
* Henry E. McWane, White, President, Lynchburg Foundry Division of Woodward Iron Company
Fred L. Showalter, White, President, F. L. Showalter Co., Inc.
Henry P. Weeden, Negro, Dentist

* Co-Chairmen

2. Other Key People (Including Mayor)

W. C. Vaughan, Mayor
Robert D. Morrison, City Manager

3. Local Associations (Including officers)

4. Newspapers (Including Editors)

News, David W. Wright, Man. Ed., Carter Glass III, Gen. Mgr.
Advance, Thomas R. Glass, Managing Editor

5. Colleges & Universities (Including Presidents & Trustees)

Randolph-Macon Woman's College, William F. Quilliam, Jr., Pres.

6. Other Information or Attachments

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

I. POPULATION

	TOTAL POPULATION (1960)	% non-white
Williamsburg	6,832	14.7
James City County	11,539	37.5

II. DISCRIMINATION IN THE FIELD OF...

A. Schools

Public. The public schools are governed by a board represented by one-half membership from the city and one-half membership from the county.

There is one Negro Public School housing grades one through twelve (number of students, 1487).

There is one elementary school for white pupils (number of students, 1109)

There is one high school for white pupils (number of students, 992).

The school buses are segregated.

Private. There is one private Roman Catholic school, which is integrated. Enrollment is 670.

College. The College of William and Mary at present has one Negro day student. In the past it has had a few Negro students in the Law School (none have graduated from the Law School). There have been Negro graduate students, (the figures are not available). This past summer there were Negro undergraduates in summer school in connection with the National Science Foundation and a few others (again the exact number was not stated) who were not connected with NSF. There are Negro students taking extension courses from the college here and through other extensions of the college.

The free lecture and cultural events offered by the college are open to all. The student center cafeteria is open to all.

B. Housing

Housing in Williamsburg area has undergone drastic changes in the last thirty years. Many private residences have been purchased by Colonial Williamsburg. These have been restored or replaced and are now occupied by white employees of that organization. Sections ~~are~~ outside of

the restored area are occupied by (a) all white families, (b) all Negro families, (c) both white and Negro families.

The housing subdivisions in the area, with the exception of one about two miles to the east of the city, are all for whites. These projects are mainly in James City County. There are some mixed neighborhoods in the county, but predominately the pattern is separateness.

C. Jobs.

Jobs available in the city are as follows: Colonial Williamsburg, the College of William and Mary, Retail trades, hospital, services and others. In the county the job picture includes employment in agriculture, professional and public services.

There are few Negroes holding highly skilled jobs with three of the largest employers -- Colonial Williamsburg, The College of William and Mary, and Hospitals. There are no Negro policemen, firemen, or city officials. Williamsburg does have one Negro postal employee.

Two supermarkets have hired Negroes as checkers.

D. Churches

There are approximately 34 churches in this area. One Episcopal church, one episcopal Mission, and one Roman Catholic Church are integrated. All others have no Negro members but services are open to all.

E. Public Transportation.

Buses -- There is no public bus line within the area. There is a free bus run by Colonial Williamsburg. Its route covers the restored area. It is open to all.

Anyone may use the following facilities:

Four buses

Trains

Airplanes (in Newport News)

Taxicabs

Carriage Rides (Colonial Williamsburg)

F. Recreation Facilities

The city has provided a means of recreational facilities for Negroes and whites. There is a summer program which receives funds from Williamsburg. This program includes activities for the Negro children at the only Negro school and activities for white children at the elementary and high school. The funds provide for workers, equipment and bus transportation to take the Negro children swimming.

Money from the United Givers Fund is allocated to the two youth centers which generally have an indoor program on Friday and Saturday nights during the winter months. This is private, in that each has a board of directors and receives no aid from the local government.

The only movie has been opened to Negroes on a non-segregated basis. The bowling alley is open to all. A skating arena in the area has allowed Negroes at certain times (for Negroes only). The outdoor drama situated on state property has integrated seating. The white citizens of the community built a recreation center from privately solicited funds. It is a private corporation with swimming pool and club house, and is reserved for whites only. This year a group of citizens, both white and Negro, planned and raised money for a Negro recreation center.

The Community Theatre has invited Negroes to be patrons and members.

G. Restaurants

We know of twelve restaurants that are integrated. Three sit-down drugstore lunch counters are integrated. The lunch counter at the variety store is integrated. There are approximately fifty-five restaurants in the city and county. No research or information has been compiled for an official report as to how many restaurants are integrated or segregated.

H. Medical and Health Facilities

Medical and health facilities in Williamsburg and James City County are available to both races, with varying degrees of segregation or discrimination.

Of the four hospitals in the area two are private, one run by a Negro physician and one by a white physician; one is a community institution, run by a committee for the community, and one is a state institution for the mentally ill, Eastern State.

The hospital run by the Negro doctor is run on an open basis, with

patients mixed in rooms unless otherwise requested. Negro and white doctors serve patients without discimination.

At the white hospital run by a local white physician, Negro patients are given only basement rooms (there are rooms for white patients also) and no Negro doctor has ever treated a patient there. However, it has never been ascertained whether this would be allowable so no statement can be made at this time. There are Negro aides in service.

At the large community hospital, run by a community committee, patients are segregated in rooms, all doctors are allowed to practice equally, and all serve emergency duty equally. Since the hospital has never been filled the occasion has never arisen when a Negro patient might be turned away because there were only beds in "whites only" rooms. The nursery is not segregated.

There are no Negro patients at the state mental hospital, since all Negro mental patients are treated at Central State Hospital at Petersburg, about 80 miles distant. There are a number of Negro employees, especially in kitchen work, at Eastern State.

In addition to the above hospital facilities, there is a mental health clinic, serving the peninsula area, which accepts both white and Negro patients. There are no Negro psychiatric social workers employed but at one time an opening was available to a qualified Negro.

In the field of dentistry, there are no Negro dentists in the area. Several of the five white dentists will serve paying Negro patients, sometimes with special hours set aside.

The Red Cross holds a Blood bank in Williamsburg four times a year to serve the area. Blood is not segregated in Williamsburg. Negro volunteers are used in the Red Cross, but almost entirely in the canteen for food production and service.

The Williamsburg Medical Society has not as yet amended its constitution to accept Negroes as members although the American Medical Association has tried to persuade the local and state societies to integrate. The Medical Society of Virginia changed its constitution in 1955 to allow the local groups to do as they wished and several locals in the state have integrated.

The Negro local medical society is the Rappahanock Medical Society within the framework of the Old Dominion Medical Society. These are branches

of the National Medical Association, which is the national Negro medical association.

The state legislature recognizes only the American Medical Association.

I. Organizations

Within the organizations in the area is a varying degree of integration. The Scout troops, both boy and girl, are strictly segregated although the councils operate in integrated meetings. The day camp for girls, however, was integrated in the summer of 1963.

The Federation of Women's Clubs, both Junior and Senior, are white-only organizations here. The National Federation of Colored Women serves the Negro population.

The major civic organizations are strictly segregated. There are several civic and social service clubs serving the Negro community and the Frontiers, International, Inc., with a membership of Negro men, assists both Negro and white children.

The Virginia Council on Human Relations, originally the Williamsburg Interracial Study Group, is integrated, as is the League of Women Voters, the Girl Scout Council, and the Community Council.

Welcome Wagon International, Inc., which has a local branch, has a policy of calling on all, regardless of race, color, or creed. The Chamber of Commerce has at the present time no Negro Members.

J. Public Accomodations

The Virginia State Court of Appeals gave a decision in September, 1963, which outlawed discriminations in publicly owned facilities. There is no local ordinance covering public accomodations.

III Voting and Registration

There are no barriers, other than the poll tax and finding the registrars at home.

V. Human Relations

There is no officially appointed Council on Human Relations in this community but a beluntary group affiliated with the Virginia Council on Human Relations, of the Southern Regional Council is reasonably representativ of the Negro community but no of the white. This group is a study-discussion group rather than an action one.

The Civil Rights committee of the Provisional League of Women Voters feels there is a need for an officially appointed Council of Human Relations in the Williamsburg-James City County area as a source of communication, information, and understanding between the two races.

Mrs. Hubert Alexander, Chm.
Mrs. Russell Hastings
Mrs. Jack Edwards

TITLE II - RELIEF AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN PLACES OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION

Summary of Title II: It would prohibit discrimination in most hotels, motels and other places of lodging; restaurants, cafeterias and other eating places; motion picture houses; theaters; sports arenas; stadia and other places of exhibition and entertainment; gas stations; and such places as specialty shops and barber shops in hotels subject to the section and stores with eating facilities covered by the bill. An aggrieved individual or the U.S. Attorney General would be able to enforce these rights through injunctions or other civil actions. There is a specific exemption for small rooming houses with no more than five rooms to rent and used by the proprietors as their own residences.

SURVEY ON TITLE II OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL OF 1964

(which deals exclusively with the Public Accommodations Section)

* Notes members of Fairfax Co. Council on Human Relations.

1. (a) Name the most outstanding community leader whom you know (~~or believe~~) to be for compliance with Title II.

* MR. GUS JOHNSON, 6909 WOODLAND DR., SPRINGFIELD, VA., DEM. CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS

NAME	TITLE	ADDRESS	PHONE
* MR. IRVING BERMAN	FORMER PRESIDENT FAIRFAX CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	831 VILLA RIDGE RD. FALLS CHURCH, VA.	JE 2-6486

(b) Name the community leader whom you know (or believe) to be ~~most~~ opposed to Title II.

NAME	TITLE	ADDRESS	PHONE
MR. BUN BRAY	Former Pres., Fairfax Co Council of PTA.	912 ROSE LA., ANNANDALE, VA.	CL-6-3285
MR. STUART DE BELL	CHAIRMAN, FAIRFAX COUNTY BD OF SUPERVISORS	CENTREVILLE, VA.	273-5800 OFFICE; CR 3-1191 HOME

(While Chairman, he would likely be out-voted on this issue.)

2. (a) Name five (5) other community leaders or individuals whom you know (or believe) to be for compliance with Title II.

NAME	TITLE	ADDRESS	PHONE
MRS HARRIET BRADLEY	MEMBER, COUNTY BD OF SUPERVISORS	3934 MACKALL AVE. MC LEAN, VA.	EL-6-3055 HOME
MR. JOHN BEERMAN	" "	704 CORTZ DR., FAIRFAX, VA.	273-5024 HOME
MR. FRED BABSON	" "	7613 MARSHALL DR., ANNANDALE, VA.	296-5533 OFF.
MR. WILLIAM LOVING	PAST PRES., FAIRFAX CO. CHAMBER OF COMM.	1407 TURKEY RUN RD. MC LEAN, VA.	JE 4-7704 HOME; 356-3401
(PERLIK) MR. WILLIAM PERLIK	FORMER PRES. CO. CIVIC FED., & CO. PTA.,	DALEVIEW DR., McLEAN	DA5-9072

(b) Name five (5) other community leaders or individuals whom you know (or believe) would be sympathic and approachable regarding Title II.

NAME	TITLE	ADDRESS	PHONE
MR. KENNETH CLARK	MEMBER, FAIRFAX COUNTY SCHOOL BD.	33 CHERRY DR. FAIRFAX, VA.	560-2936
* MR. F. SHIELD MC CANDLISH	PAST PRES. FAIRFAX CO. BAR ASSO.,	813 LAKEVIEW TERRACE FALLS CH.	JE2-7183
* MR. BERNARD R. MULLADY	PAST. PRES. AMERICAN LEGION,	7702 BRADDOCK RD. SPRINGFIELD	CL6-1585
ALSO (MRS) * MR. ED PRICHARD	CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR OF FAIRFAX, PRES. OF BAR ASSO. (PAST?),	210 N. PAYNE ST. FAIRFAX	CR3-2120
MR. ALVIN N. NORCROSS	641 TAZWELL RD. N.W. VIENNA,	MEMBER, TOWN COUNCIL	DU5-8581

2. (c) Name five (5) other community leaders or individuals whom you know (or believe) would be opposed to Title II.

NAME	TITLE	ADDRESS	PHONE
MR. LYTTON GIBSON,	POLITICAL CANDIDATE ATTORNEY	311 PARK AV. FALLS CH.	JE 4-1122

3. List community groups or organizations which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

NAME OF GROUP	LEADER	TITLE	ADDRESS	PHONE
FAIRFAX CO. COUNCIL OF CHURCHES,	*REV EARL CHRISTMAN,	PRES.	819 MOSS DR. ANNANDALE, VA.	CL6-3118
** CATHOLIC INTERRACIAL COUNCIL,	MR. BERNARD WIESMAN,	PAST. PRES.,	4700 25TH N. ARLINGTON, VA.	JA 2-8479
FAIRFAX CO. FEDERATION OF CITIZENS ASSO.,				
FAIRFAX CO. LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS,				
UNITED CHURCH WOMEN				

4. List community groups or organizations which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

NAME OF GROUP	LEADER	TITLE	ADDRESS	PHONE

5. NEWSPAPERS:

(a) List those daily or weekly newspapers which you know (or believe) would be in favor of compliance with Title II--or could be persuaded to support same:

NAME OF NEWSPAPER	OWNER	EDITOR	ADDRESS	PHONE
NO. VIRGINIA SUN	HERMAN J. OBERMAYER	(Asso. EDITOR)	3409 WILSON BLVD. ARLINGTON VA	JA 4-3000
MR. JOHN HARRIS, BOX 567, FAIRFAX, VA. (Several local papers)				
FAIRFAX CO. SUN-ECHO,	ROOSEVELT DER TATEVASION,		923 W. BROAD ST. FALLS CHURCH, VA.	JE 3-8000

NAME OF ONE OR MORE REPORTERS IN FAVOR: _____

ARLINGTON COUNCIL MEMBER?

5. (b) List those daily or weekly newspapers which you know (or believe) would oppose compliance with Title II.

NAME OF NEWSPAPER	OWNER	EDITOR	ADDRESS	PHONE
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE			317 KING ST. ALEXANDRIA, VA.	

NAME OF ONE OR MORE REPORTERS OPPOSED: _____

6. GENERAL ATTITUDE OF:
(List only those whose attitude is known)

(a) CITY OFFICIALS most favorable in principle.

NAME	ADDRESS	TITLE		
MR. JOHN C. WOOD	Mayor, Falls Church City,			
MR. JOHN C. WOOD, Mayor, Fairfax City,	408 CEDAR AVE. FAIRFAX		___ FOR	✓? AGAINST
MR. STUART DEBELL, Chairman, Fairfax Co. Bd. of Supervisors,	Centreville, Va.		___ FOR	✓ AGAINST
MR. JOHN P. PARRISH,	300 BELLE HAVEN RD., ALEX.,	MEMBER F.Co. Bd. of Supers.	* FOR	___ AGAINST
MR. JOSEPH ALEXANDER,	2136 LEEWOOD DR., ALEX.,	" " " " "	* FOR	___ AGAINST
MR. STANFORD PARRISH,	108 N. FAIRFAX ST., ALEX,	" " " " "	* FOR	___ AGAINST
MR. JOHN BEERMAN, MR. FRED BABSON & MRS HARRIETT BRADLEY	(See Item 2 for addresses).	" " " "	✓ FOR	___ AGAINST

(b) BUSINESS LEADERSHIP Most favorable. Few actively opposed. * No kind of opposition.

NAME	ADDRESS	TITLE		
TIMBERLAKE S. McCUE,	207 BELLE HAVEN RD. ALEX. VA.	FAIRFAX Co. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, PRES.	___ FOR	___ AGAINST
			___ FOR	___ AGAINST
			___ FOR	___ AGAINST
			___ FOR	___ AGAINST
			___ FOR	___ AGAINST

(c) CHURCH LEADERSHIP Practically all or all for principle of Bill.

NAME	ADDRESS	TITLE	CHURCH		
** REV. EARL CHRISTMAN	819 MOSS DR. ANNANDALE, VA	PRES. FAIRFAX Co. DIV.	NATIONAL CAP. COUNCIL OF CHURCHES	✓ FOR	___ AGAINST
** REV. THOMAS SCANNELL,	1 ST. MICHAEL'S LANE, ANNANDALE, VA.	MINISTER, ST. MICHAEL'S	R.C. CHURCH	✓ FOR	___ AGAINST
* REV. RAYMON WRENN,	128 RANDOLPH DR., ALEX.	DIR CHURCH EXTENSION,	METHODIST	✓ FOR	___ AGAINST
*** REV. WM. J. CUMBIE,	5417 JULIET ST. SPRINGFIELD, VA.	DIR. EXTENSION FOR	BAPTIST CHURCH	✓ FOR	___ AGAINST
** REV. W. E. COSTNER,	105 N. VA AVE. FALLS CHURCH, VA.	NATIONAL BAPTIST	DISTRICT PRES.	✓ FOR	___ AGAINST
				___ FOR	___ AGAINST
				___ FOR	___ AGAINST

*** STATE BD MEMBER ** FCCHR BD MEMBER * FCCHR MEMBER.

7. (a) What individuals, if any, were most responsible for influencing and implementing desegregation of places of public accommodation in your city?

NAME	TITLE	ADDRESS	PHONE
MRS ANNE WILKINS	PAST. CHAIRMAN, FAIRFAX CO. BD. OF SUPERVISORS	(Defeated for re-election to Bd. in 1963) 6633 WILKINS DR. FALLS CH.	532-1319
*MR. IRVING BERMAN	PAST. PRES FAIRFAX CO. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	831 VILLA RIDGE RD. FALLS CH., VA.	JE2-6486
*MR. NOEL HEMMENDINGER	CHAIRMAN FCCHR PUBLIC ACCOM. COMM.	230 MARTHA'S RD, ALEXANDRIA	505-5825

(b) What groups, if any, were most responsible for desegregation of public accommodations in your city?

NAME OF GROUP	LEADER	TITLE	ADDRESS
CORE (Morgh Sit-Ins)	MR DAVID BROOKS		

8. PRESENT STATUS OF DESEGREGATION IN PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS IN YOUR CITY:

(a) Number of Lunch Counters and Restaurants now serving on a non-discriminatory basis PRACTICALLY ALL CHAIN & DRUG STORE LUNCH COUNTERS (ABOUT 40); MOST FIRST CLASS RESTAURANTS (15)

(b) Number of Lunch Counters and Restaurants still serving on a segregated basis 12 KNOWN; 10 DOUBTFUL

(c) Number of Hotels and Motels serving on a non-discriminatory basis MOST. (12?)

(d) Number of Hotels and Motels still serving on a segregated basis SOME (6?)

(e) Number of Theaters and Motion Picture Houses serving on a non-discriminatory basis FIVE

(f) Number of Theaters and Motion Picture Houses serving on a segregated basis ONE IN FAIRFAX CITY

(g) Number of barber shops in hotels NONE COVERED subject to the section and stores with eating facilities covered by the bill serving on a non-discriminatory basis ABOUT 20.

(h) Number of barber shops in hotels NONE COVERED subject to the section and stores with eating facilities covered by the bill serving on a segregated basis NONE KNOWN

9. Is there a bi-racial committee in your town or county? In Vienna YES In County NO

If yes, name VIENNA COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS (?)

When appointed APRIL 1964 By whom VIENNA TOWN COUNCIL

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF BI-RACIAL MEMBERS:

*MR. BERNARD GOODKIND 449 MAPLE ST. VIENNA, VA. DU 5-9429 (and others)

10. In your opinion, what places of public accommodations in your city, if any, will be defiant of the Public Accommodations law?

A few isolated establishments, if any.

11. Please give us your comments and observations concerning implementations of Title II IN YOUR COMMUNITY:

In general, no problem. Would be a big help on a few restaurants and hotels that fear present clientele would object. If law requires, they would have a ready answer to any employee or patron who objected to Negroes.

Carl E. Anzil and

TOWN AND COUNTY OF PERSON FILLING OUT QUESTIONNAIRE Lyal Sherman

FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS COMMITTEE REPORTS RESTAURANTS LAGGING ON DESEGREGATION

A report released December 31, 1963, by our Public Accommodations Committee, Noel Hemmendinger, chairman, shows that theatres, bowling alleys, chain restaurants and store lunch counters in Northern Virginia generally are open to all customers without regard to race; while many independent restaurants, motels and motel restaurants still exclude Negroes or are of doubtful policy. The restaurant survey was made by telephone, supplemented by other reports, and covered only Fairfax County, Falls Church and the City of Fairfax.

Motels. Early this year the Northern Virginia Motel association resolved to serve all without discrimination. This applies to both rooms and restaurants. Members are said to include 50-60% of motels in the area, including the larger establishments. Some of the smaller motels still discriminate--the only confirmed examples are Harris Motor Court in Falls Church and Circle Motor Court near Fairfax.

Theatres. All are open without segregation since June 1963 except the Fairfax Theatre in the City of Fairfax, which refuses admission to Negroes.

Bowling Alleys. A telephone survey late in 1963 indicates that only one establishment in Northern Virginia is categorically not open to Negroes, the Fairfax Bowling Center in Fairfax City. Some others may admit members of mixed groups and discourage otherwise. Try them and let us know.

Eating Places. Without exception, so far as we know, the chains are all open--Hot Shoppes, Howard Johnson's, Tops, drug, variety and drive-ins. The big change was in May 1961. So, with a few exceptions, are motel restaurants. The racial policies of eating places in Fairfax County, Fairfax City and Falls Church has been listed by the Committee. The chain and motel restaurants, being open, are listed only in case of a known exception. Chairman Hemmindinger urges that the list be used with caution. Misunderstandings easily arise in telephone surveys, and although the list has been reviewed by a knowledgeable group, there may well be error. Please report any inaccuracies to Noel, as well as additional information as to policies. Telephone: SOuth 5-5825.

ADMIT ALL:	Collingwood Restaurant	Ding How
	Evans Farm Inn	Good Earth
	Henry's Dairy Delight	Holiday Inn of America
	La Boheme Restaurant	Little Hatchet Restaurant
	Lucky Travelers Restaurant	Mike's Restaurant
	Old Coach Inn	Rathwick's Restaurant
	S & W Cafeteria (7 Corners)	Savarin Restaurants (Dulles)
	Seven Daniels Bros.	Three Chef's Restaurant
	Village House	
EXCLUDE NEGROES:	Apollo Restaurant	Bill's Restaurant
	Chipp's Grill	Chesapeak House of Seafood
	Circle Motor Court	The Country Squire
	Cross Roads Restaurant	Dixie Pig
	Donut Dinette	Green Leaf Restaurant
	Harris Motor Court	Hearthside Inn
	Hilltop Diner	Le Paris Restaurant
	Paul's Restaurant	Peelers Snack Bar
	Pioneer Steak House	Sai Ho
	Streamliner Diner	Suzette's Restaurant
	Villa Maria	White Restaurant
DOUBTFUL:	Annandale Grill, 9875 Col. Pike	Bob's Beef House, 1267 Lee Hwy
	Cedar Knoll Inn, Mt. Vernon Hwy	Lazy Susan Inn, Shirley Hwy
	Longhorn Rest., 6461 Col. Pike	Margie's Belle Haven, Richm'd Hwy
	Phil's Rest., Centerville	Dominion Rest., 2740 Richm'd Hwy
	Pikestaff Rest., McLean	Rollin Road Rest., Vienna
	Town and Country, Lee Hwy	

If you discover restaurants or other public accommodations which appear to exclude Negroes, you may wish to discuss the matter with the owner or manager. If you prefer company while doing this, call any Council Board member or official for help.

DANVILLE

LOUIS L. MITCHELL, JR
SOUTHERN REGIONAL
COUNCIL
5 FORSYTH ST.
ATLANTA, GA

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

I frankly do not know but a few:
Mr Henry Bourne
Charles Womack?
Joe Stenley
Dr. Howard Lee (minister of West Main Baptist Church may be consulted but I do not know what he would do)

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Council on Human Relations
I am not sure of others

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

John Carter - Lawyer
Members of City Council in general
Ed Temple and City Hall.
Veteran's Organizations
Brooks Temple
Official Boards of many of the churches

4. General attitude of:

City officials
Defiant
Conservative
Status-quo

Press
unreliable
slanted
Pro-segregation

Business leadership
Apparently not saying too much but some will cooperate

Church leaders
disappointing
not unified - divided in attitudes
silent

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Woolworth's - I do not know but there maybe one or two others downtown

Restaurants

Hotels - Motels

None

Theatres

None

Municipal facilities

Library

Schools

G. Washington High School

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee? not to my knowledge

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

b) Names of members

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

Charcol House

Capitol Theater

Hotel Danville

1) Holiday Inn - Stendig
2) Sheridan Quality Ct. Willis
Rough deal - Federal force
deal - this is dictatorship
Prohibition violated?
Watch this...
I'm a law-abiding citizen
3) Towne House: Wayne Turner
(Conjunction w/ H. Johnson)
Comply absolutely -
Owned by outfit in Miami
If "demonstrate"

4.) Ford Motel Mr. Ford
Won't integrate if any way
around - against, but,
will comply - don't want to
pay fines
5) Shamrock Motel Mrs. Barnitz
Don't want them, but will
take them...

Swimming pool by highway -
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CITY RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Coordinating Responsibility _____

1. Biracial Committee Members (Official - City Council)

See attached.

2. Other Key People (Including Mayor)

Eleanor P. Sheppard, Mayor

3. Local Associations (Including officers)

4. Newspapers (Including Editors)

Times-Dispatch, Virginius Dabney, Ed.; Tennant Bryant, Pub.
News Leader, J. J. Kilpatrick, Ed.; Tennant Bryant, Pub.

5. Colleges & Universities (Including Presidents & Trustees)

University of Richmond, Geo. M. Modlin, President
Richmond Prof. Inst., Geo. J. Oliver, Pres.

6. Other Information or Attachments

Saturday Review article attached.

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Sat. Review 2/29/64

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Richmond's Quiet Revolution

By VIRGINIUS DABNEY, *editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

RICHMOND, the ancient capital of the Confederacy, has given striking evidence that legal, nonviolent methods are the most effective, lasting way for the Negroes of the United States to win rights and opportunities long denied them.

Steady pressure in the courts and other firm yet peaceful means have won for the colored citizens of Richmond a whole series of victories, the majority of them well in advance of the recent rash of mob demonstrations.

Since Richmond is not given to tooting its own horn—certain prevailing impressions to the contrary notwithstanding—the rest of the country is not aware of what has been accomplished in building better racial attitudes in that supposed citadel of conservatism.

The liberal Washington *Post* devoted almost a full page on July 29, 1962, to an article by a staff reporter, Robert A. Baker, bearing the eight-column headline "Richmond Quietly Leads Way in Race Relations." Baker stated, after an exhaustive survey of the subject, that "the progress . . . made in desegregation and non-discrimination in Richmond is one of the exciting racial stories in the South."

He went on to declare that "the city has adopted a fair employment policy in municipal jobs unique in the South," and that "perhaps nowhere else in the country, certainly nowhere else in the South, do Negroes use their vote with more sophistication."

As a result of these and other advances achieved in Richmond without uproar or fanfare, race relations there are far more amicable than they are in other places on both sides of the Mason-Dixon Line. The race hatreds, the bitter tensions that exist in so many other cities are nowhere to be seen.

How did this come about? Is there a magic formula that Richmond has been able to use in adjusting more readily to the new dispensation?

There is hardly a magic formula, but for one thing, Richmond has always had satisfactory race relations. Down the years, there has been good feeling and a minimum of roughneck interracial behavior on both sides. And, given the relative cordiality that has generally prevailed and the greater degree of communication, the city's white leaders were a bit earlier than some in realizing that the times called for greater opportunities and better treatment for colored citizens. They saw, too, that certain court decisions had been handed down, that others were on the way, and that the best long-term results would be obtained if a few reasonable concessions were made voluntarily, rather than under compulsion.

A second major reason for the quiet progress that has taken place is to be found in the fact that no doubt has ever existed that law and order would be preserved in Richmond. The city's exceptionally able and levelheaded police leadership has given both whites and Negroes to understand that the legal rights of everyone would be protected but that, at the same time, everyone would have to obey the law. When Negro pickets have gone into action peaceably in front of department stores and motion picture theaters in recent years, they have been protected by the police from possible molestation by white hoodlums, as long as they complied with city ordinances.

Another factor in Richmond's calm interracial situation is the large number of Negro voters. Use of the ballot by colored citizens has been uninhibited for decades. For several years there have been voting precincts whose officials are all white, others whose officials are both white and colored, and still others that are staffed by all-colored personnel.

SOME 14,000 Negro citizens are qualified to vote in Richmond today, or about one-third as many as the qualified whites. A Negro drive is under way to raise the figure to 20,000, or almost half the white total. In proportion to the number in both races who have met the franchise requirements, the Negroes vote more regularly than the whites. Already they hold the balance of power in city elections, and for some time they have been responsible for putting several members of the all-white nine-man Council into office. In the voting last November, they played a major role in the election of the first two Republicans chosen for the Virginia Legislature from Richmond since Reconstruction.

The Negroes of Richmond appear to feel, and rightly, that the potency they are able to wield through the ballot box will stand them in much greater stead for the future than sending mobs into the streets.

Significant, too, is the fact that Richmond's white "power structure" is decidedly forward-looking and realistically aware that we are living in changing times. Whereas the view is held in certain quarters that an atavistic stuffiness and propensity for gazing on past glories prevails in this historic city, whose streets have been trod by George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, John Marshall and Robert E. Lee, the facts are otherwise. Richmond's eyes are on the present and future.

IT would not, however, be accurate to suggest that the leading bankers and businessmen, industrialists and professional men of Virginia's capital city welcome every aspect of the new era of race relations. By and large, they are strongly opposed to wholesale integration of the races. At the same time, they have come to realize that certain changes are overdue. Furthermore, they believe in compliance with court orders, when all appeals from such orders have been exhausted. These leading citizens have helped notably to direct local race relations into orderly and constructive channels.

A white banker was chairman of the biracial commission that played an important part in working out a solution when the two principal department stores were picketed several years ago. Another white banker and a colored banker are co-chairmen of the biracial commission that has succeeded the earlier one. The first of the two commissions went out of existence when the department store crisis was surmounted.

The sane and reasonable character of Richmond's Negro leadership is another vital factor in putting the city in the interracial van among Southern centers of population. The faculty and students of Virginia Union University, a Negro institution, have been influential in this regard, as have a number of prominent colored business and professional men. Richmond has long been recognized as one of the country's chief centers of Negro business, and substantial banking and insurance companies have their principal offices in the city. The orderly picketing in Richmond can be attributed in part to the leadership of the older heads in the colored community, as well as to the relative moderation of the colored undergraduates.

Top members of the Negro community are heading the newly formed Richmond Improvement Coordinating Council. This apparently unique organization seeks wider opportunities for colored men and women, while stress-

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ing positive preparation for citizenship —a much-to-be-desired emphasis. The Council is attacking such shortcomings as Negro crime, illegitimacy, and school dropouts.

A biracial City School Board, which has enjoyed exceptionally sound, balanced, and knowledgeable leadership during the difficult decade through which we have just passed, and a City School Superintendent with the ability, tact, and courage required to carry Richmond through the most complex interracial era it has faced in modern times were other all-important elements in bringing the happy results that we see today.

Finally, the traditions of genteel behavior, of courtesy and fair dealing for which Richmond has been known, have played their part. As one of the older cities of America, a city with a long cultural tradition, with excellent public schools for both races and several centers of higher learning, the atmosphere is conducive to a mature approach to difficult situations.

Richmond has the biggest percentage of colored citizens (42 per cent) of any of the larger Southern cities. If Richmond's Negro community had wished to use mob action of the type employed elsewhere in recent months, that community, by virtue of its size, was in a particularly advantageous position to do so. But the city's colored leaders evidently [illegible] that this is not the way to [illegible] results.

THE Negroes of Richmond have used petitions to the authorities, suits in the courts, peaceful picketing, and "selective buying" to accomplish their objectives. At no point has there been anything resembling mob rule. James Baldwin said some months ago that many Northern cities stand "on the edge of conflagration." In Richmond all is calm, as of this writing. In these mercurial days, there could be a sudden change, but it appears improbable.

Let us consider some of the steps that have been taken to put Richmond in so fortunate a position.

As long ago as 1947 the Richmond Public Library was opened to all races. This was done voluntarily by the library board, of which this writer was a member. The chief objector, when the move was first suggested, was the librarian, a native of New Hampshire. He foresaw various unfortunate results if the library were desegregated. He was overruled and none of his fears was realized.

The year following, in 1948, a Negro ran for City Council from the city at large and was elected. He served for two years and made a good record.

In 1950 the first colored firemen were appointed. They have been serving ever since, and there are twelve on the force now. One attained the rank of captain in command of an all-Negro fire station. He was killed a short time ago in line of duty. Since then, the Negro fire station has been abolished and its members have been distributed among the other stations.

IN 1953 the first Negro policemen were named. There are now thirty-six, the highest rank being that of detective sergeant. They have been a genuine asset. These colored officers have exactly the same authority as the white officers, they are not confined to any section of the city, and they arrest white citizens whenever they find reason to do so.

Three years later, in 1956, the buses of the city were desegregated, without any untoward consequences. Year before last the bus company began employing Negro drivers.

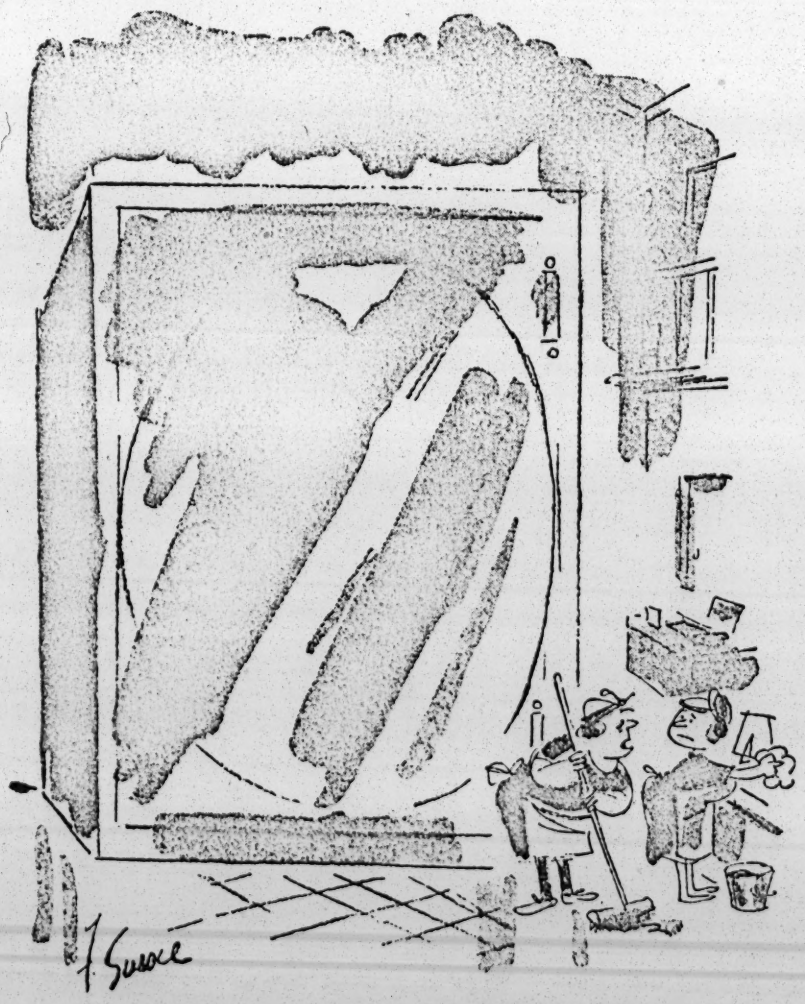
The first opening of a previously all-white public school to colored pupils came in the session of 1960-61, when two such pupils were admitted to a junior high school. The number has increased steadily since, with no clashes of any kind. A total of 369 Negro boys and girls has been admitted to heretofore white public schools in Richmond for the session of 1963-64.

In earlier times, there were no colored principals in Richmond, even for all-colored schools. The first one was appointed in 1933, and all such schools have had colored principals for nearly fifteen years.

All city parks were desegregated several years ago. The municipal tennis courts have been open to members of both races since 1960. Last summer members of both races competed there against each other in the annual public parks tournament. The City Stadium is open to all without discrimination of any kind. There is no municipal golf course.

One point at which there has been no desegregation is in the municipal swimming pools. Several years ago, the pool for whites and the pool for Negroes fell into disrepair. Considerable sums would have been required to put them in proper condition. It was decided to close them both. The imminence

(*Continued on page* 28)



"There it goes again—a sound like a long, low, muffled cry."

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Richmond

Continued from page 19

of a drive for desegregating them undoubtedly entered into this decision. The pools have remained closed.

The Dogwood Dell amphitheater in one of the public parks, where outdoor public performances of a varied character are offered, has functioned for three years on a nonrestricted basis insofar as race is concerned. Both white and colored take part together in the pageants, plays, and concerts, and there is no segregation in the audiences.

Parker Field, home of the Richmond Virginians baseball club of the International League, which has several colored players, was desegregated in June of last year. Last fall the Richmond Symphony Orchestra employed its first two colored musicians. Two Negroes have entered local National Guard units.

Richmond's City Council adopted a resolution in 1962 declaring it to be the policy of the city that "applicants for employment . . . should be employed, and employees of the city should be promoted, solely on the basis of merit and fitness," without reference to race, creed, or color. This policy was immediately adopted by the Personnel Board.

OF the slightly more than 3,800 city employees, exclusive of those in the school system, 615 are Negroes. They include social case workers, probation officers, public health nurses, hospital nurse supervisors, and librarians. While the ratio is not in proportion to the colored population, the total is substantial and will undoubtedly be increased.

The City Planning Commission has had a Negro member for well over a decade. A Negro has been appointed to the City Personnel Board.

Peaceful picketing and "selective buying" were employed by groups of Negroes against certain Richmond stores and restaurants in 1960. In August of that year, first-floor and basement lunch counters in the two major department stores were desegregated along with several other restaurants. Early in 1961, all restaurants in the two department stores were opened to both races. Colored salespeople were added later by one store, along with a supervisor, while the other employed salespeople, plus several junior executives, including an assistant buyer. Some sixty restaurants in Richmond were desegregated last year.

A majority of the main hotels were quietly opened to colored patrons in 1961, after which most large motels followed suit. All hotels have now been desegregated.

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, headed by Dr. Martin Luther King, held its annual banquet in Richmond's leading hotel on the night of September 24, with a racially mixed group of nearly 900 in attendance. There was no trouble whatever.

In June and July of last year, following some weeks of peaceful picketing, Richmond's motion picture houses were desegregated, with hardly a ripple.

It would be inaccurate to suggest that all these things have been done with the overwhelming approval of Richmond's white population. On the contrary, the preponderant white sentiment in Richmond, as elsewhere in the South, is opposed to desegregation. But that is precisely the point. Despite this opposition, the Negro citizens of Richmond, using only legal methods and quiet pressure, have, in a few short years, gained many of their objectives.

In the same year, 1953, a Negro businessman was named to the City School Board. He has served since that time and is now vice-chairman. In the decade that he has been on the board, he has been widely recognized as one of that body's most valuable and effective members.

AS has been noted above, Richmond Negroes—like the Negroes throughout Virginia—vote on the same basis as the whites. (The U.S. Civil Rights Commission reported in 1961 that it had found no "significant, racially motivated impediments to voting" anywhere in the state, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said substantially the same thing some years earlier.)

"Massive resistance" to segregation ended in Richmond several years ago, when it ended in Virginia. That was when the state and federal courts outlawed the resistance legislation. Both the Governor and the Attorney General of Virginia realized that these laws would not stand up indefinitely, but they felt that legally achieved delay in the implementation of the United States Supreme Court's opinion of 1954 would give the people of the state a chance to adjust to the court's far-reaching edict, shattering, as it did, a long-cherished social structure. By the time Virginia's package of laws designed to slow the pace of integration had made its way through the courts, Virginians were more receptive to the idea of change.

True, there is the deplorable situation in Prince Edward County, where all public schools have been closed for four years, as a result of court orders to desegregate. Fortunately, schools were opened last fall with private financing, under a temporary arrangement worked out by federal, state, and county authorities, pending a final adjudication in the courts. It seems highly probable—and it is greatly to be desired—that the public schools of Prince Edward will begin functioning normally not later than September 1964.

There is also the situation in Danville, where difficulties remain and tension has not been removed.

Meanwhile, in the rest of the state a total of 3,721 Negro children have been enrolled in Virginia's previously all-white public schools for the session of 1963-64, and 64 of the state's 130 counties and cities have been desegregated.

Richmond, in particular, hopes to be free from the interracial disorders that have plagued other parts of the country, both North and South. This city has given an example of how sane, levelheaded, peaceable, and dedicated white and Negro leadership can achieve impressive results on the interracial front in a short time, without stirring up the ferocious animosities that could rob any apparent gains of all meaning.

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OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

I donat know

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

I donat know

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

Town Council

4. General attitude of: Toleration

City officials

Press

Business leadership

Church leaders

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

Restaurants

Hotels - Motels

Theatres

Municipal facilities

Schools

Dublin High School - 1960
Dublin Elementary School 1961

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee? no –

a) Official or unofficial (check one)

b) Names of members

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

Most of them but there are not many since the town is small and very few Colored people live here.

Staunton, Va.

answered

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY

INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. Community leaders or individuals who could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

Mr. Bertha McNeil (white)

2. Community groups which could be approached to work for compliance with Title II.

NAACP
AAUW
UCW
City ministerium (Integrated one)

3. Community leaders or individuals or groups which would tend to work against compliance with Title II.

Maj. Gen E. W. Opie
Mr. E. W Opie, Jr.
{Owners of paper & leaders of the massive resistance group}

4. General attitude of:

City officials
Fairly evenly divided

Press
Massive Resistance

Business leadership
Conservative

Church leaders
Conservative - Until new Presbyterian minister Rev. Hobbie, Jr. there was little leadership. Rev. Victor Ross, Episcopalian

works quietly. Rev. Ernest Clark, Church of the Brethren, is now taking leadership.

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

5. Present status of desegregation (by name if possible) in:

Lunch counters

5 + 10
Peoples
2 miles out. ~~Brooks / Ham Shoppe~~
Ingleside

Lately in the paper there was a notice that 12 area restaurants and lunch counters owners agreed to desegregate. Names were withheld.

Restaurants

Hotels - Motels

2 miles out
Ingleside
Brooks / Ham Shop

Theatres

Civic Music Ass. & College

Municipal facilities

No parks

Schools

County - 3 to begin with
1 City - 10 (Late no. & correct
Mary Baldwin will
when qualified
applicant files

OPERATION OPPORTUNITY (continued)

6. Is there a community bi-racial committee? (Staunton-Community Commission)

a) Official or unofficial (check one) ✓

b) Names of members

Mr. Richard McPherson
Mr. Kenneth L Jones
Mr. Robert E. Holsinger
Mr. A. E. Harden
Dr. J. S. Crawford
Dr. C. J. Waller

The negro community is divided. The young people feel the men chosen from their race are those who have "arrived" and aren't too interested in all.

7. In your opinion what places of public accommodations, if any, will be defiant of the law in your city?

(over)

We have not lived in Staunton for 6 months. I did not have a phone book to get addresses - but the P.O. could locate any of these people. A professor at Mary Baldwin College brought me up-to-date on the situation. However, the day after I talked with her the following attached clipping was in the paper.

The old ministerium had not integrated for then they could not eat + meet in the Stonewall Jackson Hotel! So some who belonged to that group organized another that includes the 2 negro ministers. They are talking now of merging. The county ministerium has been integrated for years.

NAACP

(Continued from Page 1)

matter will be the "number one" item on next month's agenda.

The communication to the board cited several court opinions which were designed to show that the board's duty is no longer open to question.

It also said in part: "We call to your attention the fact that in the last cited case the unyielding refusal of the County School Board of Powhatan County, to take any initiative with regard to its duty to desegregate school, resulted in the board's being required to pay costs of litigation including compensation to the attorneys for the Negro school children and their parents. We are advised that upon a showing of a deliberate refusal of individual school board members to perform their clear duty to desegregate schools, the courts may require them as individuals to bear the expense of the litigation.

"In the case of Watson v. City of Memphis, 373 U. S. 526 (1963), the Supreme Court of the United States expressed its unanimous dissatisfaction with the slothfulness which has followed its 1955 mandate in Brown v. Board of education, saying: 'The basic guarantees of our constitution are warrants for the here and now and, unless there is an [illegible]

[illegible] willing [illegible] segregation in the school system and to commence the transition no later than the opening day of the 1964-65 session."

The letter was signed by John Harden, president of the Staunton Branch; Mrs. Taylor, and Mrs. Davenport.

NAACP Asks 'Prompt End' To Education Segregation

The Staunton branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Monday asked the Staunton School Board to "promptly end racial segregation in the public school system" and noted, in light of court opinions, "your duty to do so is no longer open to question". Indications are legal action will be taken unless integration is speeded.

Presently there are 10 Negro students enrolled in formerly all white city schools.

No action was taken, but the request is scheduled as the first item for consideration at the next regular meeting of the board on May 11.

Mailed to County

The Richmond office of the NAACP has reported a similar request was mailed to Hugh K. Cassell, superintendent of Augusta County public schools. However, Mr. Cassell noted this morning he had not received it.

The letter, directed to Superintendent T. C. McSwain and School Board members, noted petitions, signed by 111 residents of the city of Staunton, were attached in which such action was asked. (An Associated Press report from Richmond said a petition bearing 56 names had been presented.)

However, Mrs. Raymond Huggard, one of five persons in a delegation at the meeting, explained presently the petitions are in the Richmond office of the NAACP but probably would be sent here within the next week.

Others in attendance, in addition to Mrs. Huggard, were the Rev. James O. Powell, who identified himself as chairman of the Staunton NAACP branch's direct action committee; Mrs. L. J. Taylor, secretary of the Staunton branch; Mrs. Broscoe E. Harris; and Mrs. Henry Davenport, chairman of the education committee of the Staunton branch.

No Action Given

The Rev. Mr. Powell noted previously petitions had been directed to City Council and a request made that a plan be given for some time for desegregation of the school system. He said, however, the group waited in "good faith" but has not been able to get any kind of answer.

Col. Warren W. Brown, member of the School Board, explained such a petition had not come before his group previously.

Board Chairman Thomas W. Dixon said the new communication had been received by the school superintendent, T. C. McSwain, and that board members had received copies Monday morning. However, he added, it was too late to get the matter on the agenda until next month.

The board chairman explained action will be taken and the

(See NAACP, Page 2)

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

Special Survey

Human Relations Committees

Does your community have a human relations committee? yes

What is its official name? Bi-Racial Committee

When was the Committee established? June 10th, 1963

Is the Committee bi-racial? ten members - 5 from each

Who appointed the Committee? Mayor Donald M. Hyatt

Did the City Council concur? authorized same

Did the City Council appropriate funds? no funds appropriated

What was the charge to the Committee? (If possible, attach copy.)

(If appropriate, please attach a copy of any Council resolution or ordinance.)

How many members?

(Please attach a list of Committee members with their race and occupation noted.)

Briefly describe problems or issues that have been considered by the Committee.

Briefly summarize any recommendations made by the Committee.

(Please attach any public reports.)

Briefly describe any actions resulting from the Committee's recommendations.

How often does the Committee meet? monthly

Does the Committee have any staff assistance?

Part time _____ Full time _____ None _____

Addotional comments: _____

City: Newport News, Virginia

Name of official preparing Report: C. L. Williams

Please return to: U.S.Conference of Mayors
1707 H Street,N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

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Membership of BI-RACIAL COMMITTEE - NEWPORT NEWS:

Robert C. Cutler (w) - postmaster

Dr. E. C. Downing (c) - doctor

Rev. W. F. Burke (w) - minister

Alan A. Diamonstein (w) - attorney

Dr. W. A. Franklin (c) - doctor

Mrs. R. S. Plummer (w) - housewife

Mrs. Jessie Rattley (c) - principal business college

Walter T. Rilee (w) - banker

Rev. E. S. Sutton (c) - minister

Lewis Thompson (c) - ship fitter - shipyard

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CITY NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA

Coordinating Responsibility _____

1. Biracial Committee Members (Official - Mayor)

Robert C. Cutler, White, Postmaster
Dr. E. C. Downing, Negro, Doctor
Rev. W. F. Burke, White, Minister
Alan A. Diamonstein, White, Attorney
Dr. W. A. Franklin, Negro, Doctor
Mrs. R. S. Plummer, White, Housewife
Mrs. Jessie Rattley, Negro, Principal, Business College
Walter T. Tilee, White, Banker
Rev. E. S. Sutton, Negro, Minister
Lewis Thompson, Negro, ship fitter - shipyard

2. Other Key People (Including Mayor)

Donald M. Hyatt, Mayor

3. Local Associations (Including officers)

4. Newspapers (Including Editors)

Press, William R. Harrison, Exec. Ed., W. R. Van Buren, President
Times Herald - Same

5. Colleges & Universities (Including Presidents & Trustees)

6. Other Information or Attachments

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ALEXANDRIA	Mrs. George Eddy 5235 Polk Avenue Alexandria, Virginia	Phone: 931-3172
	Lt. Col. Marion I. Johnson 1027 North Quaker Lane Alexandria, Virginia	Phone: KI 9-5846
ARLINGTON	Mr. Stuart Broad 1608 Osage Alexandria, Virginia	Phone: 532-0774 (Home) OV 3-0774 DU 2-4703, Ext. 202(Office)
	Mr. Carroll I. Tod 1908 North Quintana Street Arlington, Virginia	Phone: 532-8114(Home)
CHARLOTTESVILLE	Mrs. Jane Foster 137 Mimosa Drive Charlottesville, Virginia	Phone: 293-7440(Home)
	Mr. A.J.G. Priest 41 Old Farm Road, Bellair Charlottesville, Virginia	Phone: 293-4558(Home) 293-4557(Office)
DANVILLE	Mrs. Virginia Bourne 444 Hawthorne Drive Danville, Virginia	Phone: 793-6422(Home)
	Mr. Charles A. Womack 424 Maple Lane Danville, Virginia	Phone: SW 3-5670(Home) SW 3-5134(Office)
HOPEWELL	Rev. William E. Kelley Route 2, Box 694 Chester, Virginia	Phone: 458-9208
	Rev. Eugene C. Ensley 500 Delton Avenue Hopewell, Virginia	Phone: 458-3115
FAIRFAX COUNTY	Mr. Carl E. Auvil 1113 Nicholson Road Falls Church, Virginia	Phone: JE 4-4085(Home) EX 3-4900(Office)
	Mr. Edwin Lynch Spring Lake Farm Burke, Virginia	Phone: CR 3-0764

Danville:

Mr. Eugene Rowe, 442 Hawthorn Drive, Sw 2-1268
Mr. W. M. J. Erwin, Pres. Dan River Mills, SW 2-5427
Mr. Joe Mehaffey, Cat and Fiddle Super Market, SW3-1727
Mr. Charels Womack, Womack Company, SW 3-5670
Mr. C. A. Carr, Pres. Dibrell Bros. Tobacco Co., SW 2-7511
Mr. Joseph Stendig, Holiday Inn, SW 3-2731
Dr. D. L. Arey, 129 South Main SW 2-7535
Mr. William Kiefer, Pres. Corning Glass Works, 793-9511
Dr. & Mrs. Henry Bourne, 444 Hawthorn Drive, SW 3-6422
Mr. Neill K. McMillan, 462 S. Woodberry Ave., SW 3-8579
Mr. Tom Shenkle, P, Lorillard Co., 792 - 0521
Mr. Fletcher Harris, CPA, 2321 Riverside Drive, SW 2-3221
Mr. George Carter, Humble Oil Company, 200 River Road, SW 3-5811
Mr. O. Lewis Roach, Star Laundry Co., 1095 Riverside Dr., SW 2-1511
Mr. James Crawford, WBPM RAdio, 710 Grove Avenue, 793-4411
Mr. Charles Crowder, Commercial Appeal Newspaper, 416 Lynn, SW 2-1331

Danville Community Leaders believed to be opposed to compliance:

Mr. John W. Carter, Lawyer, 533 Main Street, SW 2-9522
Mr. C. B. Temple, City Ma nager, SW 2-9210
Mr. James Ferguson, City Attorney, SW 3-9119
Mr. Eugene Link, Commonwealth's Attorney, SW 3-1922
Mr. E. Stuart James, Owner Danville Register & Bee Newspaper, SW 3-2311
Mr. James C. Bushong, Newspaper Reporter, 803 Main St., SW 3-1761
Mr. Marion Saunders, Newspaper Reporter, SW 3-2311
Mr. John Johnson, Newspaper Reporter, SW 3-2311
Mr. /French Conway, Lawyer, SW 3-4345
Mr. C. R. Henderson,
Mr. Walter E. Barrick, Sr. & Jr., Insurance, SW 31011

Fairfax County: (For Compliance)

Mr. Gus Johnson, 6909 Woodland Drive, Springfield,
Mr. Irving Berman, 831 Villa Ridge, Rd., Falls Church, JE 2-6486
Mr. John Berman, 704 Cortz Dr., Fairfax, 273-5024
Mr. Fred Babson, 7613 Marshall Dr., Annandale, 296-5533
Mr. William Loving, 1407 Turkey Run Rd., McLean, 356-3401
Mr. /William Perlik, Daleview Dr., McLean, DA 5-9072
Mr. Kenneth Clark, 33 Cherry Dr. Fairfax, 560-2936
Mr. F. Shield McCandlish, 813 Lakeview Terrace, Falls Church, JE2-7183
Mr. Bernard R. Mullady, 7102 Braddock Rd., Springfield, CL 6-1585
Mr. Ed Prichard, 210 North Payne St., Fairfax, CR 3-2120
Mr. Alvin Norcross, 641 Tazwell Rd., N.W. Vienna, DU5-8581
Fairfax County Council on Human Relations, Mr. Carl Auvil, 1113 Nicholson Dr
Falls Church, JE 4-4085
Catholic Interracial Council, Mr. Bernard Wiesman, 4700 25th N.
Arlington, JA 2-8479

CITY CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

Coordinating Responsibility

1. Biracial Committee Members

Rev. H. B. Mitchell, Negro, Episcopal Minister
Mrs. J. R. Arnett, Negro, Hairdresser
Harry A. George, Jr., White, Keller & George
Raymond L. Bell, Negro, Undertaker
Rev. J. B. Hamilton, Negro, Baptist Minister
W. A. Rinehart, III, White, Insurance
Harvey L. Williams, White, C. H. Williams, Inc., Dept. Store
H. A. Haden, White, Banker
Dr. David Yu, Chinese, Professor of Religion at Univ. of Va.
Dr. W. Parker Anslow, White, Medical Doctor

2. Other Key People (Including Mayor)

Bernard J. Haggerty, Mayor

3. Local Associations (Including officers)

4. Newspapers (Including Editors)

Progress, C. R. Babcock, Ed., J. W. Gentry, Pres.

5. Colleges & Universities (Including Presidents & Trustees)

University of Virginia, Dr. Edgar F. Shannon, Jr., President

6. Other Information or Attachments

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FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Feel free to contact any of the following persons concerning human relations or Civil Rights within Virginia.

For general or further information call: Heslip M. Lee, Executive Director, Virginia Council on Human Relations, 17 East Cary Street Richmond, Virginia. Telephone 648-4445.

ALEXANDRIA	Mrs. George A. Eddy 5235 Polk Avenue Alexandria, Virginia	Phone: 931-3172
	Lt. Col. Marion I. Johnson 1027 North Quaker Lane Alexandria, Virginia	Pnone: Ki 9-5846
ARLINGTON	Mr. Stuart Broad 1608 Osage Street Alexandria, Virginia	Phone: 532-0774 (Home) Ov 3-0774 (Office) Or: Du 2-4703, Ext.202
	Mr. Carroll I. Tod 1908 North Quintana St. Arlington, Virginia	Phone: 532-8114
CHARLOTTESVILLE	Mrs. Eugene Foster 137 Mimosa Drive Charlottesville, Virginia	Phone: 293-7440
	Mr. A. J. G. Priest 41 Old Farm Road, Bellair Charlottesville, Virginia	Phone: 293-4557 (Office) Phone: 293-4558 (Home)
DANVILLE	Mrs. Henry Bourne 444 Hawthorne Dr. Danville, Virginia	Phone: 793-6422
	Mr. Charles A. Womack 424 Maple Lane Danville, Virginia	Phone: Sw 3-5670 (Home) Sw 3-5134 (Office)
HOPEWELL	Rev. William E. Kelley Rt. 2, Box 694 Chester, Virginia	Phone: 458:9208'
	Rev. Eugene C. Ensley 500 Delton Avenue Hopewell, Virginia	Phone: 458-3115
FAIRFAX COUNTY	Mr. Carl E. Auvil 1113 Nicholson Road Falls Church, Virginia	Phone: Je 4-4085 (Home Ex 3-4900 (Office)

CITY ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

Coordinating Responsibility _____

1. Biracial Committee Members

INTER-RACIAL COMMITTEE (estab. 1960) Not Official city committee

Appointed by businessmen, committee consists of 4 white, 4 Negro members. Names are not given out.

2. Other Key People (Including Mayor)

Mayor Murray A. Stoller

3. Local Associations (Including officers)

Hotel Assn. of Roanoke, Garland W. Miller, V. P., Ponce de Leon Hotel

Citizens Committee for a Greater Roanoke,
Human Relations Subcommittee, Frank Clement (Insurance Exec.), Chairman.
The Rev. R. B. Wilkinson, member (NAACP head)

4. Newspapers (Including Editors)

Times (m-S) - M. W. Armistead III, Publisher
Barton W. Morris, Jr., Exec. Editor

World-News (e) - ditto

5. Colleges & Universities (Including Presidents & Trustees)

6. Other Information or Attachments

Roanoke Times - 6/24/63
7/7/63

VIRGINIA

Mr. Edgar P. Phillips, 3223 Hawthorne Avenue, Richmond, Virginia. CO 6-2406 (Bus.)

Businessman. Phillips Machinery Company executive.

(Mrs.) Katherine Clark Gibbons, 510 Queen Street, Alexandria, Virginia. DU 3-7219 (Bus.) (D.C.) King 8-1091 (Res.)

Congressional liaison officer, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. Former field secretary to Honorable W. Pat Jennings. Board member, Washington County Chapter, American Cancer Society and Virginia Highlands Arts Festival. Secretary, Washington County Committee for Public Schools.

The Honorable John A. K. Donovan, 106 Little Falls Street, Falls Church, Virginia 22046. JE 2-2770 (Bus.) JE 2-6050 (Res.)

Attorney. State Senator. Lions State parliamentarian. Member, Ferrow Commission on Public Education (ended "massive resistance"), Knights of Columbus, Interstate Potomac River Basin Commission, and Virginia Commission on Interstate Cooperation.

The Honorable Edward E. Haddock, M.D., 1133 West Franklin Street Richmond, Virginia 23220. EL 9-3229 (Bus.) EL 8-1632 (Res.)

Physician and State Senator. Board of directors, Richmond Urban League and Virginai Council on Human Relations. City councilman. Former mayor of Richmond. Lay leader/associate lay leader in the Methodist Church (Richmond District).

The Right Reverend William H. Marmion, P.O. Box 2068, Roanoke, Virginia 24009. DI 2-6797 (Bus.) DI 3-0256 (Res.)

Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Southwestern Virginia, St. John's Episcopal Church. Board of directors, Virginia Council on Human Relations, and Roanoke Interracial Commission. Former chairman, Alabama Committee on Interracial Cooperation. Chairman, Birmingham (Alabama) National Conference of Christians and Jews.

ROANOKE

U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

Special Survey

Human Relations Committees

Does your community have a human relations committee? Yes

What is its official name? Inter-racial Committee

When was the Committee established? 1960

Is the Committee bi-racial? Yes

Who appointed the Committee? Businessmen

Did the City Council concur? Yes, this year Council decreed that this committee act in this field.

Did the City Council appropriate funds? No

What was the charge to the Committee? (If possible, attach copy.) None (by Council)

(If appropriate, please attach a copy of any Council resolution or ordinance.)

How many members? Eight, four of White and four of Negro race. The Committee is secret for maximum effect. Members are businessmen of the highest type.

(Please attach a list of Committee members with their race and occupation noted.)

Briefly describe problems or issues that have been considered by the Committee. In 1960 integrated downtown lunch counters. This summer integrated movie theaters and downtown restaurants.

Briefly summarize any recommendations made by the Committee.

(Please attach any public reports.) No public recommendations have been made.

Briefly describe any actions resulting from the Committee's recommendations. No recommendations: no actions as such. But the Committee has acted in each racial crisis and has resolved the issue.

How often does the Committee meet? As needed.

Does the Committee have any staff assistance?

Part time _____ **Full time** _____ **None** x

Additional comments: Roanoke has had Negro police for about 15 years, and since 1950 has had an ordinance prohibiting discrimination in hiring. Despite this, there have been no Negro firemen until this year when the unofficial ban was lifted. They will now be hired as needed. We feel that racial tensions here are minimized by the Committee and are glad that there is no particular municipal connection.

City: Roanoke, Virginia

Name of official preparing Report: Murray A. Stoller, Mayor MAS

Please return to: U.S.Conference of Mayors
1707 H Street,N.W., Washington,D.C. 20006

(over)

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Schools here are integrated under Federal Court order. Case is still in Court for further orders as needed. We had one municipal dump. It was located in the Negro section. After the Birmingham crisis had intensified feelings here, the local NAACP threatened demonstrations unless the dump were closed. We were going to close it anyway but speeded the closing after this. The new operation is a sanitary landfill instead of an open dump. Though located in a totally-white neighborhood, which is lower-class, it has not produced any incidents after the initial protest -- which was considerable. We intend to go to incineration completely so this will not be a sore issue after the transition. We have the usual Southern problems. 17% of the population is Negro but produces 50% of the welfare load and crime. Despite this, we have had no incidents despite being located about 80 miles from Danville on one side and the same distance from Farmville on the other. We have a good business community and a sound, not sensational, clergy, and believe they help account for the peaceful history. I would say that having a spiritually-sensitive Council also had something to do with it.

MAS

ROANOKE

Crossroads Shopping Mall

Sears
Heironimus
Mitten Rhodes
Arlans
Leggetts
Pugh
J. C. Penney, J. C. Neff, Mgr.

Towers Shopping Center

Sears
Miller & Rhoades
Arlans
Leggetts
Pugh
Newberry
J. C. Penney, C. R. McFarland, Mgr.
Woolworth
Kress
Grant
McCellan

Colleges:

National Business College, privately controlled, co-ed, 500 students.

Major Industries	# Emp.
American Bridge Div. of U. S. Steel	500
International Tel & Tel (PFP)	150
Puritan Mills	200
Roanoke Mills	750

NORFOLK-	Mr. John J. Robertson 8356 Capeview Court Norfolk, Virginia 23518	Phone: 583-0863
	Mr.Henry E. Howell, Jr. 808 Maritime Tower Norfolk, Virginia	Ma 5-3076 (Home) 627-2377 (Office)
PENINSULA AREA (Newport News, Hampton)	Dr. Edward C. Kollman Box 6017, Hampton Institute Hampton, Virginia	Pa 3-8027 (Home) Pa 3-6581 (Office)
PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY (Manassas)	Col. Benjamin Muse Manassas, Virginia	Phone: Em 8-3517 (Home) Em 8-3711 (Office)
RICHMOND	Father John J. McMahon 811 Floyd Avenue Richmond, Virginia	Co 6-2512 (Home) Mi 8-5879 (Office)
PETERSBURG	Lt. Col Jay W. Worrell, Jr. 1839 Brandon Avenue Petersburg, Virginia	734-2285 (Office) or 734-1381 (Office)
ROANOKE	The Rev. W. Carroll Brooke 3237 Bromley Road, S. W. Roanoke, Virginia	774-3353 (Home) 774-5183 (Office)
	The Rev. Alvord M. Beardslee, Chaplain Hollins College Hollins College, Virginia	Em 6-7631
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY (Harrisonburg)	The Rev. Charles E. Zunkel Port Republic, Virginia	GW 1 -
	Mr. John A. Lapp 897 College Avenue Harrisonburg, Virginia	434-2619 (Home)
WILLIAMSBURG	Dr. Thad W. Tate, Jr. James Geddy Addition - Gloucester St. Williamsburg, Va.	Ca 9-5236 (Home) Ca 9-2771 (Office)

Fairfax Cont'd	Mr. Edwin Lynch Spring Lake Farm Burke, Virginia	Phone: Cr 3-0764
FREDERICKSBURG	Dr. Alan S. Pierce 121 Hillcrest Dr. Fredericksburg, Va.	Phone: Es 3-8873
	Dr. L. Clyde Carter 1605 Stafford Ave. Fredericksburg, Va.	Es 3-8038
LOUDOUN COUNTY	Mr. James B. Woodson P.O. Box 912 Leesburg, Virginia	777-4260
	Mrs. Festus Foster Waterford, Virginia	882-5671
LUNCHBURG	Dr. Kenneth Morland 1619 Dogwood Lane Lynchburg, Virginia	Vi 6-5478 (Home) Vi 5-2311 (Office)
	Dr. C. Larson Crowe Sweet Briar College Sweet Briar, Virginia	381-5630 (Home) Du 1-5750 (Office)
MERCER-TAZWEWLL (Bluefield)	Mr. William Sanders (Attn. at Law) Law Bldg. Princeton, West Virginia	425-3535 (Home) 425-8126 (Office)
	Dr. Leroy B. Allen, Pres. Bluefield State College Bluefield, West Virginia	352-7102 (Home) 327-6014 (Office)
MONTGOMERY COUNTY (Blacksburg)	Mrs. George E. Mattus 1502 South Main Street Blacksburg, Va.	Pr 2-8671
	Mr. Guy Hammond Box 406 Blacksburg, Virginia	Pr 2-9004 (Home) Pr 2-8261 (Office)

REPORT ON OPEN MEETING

The opening testimony of invited persons before the Committee in West Palm Beach concerned the description of facilities for juvenile delinquents in the county---the segregregated and very unequal facilities.

Rev. Jack Loadman, a member of the community's Religious Action Council, told that the institution for white children is virtually new, well constructed and equipped, cheerful and functional. In 1962-63, the county budgeted $73,091 for maintenance and care of the 35 to 50 children it usually houses and $57,750 for the Negro home housing 65 to 80 children.

The home for Negroes, he said, is 15 years old and was converted from an orphanage. Its furnishings are second hand and broken; its kitchen area is cramped. In contrast to the white facility which has mostly single rooms, the Negro facility has cramped dormitory living throughout. As many as 80 children have been housed in it, but the level is usually 65. Its holding area (for preadmission adjustment) is a small cubical, "primitive" and though as many as five may be held there, it has only three beds. The "recreation room" has only some worn furniture; there is no recreational area worth mentioning outdoors. There is one man on part-time duty at night and the children are "locked in." One man and one woman are employed during the day.

The white home's school facilities are excellent, and geared to rehabilitation. The Negro home has nothing at all comparable---Rev. Loadman said he saw no evidence of crafts as there are at the white home. Morale at the Negro home is low as evidenced by a high record of runaways.

An all white Board of Visitors is appointed by the County Commission to serve in an ex officio capacity for both homes, but with power only to make recommendations on their needs.

Rev. Loadman, speaking for the Religious Action Committee, concluded his report saying: "It is herein charged that a severe inequity has previously and does presently exist with regard to the handling of incarcerated delinquents in a thorough going discrimination adversely directed toward those who happen to be Negro delinquents."

Rev. A. E. Issacs of the same Religious Action group testified on tokenly integrated school system---only 48 Negroes out of a total school population in 1964 of 51,774 students have been enrolled in the 58 white schools.

Twelve of the Negroes are in the previously white junior college. While the county has five high schools labelled as Negro, it has no junior high school for Negroes, though plans are in the making for converting an elementary school into a Negro junior high school, while a beautiful new "Kennedy" high school for whites has been completed at Riviera Beach.

Issacs said he felt "very ashamed" to comment on vocational training in the county because of the great differences in faculty and curriculum. There are 13 teachers of vocational training at the white high school in Palm Beach and five at two high schools for Negroes. Only four courses are offered Negroes while the whites have a wide variety of courses from which to choose.

The differences in advantages in the junior colleges are even more marked, Issacs charged.

Recreation for Negro children is poorly staffed and in a depressed area near railroad tracks which the children have to cross.

Rev. Columbus Smith of the Religious Committee testified on the discriminatory policy of Good Samaritan Hospital, a private, tax-free institution. He described it as an excellent medical facility, but that it will not admit Negroes; has no Negroes on its staff, and its board refuses to discuss the policy with any complainants.

Rev. Smith said his group is not alone in failure to communicate with the board of the hospital: "There are groups in the medical community, the legal community and the religious community other than ourselves who have failed. We still stand ready to do everything and anything possible to help reconcile the matter. It is a blighted spot on the fabric of our common life together."

While the hospital has not received Hill-Burton funds, he points out that it is not on the tax rolls and that its taxes are paid by white and Negro citizens alike. Those who contribute to the hospital for its maintenance deduct the contribution from their income tax.

Mr. Herbert Kip, West Palm Beach director of recreation, declared that the city has a policy of integration of recreation, and said the playground at the railroad tracks mentioned previously was a plot of land leased from the Florida East Coast Railway into which the city hesitated to put capital improvements because of the lease arrangement. The municipal stadium, all parks and swimming pools in West Palm Beach, he said, are fully integrated.

Mr. Paschal Reese, a member of the Community Relations Committee, testified that this biracial group is working hard to establish more job

opportunities for Negroes and that many business places in the community willingly will hire qualified Negroes. Workshops to speed up qualification have been conducted and the Committee visits Negro schools to urge students to work hard at becoming qualified.

Beginning with Mr. Reese, considerable discussion centered throughout the hearing on the segregated taxis in the city. Mr. Reese called it an economic situation---that Negro "jitney" drivers fight change because it would eliminate their business at hauling multiple passengers to their jobs at a lower rate than white drivers charge. However, that it can work hardship on Negroes was testified to as Mrs. Mamie Williams, a member of the Advisory Committee, told how she was turned down as a passenger by a white driver on her arrival at the bus station for this hearing.

Mrs. Williams said 3 taxi drivers told her he would be fined $50 if he accepted her as a passenger, and she had to wait 30 minutes for a Negro taxi to pick her up.

City officials disclaimed the "fine" statement---saying there is no ordinance enforcing segregated taxi service, but that it has been a matter worked out between the two groups of taxi drivers.

It was brought out that the "white" taxis have larger insurance coverage than do the Negro "jitneys," but all are listed in the telephone book as taxis. Thus a stranger in the city would not know that he or she is riding in a vehicle that does not have full coverage. Mr. Reese stated there was no problem in the administration of justice, no problems in housing and no problems in voting.

Mr. Reese declared that if he were a taxi driver, he would feel that he had the right to refuse service to anyone he chose.

City Manager Frank Lawler, a relative newcomer to the community, testified that in his three years there he has seen recreation facilities desegregated and considerable behind the scenes negotiation that succeeded in opening many public facilities.

He offered into evidence the city's testing of prospective employees that showed since October, 1962, the city had employed or promoted 28 per cent of the white applicants and 59 per cent of the Negro applicants. In figures, this was 99 white persons and 13 Negroes. Employment, however, was confined to patrolmen, truck drivers and recreation personnel, with the chart showing that the Negro applicants for other jobs had failed to make passing scores.

Negro officers, he maintained, have the same arrest powers as white officers.

Police Chief William Barnes, who is an elected official, is in sympathy with the civil rights cause. He gave a detailed report on the handling of integration so that there was never an occasion for the use of police force. He stated that he had the first integrated police academy in the state and has a Negro who is a lieutenant on his force.

The situation at the Southeast Florida Tuberculosis Hospital, a state institution, was presented by C. B. Willingham and Cevil Teague, non-medical members of the staff.

The hospital was built in 1950 with Federal assistance. The library and chapel are integrated. There are wards for white men and women and colored men and women. At times, there have been waiting lists of people needing to be admitted, but, one witness testified, the racial barriers kept them out. Mr. Willingham said this was a state policy in all such hospitals.

The facility at Lantana, however, does have a non-discriminatory hiring policy. Nurses for such an institution are at a premium, and several Negroes are on the staff. However, all use segregated dining facilities, as do the patients.

Rev. J. K. Bryant, local NAACP leader, told of his efforts to seek faster progress in the desegregation of the schools, and of being rebuffed by School Board members who say they have "moved fast enough in this area." He also said there is a great need for more medical services to the Negro community ----he claimed there were two deaths because of delay---and of his appeal to the Palm Beach County Medical Society to take note of the need. He exhibited a letter from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare which showed that the Southeast Florida Tuberculosis Hospital had received Hill-Burton funds.

In essence, Rev. Bryant said the problem in West Palm Beach and vicinity is not so much a problem of segregation as it is a problem of discrimination---in education, jobs, medical care and public services.

He charged that this policy is forcing the better educated Negroes to leave Florida for other states. He noted that there were 370 in his graduating class (he didn't say if this was high school or college) and that there are less than 65 left in the state. The "Negro potential" has grown in Florida, but, he said, it is being replaced by an influx of Negroes from Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina who take the menial jobs.

Charles Dispensa, a retired union organizer, charged that much of the lack of job opportunity in the county is due to a policy of discrimination against Negroes by the unions.

Mrs. Hulon Jenkins brought out another facet of discrimination in Palm Beach County--the opposite end of the one representing the unequal facilities and staff for delinquent white and Negro delinquent children.

The county operates a combined rest room and hospital for indigent elderly which is completely separated. Mrs. Jenkins charged that the Negro quarters are overcrowded and not in keeping with the facilities for white indigents.

Mrs. Dispensa charged that the Florida State Employment Service discriminates by giving separate and continuing examinations to colored applicants for clerical jobs. However, a check with the Service by the Committee secretary of the charge brought a heated denial. He had records, he said, which showed that the case Mrs. Dispensa presented involved a Negro woman who asked for a separate examination because she felt uncomfortable in being examined with two white applicants, and that the result of the separate test showed a poor rating in the necessary qualifications. Manager Robert M. Douglas declared that his agency workers have strict orders not to discriminate against any applicants.

In all, the problem in Palm Beach County appears to be a matter still of inequality of education, though some strides are being made to correct this, and a lack of real awareness of the root causes of Negro dissatisfaction in attempting to become an integral part of the community, but being thwarted by discrimination on the part, mostly, of county authorities. The real inequalities center about medical facilities, county home facilities, the state hospital that serves the area and most job opportunities.

No representatives of the county government responded to the invitation to meet with the Committee.

The open meeting was generally centered around the City of West Palm Beach.

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON WEST PALM BEACH

By Mrs. Harriette S. Glasner, President
Palm Beach County Chapter, Florida Council on Human Relations

SUBJECT: West Palm Beach, Palm Beach, Lake Worth, Boynton Beach, Delray Beach, Boca Raton, Riviera Beach, Lake Park, North Palm Beach, Belle Glade and Palm Beach County.

The Purpose of this report is to provide a broad overview of the community and is not intended to be a definitive survey of race relations in West Palm Beach County.

West Palm Beach

Community Relations Committee

The Mayor's B-Racial Committee was reactivated last July at the suggestion of the Florida Council on Human Relations and soon afterwards renamed, Community Relations Committee.

The Committee numbers six, three white and three Negro men: Mr. Paschal C. Reese, Chairman, an attorney; Rev. Andrew W. Blackwood, a Presbyterian minister; Mr. Richard C. Pilger, Director of the Industrial Information Office of the County; Mr. Carl Robinson, Vice-Chairman, proprietor of a grocery store and in real estate; Mr. U. B. Kinsey, principal of Palmview Elementary School; and Rev. A. E. Isaacs, minister.

The Committee meets once a month at 10 a.m. on the second Thursday in the City Commissioner Chambers. Meetings are open to the public.

This Committee serves in an advisory capacity only. They have attempted to call attention to the need for more education for Negroes, especially vocational education and have brought in representatives from various industries to advise young Negroes as to their company's qualifications for hiring; they have been responsible for the hiring of three Negroes as City bus drivers; they have called attention to segregated doctors' waiting rooms, the segregation policies of Good Samaritan Hospital, the Palm Beach Kennel Club and Jai Alai Fronton.

Parks and Recreation Areas

There are 12 supervised recreation areas of which 3 are in the Negro areas. All parks and recreation areas are open to all, but are not necessarily used by Negroes. The swimming pool in Howard Park was integrated last summer, but very few Negroes use it. There is a swimming pool in the Negro area.

The complaint of Negroes regarding their recreation areas is that the equipment and facilities are inferior and inadequate, that there is not a proper program or proper supervision to provide an adequate program, that the budget is insufficient to provide what is needed.

Negroes complain that they are refused passage on fishing boats renting space from City owned docks.

Golf Courses

The West Palm Beach Country Club has been integrated by court order for several years. Negroes play on it regularly without incident. The Snack Bar is also open for use by Negroes.

Belvedere Golf Club is a privately owned daily fee course, not open to Negroes.

Municipal Stadium- Baseball Park

Winter home of the Milwaukee Braves- completely integrated.

Dog Racing- Palm Beach Kennel Club

Open to Negroes on segregated basis. Committee from Florida Council met with officials requesting consideration of desegregating facilities and hiring of Negro personnel. A plan for desegregation was worked out, but Club refused to follow through. There is considerable resentment among Negroes about this. The Community Relations Committee later wrote suggesting desegregating and received a communication stating the Club would "probably" desegregate next year.

Palm Beach Jai-Alai Fronton

Has never been open to Negroes. There is also resentment among Negroes on this since so many other areas of public accomodation are open. A committee from the Florida Council met with the manager who promised to take the matter up with the board, explaining that they were split on the issue. Later, the Community Relations Committee contacted them by letter and were advised that they, too, would "probably" desegregate next year.

Bowling

Verdes Lanes open to all. Owner not enthusiastic, said a few customers had quit bowling. No Negro employees. Snack bar is open. Very small number of Negroes bowl. Mrs. Hazel Verdes, Owner.

Carefree Lanes- Mr. Chalhub, Owner stated to informant "None have been refused because none have appeared. Until Civil Rights legislation comes into effect, this is my own business and I will refuse."

Palm Beach Bowl, Mr. Mike Pucci- not open to Negroes due to economic reasons. Owner is from NYC and was raised in a tenement but customers threaten to leave if he opens.

Roosevelt Lanes--in Negro section- is open to all. White people bowl here and are made welcome.

Movie Theatres, Drive-In Theatres, Other Theatre

All movie and drive-in movie theatres integrated. Musicarnival integrated.

Restaurants and Lunch Counters

See attached list of restaurants open in area. Florida Council began an intensive survey of public accommodations in West Palm Beach, Palm Beach, Lake Worth, and Riviera Beach last summer. All restaurants on list have served Negroes. Morrison's and S & S Cafeterias are only two known to survey who have refused service.

Hotels and Motels

Survey Committee contacted many motels and hotels. Some have agreed to accept Negroes as guests, some have done so. The Town House Motel had been accepting members of the Milwaukee Braves which has some Negroes on their team. They have recently also accepted negroes in individual parties. They have also handled several all negro banquets. The George Washington and Pennsylvania Hotels have served integrated meeting groups for several years, now serve Negroes in their public dining rooms and also have accepted a few Negro guests. A number of the motels which agreed to open have been tested and accepted Negroes when reservations were made in advance. It is the feeling of the Survey Committee that Negroes who appear without reservations may be refused and we therefore prefer not to list any hotels or motels as being completely open to all Negroes on the same basis as they are open to white persons. The Survey Committee is usually able to arrange for accommodations and has done so on numerous occasions.

Hospitals (Discussed in Report on Open Meeting)

There are two hospitals: St. Mary's and Good Samaritan. St. Mary's had segregated facilities for Negroes for many years in what they called, Pine Ridge Hospital. Good Samaritan has never accepted Negroes and steadfastly refuses to even discuss the matter. Because of their policies, Negro girls were unable to enroll for nurses' training in the Palm Beach Junior College because the hospital refused to accept them in the hospital. Arrangements have since been made to train girls at Bethesda Memorial Hospital. The Good Samaritan Hospital has also refused emergency treatment to Negroes but they deny this. The Florida Council, the Religious Action Committee, the Community Relations Committee and many individuals have protested their policies to no avail. There is some question as to their tax exempt status and as to their compliance with their charter which states that their purpose is to "serve the public".

Home for Delinquent Children

There are two homes, one for white children and one for Negroes. The Post-Times did a series of articles regarding the deplorable conditions which exist in the Negro home, The Florida Council, The Religious Action Committee and other groups and individuals have investigated and have met with County Commission, Chairman of Board of Visitors and Judge Emery Newell of the Juvenile Court. The Negro home is overcrowded with totally inadequate facilities of all kinds. The contrast between the two homes is impossible to conceive without being seen. A committee of United Church Women are presently investigating this situation. There is a great disparity in budget, plant, supervisory staff, and attitudes. Due to the publicity, a few improvements have been made. However, the situation is still of great concern to all groups interested in the welfare and rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents. Mr. Lake Lytal is the County Commissioner who has

Home for Delinquent Children (continued)

been appointed to supervise the two homes. The Board of Visitors are appointed by Judge Newell and can only make recommendations. One member stated frankly that the real reason for the disparity was the attitude regarding negroes.

Public Housing - There are two Negro Projects: 901 (Dunbar Village) and 903 (Westward Expansion Area) totalling 364 units. Project 902 (Georgia) Ave.) has 122 units for white persons only.

Employment **(Discussed in Report on Open Meeting)**

Municipal - City Manager has a Negro secretary in his office. According to information received, hiring is left to discretion of individual department heads. The claim is that they will hire any qualified person.

Law Enforcement- There are 17 Negro police officers, 15 assigned to Negro areas, 1 in the Detective Bureau and 1 in the Traffic Division. They operate almost entirely in Negro areas- have power to arrest white or colored.

Retail Stores - Burdine's, Belk's, Norman's, claim to have an "open" policy of hiring. Burdine's has two clerks, Belk's one and Norman's a combination stock room girl and clerk. Consensus is that this is only "token" employment.

Food Markets- Kwik Chek has 1 Negro cashier in Northwood store, Mays have 1 each in two stores, A & P has 1 in 18th St. & Dixie Store. These markets serve many negroes. It was not possible to obtain information on policy. Food Fair and Publix Markets do not have Negro cashiers as far as is known.

Utility Companies- Florida Power and Light state they have an "open" hiring policy and recently engaged a Negro meter reader. "Open" policy is questioned by most. Florida Public Utilities Co. (Gas) states that they have had an "open" hiring policy for a long time. There are 2 Negro clerks in the office, 1 in a highly qualified position in their stock room. They have a total of 18 Negro employees, some are laborers. Southern Bell Tel and Tel- unable to obtain information from Personnel office but learned through other sources that there are no Negro employees except garage mechanics and laborers.

Business- National Cash Register- have Negro porter- no "open" hiring policy- resented questioning; Burroughs Corp- have "open" hiring policy- have advised employment agencies to this effect but no one has qualified as yet. Brockway, Weber & Brockway (engineers) have "open" hiring policy and have hired quite a few Negroes for field survey work. Szemco Co., Inc. (engineering firm- has Gov. contracts) refused to answer questions, were rude and evasive. Mr. John, Personnel Manager.

Industry - these firms are actually outside City of West Palm Beach. All have Government contracts and have close ties with economy of City. Pratt & Whitney Aircraft- Fla. Research & Development Center- Personnel Manager refused to answer questions unless submitted in letter. It is believed that company has "open" hiring policy and that they do have Negro clerks, production workers and at least one engineer. Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.- has "open" hiring policy. Have 1 Negro technician and two or three processors. Radio Corporation of America- has "open" hiring policy. Presently state they have one-clerk-typist, 4 file clerks, 1 systems analyst and quite a large number in the plant in production who are Negroes.

Employment Agencies- Three private agencies state they have "open" hiiring policy (recent). State they have not had any one qualified for "white collar" job as yet but will try to place when possible. Florida State Employment Agency has one staff member who is a Negro, works only with farm labor. They claim to have an "open" hiring policy, but there is considerable doubt regarding this statement.

Unions- At present all unions are segregated except Hotel, Restaurant Employees & Bartenders Union, Local 196, AFL-CIO. From information received it appears that some changes are taking place which might affect Negro membership.

Palm Beach

No negroes reside in Palm Beach and there are none employed in any but menial capacity by Town.

Restaurants- practically all restaurants are open, including the very plush- see list.

Hotels- Gala Dinner given by Florida Council at Palm Beach Towers Hotel was attended by over 350 white and Negro guests. Hotel has had a few Negro guests. Palm Beach Ambassador Hotel has served negroes and will accept Negroes as guests. Seabreeze Motel has accepted one negro guest. Colony Hotel states they are open.

Parks- Phipps Park is now open due to efforts of Council. Incident last summer caused a flurry of excitement when Negro girl attending picnic with members of the band of Lake Worth High School was taken out of the park by the Police Chief and treated in a rude manner. Girl was student in High School. No statement has been issued regarding use of the beach, but Negroes have been seen swimming in ocean in early morning hours.

Shops- A few Worth Avenue shops employ Negroes as combination stock girls and clerks. Negroes are served in shops.

Theatres- Paramount and Colony Movie Theatres are open to Negroes. Royal Poinciana Playhouse is open as well, due to Council's insistence that they observe Actors Equity regulations.

Museum- Flagler Museum has been open to all since opening. Several thousand persons heard Dr. Ralph C. Bunche address a completely integrated audience for the first time Palm Beach several years ago.

Palm Beach (Continued)

Private School- Negroes are admitted to performances given in their Mathews Auditorium.

Lake Worth

Parks and Recreation Areas

All parks are integrated- also beach and casino with swimming pool.

Law Enforcement

There is 1 full time Negro police office, 1 part-time (2 days). They work only in colored area- have power to hold white person in colored area but must call white officer for arrest.

Golf Course

Course is integrated and Negroes are served in snack bar.

Movie Theatres

Lake Theatre is open. Capri Art Theatre is not open, but is considering change of policy.

Bowling

Major League Lanes is open to all since March. They have Junior College bowling with Negro boys and girls. There is one Negro employee. Snack bar is open to Negroes. There has been some comment, but no incidents. A very small number of Negroes bowl.

Hospitals

Lake Worth General Hospital is open to Negro patients and Negro doctors. The new John F. Kennedy Memorial Hospital will also be open when completed.

Boynton Beach

Bi-Racial Committee

Since July 15, 1963. 10 members plus Chairman, Major Allison Banks. Five are white, five are negroes. They meet 4th Monday of month at 7:30 p.m. in City Hall.

Parks and Recreation areas

Six public parks are open to all, The Beach and Casino are also open. There is a Boynton Beach Municipal Pool for Negroes.

Law Enforcement

There are 3 or 4 negroes on police force.

Boynton Beach (continued)

Municipal Employment

1 Negro is employed in Recreation Department, 1 is on the library board.

Bethesda Memorial Hospital is open to Negroes- also accepts Negro students from Palm Beach Junior College for training program.

Lantana

Bowling

Lantana Lanes- "None have been refused because none have appeared. No negroes in this area. However, if any want to bowl and are neat, etc., they will be allowed."

Southeast Florida Tuberculosis Hospital- open to Negro patients.

Lake Park

City Manager, Mr. Logan stated that no Negroes live in Lake Park. There is one park, Kelsey Park- not open to Negroes but would not refuse use to Negroes because they do not wish any incidents.

Delray Beach

Bi-Racial Committee

Have had Bi-Racial Committee since 1954. There are approximately 10 members. Mrs. Virginia Myers is Chairman. Mr. Spencer Pompey is a committee member. Efforts to reach either one for further information failed.

Golf Club- Delray Beach Country Club is privately owned- not open to Negroes.

Recreation- There is one park which is open to Negroes and the beach is open. Also there is a Community Center for Negroes.

Law Enforcement- According to City Manager, Holland, there are 4 Negro police officers.

Boca Raton

According to Mr. McConnell there are 2 playgrounds open to Negroes, the beach is open. There is no movie theatre yet, no public golf course.

Pompano Beach

Golf Club- The Pompano Beach Country Club is open to Negroes, the restaurant also.

Riviera Beach

Recreation areas

There are 9 public parks, 4 in Negro areas, all are open including the beach.

Riviera Beach (continued)

Bowling- Riviera Bowling Lanes- Owner, Mr. Williams out of town. Advised no Negro had ever bowled there.

Theatres- Riviera Theatre now open due to efforts of Council. Drive-In open.

There is one elected Negro Councilman, Malcolm Cunningham, recently elected for a second term. We are advised that Negroes serve on all boards.

Fishing- Negroes have been refused passage on fishing trips of Blue Heron Docks. Docks owned by city.

Restaurants- See list.

North Palm Beach

No Negroes reside in North Palm Beach. The Country Club is open to Negroes on a daily fee basis. Restaurant and pool use is restricted to members.

Palm Beach Gardens

Bowling - Garden Lanes - open to all. League Bowling since last fall. One Negro employee. Snack bar open. Substantial number of Negroes bowl.

Golf - PGA National Golf Club - open to all PGA members.

Hospital - on drawing board - will be open to Negroes - will receive Hill-Burton Funds.

Belle Glade

Belle Glade Inter-Racial Council

This is a voluntary group of Negro and white citizens (25) organized in 1948. They have no official status. Chairman is Rev. J. B. Adams. They meet monthly. Sponsored a drive for funds and built nursery for children of Negro working mothers - just opened - Wee Care Nursery.

Golf Club- Belle Glade Country has been played on by local Negroes- more than once and on no special days. This is amazing since everything else is so very much segregated in Belle Glade. There is a public library but no Negro is known to have used it, even teachers.

Hospital- Belle Glade Memorial Hospital. Received Hill-Burton funds. Am advised they accept Negro patients - I presume on segregated basis.

Pahokee

Hospital - Everglades Memorial Hospital - have received Hill-Burton funds - am advised they accept Negro patients.

PALM BEACH COUNTY

Schools- There is a total of 87 schools in the County: 58 white elementary and high schools, 27 Negro; 2 junior colleges, one Negro, one now integrated.

Palm Beach County (Continued)

Of all the schools 10 white schools have some Negro pupils, 1 Junior College now accepts Negro pupils; there are approximately 60 Negro students in formerly all white schools.

Prior to last January, the Palm Beach Junior College refused admittance to Negro students on basis that they lived closer to Roosevelt Junior College and that courses could be obtained at Roosevelt. Council prepared an analysis of courses given at both Colleges giving overwhelming evidence even to school board of disparity of courses offered. Parents of students refused admittance were encouraged to file suit in Federal Court- School Board reversed position two days before the case was to be heard.

There is considerable dissatisfaction regarding schools- gerrymandering of districts preventing Negro children from attending white schools- also difference in curricula and facilities. Negro parents feel there should be better vocational training in Negro High Schools or that Negro children should be sent to white schools for training. Negro children intending to go on to college are penalized because some schools do not offer courses required by colleges for entrance: languages, science, math.

Law Enforcement

There are 4 colored Deputies in the Sheriff's Department. Their duties are road patrolmen and special investigation department.

There are no Negroes on Florida State Highway Patrol.

Employment

Mr. Turner, County Personnel Director, advises there are 175 employees in County Home and Hospital- that 41% are Negro. On overall County basis, he stated there is a 17% Negro employee ratio.

Civic, Service Clubs, Churches, etc.

Membership is open to Negroes in the following:

League of Women Voters of West Palm Beach (membership not limited to West Palm Beach residents)

American Association for the United Nation

Civic Music Association

Ballet Guild of Palm Beach County

Family Service Agency of Palm Beach County
(2 Negroes on Board)

1st Unitarian-Universalist Society of PB County
(Have Negro members- one Negro on Board)

Congregational Church in West Palm Beach.
(Has one Negro member)

Civic, Service Clubs, Churches etc. (continued)

Religious Action Committee-made up of white and Negro ministers.

Bar Association- have been advised that two Negro lawyers have been accepted for membership.

East Coast Dental Association--Have been advised that 2 Negro dentists have been accepted to membership.

Addenda: All county parks are open to all. Norton Art Gallery in West Palm Beach is open to Negroes- also to performances in Gallery theatre. Palm Beach Biltmore Hotel will serve an all Negro Sorority Banquet on April 17 -- Lou Mitchell is to be the main speaker. He and I will integrate this affair!

* * * * * * * * * *

Proceedings
Executive Sessions
Florida Advisory Committee
U.S. Commission On Civil Rights
West Palm Beach, Florida
April 16-17, 1964

Attendance: George Lewis II, Chairman
J. H. Burney, Vice Chairman
Mabel Crosby, Secretary
Carton Doggett
John Simon (absent April 17)
Mayme E. Williams
E. C. Tillman (present for hearing and executive session, April 17)

Staff: Douglas Lands
U.S. Office, Commission On Civil Rights

Executive Sessions: I

April 16 — 10:00 P.M.
Presiding: George Lewis

Agenda:

1. Introduction of Douglas Lands, Mrs. Harriette S. Glasgner, President, Palm Beach County Chapter Florida Council on Human Relations and Stephen Jones, Executive Secretary, Florida Civil Liberties Union.

2. Letter of resignation from Stanley Wilcidge read by the Chairman. Regretfully received by the Committee. (Eleven members remain. Quorum now stands at six members)

3. [illegible]

4. It was agreed that the West Palm Beach Report be approved and circularized by National Office and Florida Committee and released at the next meeting.

5. Motions carried: that D.C. questionnaire be answered, link that Stephen Jones be authorized to do advance community research ~~[illegible]~~ prior to Hearings — in the absence of Louis Mitchell on loan to SRC

6. Reply from Sam Simmons read.

7. Mrs. Glassner detailed her excellently prepared advance material on the West Palm Beach area.

8. The agenda for the Public Hearing was presented and approved. Procedures discussed.

9. Next Hearing. Louis Mitchell has suggested we hold one in a rural area. Motion carried that we hold one May 15 at Dravares: that Stephen Jones do the research: that Mrs. Chesley make personal contacts and use her influence to secure cooperation of local officials and citizens.

10. Congress Lands reminded the invitation and explained the nature of the 1964 Conference (June 26-28) of State Chairmen, to be held in Washington, D.C.

Motion carried: the Committee will be polled to ascertain the Committee members who could attend with Chairman Lewis at government expense. All members, however, are extended the invitation to attend.

Mr. Landa made general observations, gave information pertinent to our state work, answered questions and gave needed direction in certain areas of our operation.

Adjournment

WASHINGTON

Executive Session: II

April 17 - 4:30 P.M.

Presiding: George Lewis

Agenda: Business

1. Transcription of testimony by Court Reporter, to be ready in 10 days. It will be forwarded to N.I. Office and circularized to us

2 Suggested by Editor
Doggett that we volume
to advance scheduling
of meetings with definite
dates indicated.
The Chairman tentatively set
up the third Friday for
future hearings.

3. Rumor:
1. Highlights of testimony
given at Hearing.
General agreement that
progress has been made
in West Palm Beach.
in civil rights with strong
bipartisan leadership being exerted
The reports failed to point
up recent housing activity.

Problems still needing attention:
housing, employment, education,
hospital facilities, public welfare
institutions, taxi and jitney
service

Adjournment

Respectfully submitted,
Margaret E. Williams

MINUTES
SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY MEETING

Potomac Institute, Washington, D. C.
February 12-13, 1964

The major portion of the meeting was given over to conferences with the following federal officials:

Mr. Burke Marshall, Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice
Mr. William Taylor, General Counsel, Commission on Civil Rights
Mr. Peter Libassi, Director of Programs, Commission on Civil Rights.

The Johnson Administration

This being the honeymoon period for the Johnson administration and also an election year, one can expect caution in the administration's approach to civil rights. Johnson has started by vigorously pushing civil rights. However, a better indication of his commitment will come with several decisions he may have to make in the near future: the vigor with which he pushes the civil rights bill, in its present form, through the Senate; the nature of his appointments to the Civil Rights Commission (both as to commissioners and the director); how he reacts if confronted with a crisis of national proportions in the South. The war on poverty has civil rights implications; there are some indications, however, that there are few new programs involved and existing programs may be emphasized without much new money. Agencies should study the implications of civil rights legislation as well as existing programs. Some programs, such as compulsory kindergarten or pre-kindergarten, may not be as dramatic or popular as other issues but may provide part of the real solution to some of the problems.

New Southern Programs

AFSC will open a three year community relations program in Jackson, Mississippi as soon as personnel is found. One of the first efforts will be in the area of school desegregation. Other desegregation programs are planned by AFSC in Southside Virginia and in three towns in South Carolina.

The National Sharecropper's Fund has undertaken two new programs: the first involves conferences in several areas for the purpose of describing how to take advantage of new government rural and retraining programs. The second is an attempt to recruit 1500 students in six Southern states into retraining programs at several predominantly Negro colleges.

The latter program is the result of a contract with the Office of Manpower Automation and Training. It will last for 18 months and involve three field workers. The personnel has not yet been hired and suggestions are welcomed by NSF.

Alabama

Events leading up to a white boycott of public schools in Macon County were reviewed. Subsequently, white students entered private schools in mass, using various forms of state financial aid. It is likely that public education is threatened throughout the state.

In Birmingham, recent events point to a developing crisis. Merchants have not carried through on the modest commitments made to resolve last summer's crisis; no Negro policemen are yet on the police force; the new mayor has not brought in the expected moderate influence. The group relations committee has not been effective, nor has the Royal and Blaik mission.

Special Interagency Meetings

A special conference was called for Atlanta on February 27 to discuss the threat to public schools in the South. A second conference, this one set for February 28, will consider ways to assist communities in planning for voluntary compliance with the provisions of the civil rights bill.

Date of Next Meeting

While a time for another Interagency Conference was not set at the Washington meeting, at a subsequent meeting in Atlanta (February 28) the date was tentatively set for April 16-17.

THE POTOMAC INSTITUTE, INC.
1501 Eighteenth Street, N.W. • Washington 6, D.C. • DEcatur 2-5566

March 5, 1964

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

After some delay I have managed to knock out the enclosed effort at description of our project. It is far from comprehensive, but I see no virtue in trying to outline in infinite detail what must be essentially an opportunistic effort.

I expect to see Stephen tomorrow and will go over this with him then. Meanwhile, let me have your and Paul's reactions. If you prefer, give me a collect call.

As I said to Paul the other day, we will soon need to pool our ideas and plans. As soon as I have talked to Stephen, perhaps we can arrange for this -- hopefully in terms of a working session rather than a conference like the last one.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Harold

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Vice President

HCF:EMA
Enc.
cc: Mr. Paul Anthony

Draft

3/5/64

"OPERATION COMPLIANCE"

Whatever the fate of the Civil Rights Bill, we can look forward to a Spring and Summer of heightened protest activity. If the bill passes with the public accommodations section intact, Negroes will test the availability of service in thousands of facilities and hundreds of communities throughout southern and border states. If an enforceable public accommodations section fails to pass, there is likely to be a comparable number of demonstrations marked by angdr and frustration. In either case, there is the possibility of major and possibly tragic crisis.

Our planning can best start from the assumption that the bill, including an enforceable public accommodations section, will pass. In that event, the remedy for a violation will be a civil suit initiated by a complainant or by the Attorney General on receipt of a valid complaint. Even the resort to the courts will probably have to be delayed pending efforts at conciliation and negotiation. In any case, the normal delays of litigation -- abetted in some cases by unfriendly judges -- mean that relief will be slow and piecemeal. To the extent that Southern businesses refuse to comply without court compulsion, the issue will be joined in the streets with the attendant likelihood of turmoil and violence.

It is unrealistic to suggest that any amount of preparatory effort can eliminate the prospect of resistance and crisis. Such areas as Mississippi and parts of other deep-South states will inevitably resist, given their political and social complexion. But this need not be the

case in the majority of Southern towns and cities. In most of them, foresighted governmental and private effort may make the difference between civil strife and orderly compliance with the law. The opponents of racial progress are doing their best to foment a Volstead-Act psychology of resistance to the proposed bill. The supporters of civil rights, private as well as governmental, can hardly take their responsibilities less seriously.

Objectives

In the three months or so available, we should seek to:

(1) Lay the groundwork in selected Southern cities (perhaps twenty or thirty of them) for declarations by the political and business leadership that public facilities and accommodations will henceforth be open to all citizens.

(2) Prepare and disseminate, through the press and organizational channels as appropriate, information about the bill and what it provides, encouraging examples of desegregation in public accommodations to date, information directed to economic and civil self-interest, "how-to" guidance materials for community action, etc.

(3) In cooperation with Federal officials, enlist the cooperation of retail chains in promoting local compliance by their affiliates and franchise-holders.

(4) Enlist the active participation of national organizations that have constituents or influence in Southern communities, most particularly in the pilot cities selected for intensive effort. Examples: The various civil rights and intergroup relations agencies, the national committees formed as a result of White House meetings with women, lawyers, and religious leaders, the labor unions, the various denominational groups, the U. S. Conference of Mayors, the

International Association of Police Chiefs, the International City Managers Association, the American Municipal Association, the State Leagues of Municipalities, and (to the extent possible) retail trade associations, service clubs such as Rotary, Lions, etc., the Chamber of Commerce, and other business-oriented groups.

(5) Maintain a central pool of information on specific community situations, retail chains, and influential business and political leaders.

(6) Work closely with Federal departments and agencies that can influence Southern communities through program or personnel, as well as with those charged directly with civil rights responsibilities.

Coordination

There will be two closely connected centers of coordination and communication for the proposed private efforts. The Southern Regional Council will provide this service for the effort in the South, with particular attention to the intensive activities in the selected communities. As the secretariat for the Southern Interagency Conference, it is the logical clearinghouse for the activities of the constituent agencies, as well as for the state and local human relations councils. To carry out these functions, SRC intends to add a temporary staff person who will assist the Executive Director and the Field Director for the duration of the project. Special costs for salary, travel, communications, etc., are estimated by SRC at $10,000 - $15,000 for a six-month period. In general, SRC will address itself to the following:

1. A division of labor among the Southern agencies, including assignment of special responsibility for the pilot community efforts to specific agencies.

2. Encouragement and guidance to purely local groups (e.g., women's committees, bi-racial committees) that can help create a spirit of compliance in their communities.

3. Preparation and distribution of appropriate informational and guidance materials.

4. Promotion of constructive newspaper stories and editorials.

5. Coordination of Southern activities with the Potomac Institute's contact work at the national level (see below).

Potomac will attempt to involve as many appropriate national organizations and influences as possible in the Southern effort. In general, it will:

1. Maintain liaison with the White House, Justice, the Civil Rights Commission, and any other Federal agencies that are directly involved, and seek to relate their activities to those coordinated by SRC.

2. Explore possibilities of involving non-civil rights Federal departments and agencies (e.g., Defense, Labor, Federal Executive Boards) wherever they have influence or key personnel at the community level.

3. See that appropriate materials necessary to supplement SRC's output are prepared and distributed.

4. Work with the friendly press in Washington and New York as needed.

5. Work with national organizations -- civil rights, religious, business, labor, women's, civic, professional -- to enlist maximum support and resources behind the Southern effort.

6. Keep the Southern Regional Council and cooperating Southern agencies informed of developments in Washington and at the national level generally.

Initial Activities and Resources

1. SRC has convened a meeting of Southern agency personnel to discuss "Operation Compliance." A tentative list of fourteen pilot cities and possible local coordinators was agreed upon. This list should be expanded and refined in consultation with the Justice Department and others.

2. We have met with Burke Marshall and Louis Oberdorfer of Justice to become acquainted with their informational files and current activities in this field. They have furnished a complete run-down of their information on the desegregation status of Southern cities over 10,000 and will make available useful lists of key persons, retail chains, etc.

3. We have been invited to meet with a committee of chain-store businessmen who are quietly planning ways to encourage desegregation of public accommodations in the South.

4. The Civil Rights Commission has agreed to assign legal and informational staff to the preparation of background information -- most immediately, an analysis of the Civil Rights Bill with detailed discussion of the public accommodations section. It is contemplated that this material will be reproduced and distributed through the non-governmental organizations.

5. The International Association of Police Chiefs has expressed interest in cooperating by convening a conference of Southern police chiefs to discuss law enforcement aspects of compliance.

6. The Women's Committee on Civil Rights has expressed interest in developing and distributing guidance materials to its constituents, and in developing community-wide women's efforts in the South. (Unfortunately, however, the role of the women's committee is in doubt because of its lack of basic operating funds.)

7. The Lawyers' Committee can be counted on to cooperate similarly.

8. The National Council of Churches Commission on Religion and Race has apparently already undertaken independently an effort comparable to the one here described. We should compare notes with them as soon as possible.

9. The U. S. Conference of Mayors is just initiating a community relations program for its constituents, under the direction of John Feild. The conference has useful findings from a survey of bi-racial committees in its member municipalities. It can be expected to distribute pertinent information through its mailing list, and will furnish its members on request consultative and technical assistance.

10. The fourteen cities arrived at by the Southern Interagency groups are as follows:

Richmond, Va. (VCHR)

North Carolina - Statewide (AFSC)

Columbia, S. C. (Penn Comm. Services)

Greenville, S. C. (American Baptist Project)

Atlanta, Ga. (AJC, NCCJ)

Macon, Ga. (GCHR)

Miami, Fla. (AJC)

Daytona Beach, Fla. (FCHR)

Huntsville, Ala. (ACHR)

New Orleans, La. (NCCIJ)

Lafayette, La. (NCCIJ)

Dallas, Tex. (AJC)

Houston, Tex. (ADL)

Other cities that have been suggested as good possibilities are:

Mobile, Ala.

Baton Rouge, La.

Charleston, S. C.

St. Petersburg, Fla.

Rocky Mount and Charlotte, N. C.

Memphis, Nashville, and Chattanooga, Tenn.

Louisville, Ky. (as a model)

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER MARCH 8, 1964

Ten Most Common Objections to Rights Bill Are Answered by U.S. Expert

By JEROME S. CAHILL
Inquirer Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 7.—On the eve of the opening of the Great Debate on civil rights in the Senate, a survey by The Inquirer has revealed gaping holes in public understanding of how the proposed law would work.

Many citizens writing to Capitol Hill in opposition to the bill appear to have swallowed extremist propaganda that the measure would create a "Federal dictatorship" and would destroy traditional American freedoms.

ILL INFORMED

Others seem ill informed on precisely what activities the bill proposes to cover, and how the bill proposes to enforce the goal of equal treatment for every citizen, without regard to race, religion or national origin.

To dispel the fog and get at the facts, a list of 10 most commonly expressed objections to the bill was compiled from letters received by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D., Pa.) since the legislation passed the House on Feb. 10 and was sent to the Senate.

A Justice Department expert was asked to comment on the objections.

Here are the objections and the expert's replies.

* * *

OBJECTION: The bill would permit a dangerous, unprecedented concentration of power in the Federal government in Washington.

Of all fears over the measure, this one recurs most often and in the most extreme, almost hysterical language. A Jonestown, Pa., man wrote in a mimeographed letter: "If Congress passes the civil rights bill in anything like its present form, the U. S. Attorney General becomes a dictator with practically unlimited powers. His inspectors (Gestapo) can pry into everything throughout the American countryside."

* * *

REPLY: The measure actually is a reasonable, quite moderate proposal, designed to meet only the most serious and pressing injustices.

Rep. William M. McCulloch (R., O.), who managed the bill for the Republicans in the House, emphasized its moderate approach. Rather than giving the Attorney General wide powers, it carefully spells out his authority. The power to issue enforcement orders on public accommodations, employment and voting is limited to Federal judges.

Voluntary compliance, rather than compulsion, is stressed. Where State civil rights laws exist, as in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and are being effectively administered, the Federal government will not step in.

* * *

OBJECTION: Every businessman and professional man, large or small, would be required to serve Negroes.

"This (bill) might affect the freedom of individuals who wish to hire help, sell or buy property, or engage in a public service. Any individual then would be susceptible to being accused of practicing some form of discrimination by anyone he rejects," writes a woman from Mill Run, Pa.

* * *

REPLY: This is a considerable exaggeration. As a general rule, doctors, lawyers, real estate men and other professionals are not covered by the bill; nor, as a general rule, are small retail stores, beauty parlors, barber shops, private clubs, bars and night clubs; nor are small owner-occupied lodging houses of five or fewer rooms.

Expressly covered are hotels and motels; restaurants, lunch counters, soda fountains and other places dealing mainly in food eaten on the premises; theaters, sports arenas and other places of exhibition or amusement, and retail stores containing public lunch rooms.

Service establishments like beauty parlors and barber shops come under the bill when located in a covered establishment, like a hotel. The same is true for bars and night clubs, except that coverage also would extend to them if they offered entertainment moving in interstate commerce or if they dealt primarily in food.

The bill also has a provision designed to encourage Southern States and cities to repeal existing segregation laws. The provision would bring under the law any business or profession where segregation is required by local law.

These features of the bill would have little effect in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, both of which have public accommodations laws considerably broader than the proposed Federal statute. Both States' laws include taverns in their coverage, for example.

Where such State or local laws exist, the bill requires the Justice Department in all but exceptional cases to refer complaints to local authorities and, on request, must allow them reasonable time to act on their own initiative.

* * *

OBJECTION: A restaurant operator or other businessman covered by the law would be unable to turn away a patron for any reason, and would be subject to immediate fine or jail sentence if he attempted to do so.

"(The proprietor) would not be able to refuse a room to anyone regardless of race, social status, morals or what have you," writes a man from Searcy, Ark., who identified himself as a registered Pennsylvania Democrat.

* * *

REPLY: An establishment could refuse to serve anyone on reasonable grounds other than race, religion or national origin. For example, a restaurant could turn away customers who were disorderly, drunk, unkempt or, in the proprietor's opinion, unable to pay. A motel could refuse to admit a patron who was not carrying luggage.

The public accommodations section does not impose criminal penalties, such as fines or prison sentences, upon violators, nor can an aggrieved person sue for damages. Cases alleging discrimination must be presented to a Federal judge, who must require the complaining party to prove his charge. If the judge decides a violation has occurred, he issues an order requiring the discrimination to end, but imposing no penalties. If the proprietor refuses to comply with the order, only then is he subject to contempt of court sanctions.

* * *

OBJECTION: The law would empower Federal "inspectors" to require employers to hire by race. White people would be fired to make room for Negroes. Seniority rights would be destroyed. "I wish to express my strong opposition to Article 7 of the civil rights bill which states that a new government agency be created to force businessmen to employ by race," writes a man from Texas.

* * *

REPLY: The bill requires no such thing. The five-member Equal Employment Opportunity Commission that would be created would have no powers to order anything. It can seek voluntary compliance with the objective of nondiscrimination in hiring.

If compliance is not forthcoming, the commission may take its case to a Federal judge, leaving it to him to decide if a violation did in fact take place and what the remedy should be. The bill would not authorize anyone to order hiring or firing to achieve racial or religious balance. An employer will remain wholly free to hire on the basis of his needs and of the job candidate's qualifications. What is prohibited is the refusal to hire someone because of race or religion. Similarly, the law will have no effect on union seniority rights.

* * *

OBJECTION: The Federal government could require school districts to transfer pupils from one school to another to achieve racial balance. Federal control of textbook selection and classroom curriculum would be authorized.

* * *

REPLY: The bill specifically witholds from the U. S. Education Commissioner the authority to transfer pupils from one school to another "to overcome racial imbalance." It authorizes him to provide technical and financial aid to school districts working out desegregation plans, but grants him no coercive powers. He can help only when requested, and the district is under no compulsion to accept his advice.

* * *

OBJECTION: The bill would "impair" a person's right to rent or sell his home.

"I am against the bill because I am against forced integration of neighborhoods," says a printed card mailed by a Fort Washington, Pa., man. The card was signed by an organization calling itself the National Committee for Majority Rights of Cambridge, Md.

* * *

REPLY: This fear apparently is derived from a misunderstanding of Title 6 of the bill, which provides that Federal tax dollars paid by all of us must not be used to support or encourage discrimination, or to withhold Federal benefits from a person because of his race. The section authorizes a Federal agency to suspend financial assistance to State or local bodies using the aid in a discriminatory way.

FHA and GI mortgage guarantees, as well as veterans life insurance and other "contracts of insurance or guarantee" are expressly excluded from coverage.

* * *

OBJECTION: Under Title 6, all Federal aid to a State, including welfare payments, surplus food, and so forth, would be cut off if any community discriminated.

"This act will recognize not more than 10 percent of civil rights," asserts a man from Bethlehem, Pa. "The balance or approximately 90 percent will be extending Federal power. The worst sufferers will be Negroes."

* * *

REPLY: This is nonsense. The purpose of the title is to end discrimination, not to penalize innocent persons. School segregation in one community would not lead to a cutoff of all Federal highway aid to a State, for example. Furthermore, an agency cannot cut off aid until an attempt to obtain voluntary compliance had been made, a hearing has been held, a full written report has been submitted to Congress, and a 30-day waiting period thereafter has elapsed. Moreover, any cutoff of funds is subject to court review.

* * *

OBJECTION: Passage of the bill will lead to a vast amount of litigation and frivolous lawsuits.

A multiplicity of cases by "disgruntled indigents, paupers and subversives" would result, "and these new bureaucrats will institute and impose on the American people a police reign of terror," writes one Southern correspondent.

* * *

REPLY: The bill is carefully drawn to avoid overburdening the courts. Under the fair employment section, for example, a full 12-month grace period is allowed before the law becomes effective, and initially it will apply only to employers and unions with 100 or more employes or members. Coverage of firms with 75, 50 and 25 employes will follow in one-year stages thereafter.

One purpose of this gradual application of the section is to avoid a rash of complaints and to give employers an opportunity to set up procedures for complying with the law. Moreover, under the section the commission is free not to seek court action if it believes the issue is not sufficiently important. An aggrieved person who wants to sue on his own, will not be able to do so unless he obtains the written permission of at least one commissioner.

Similarly, under the public accommodations section, the Attorney General is not required to file a suit for compliance. He is free not to act if he determines a lawsuit would not materially further the purposes of the act. An aggrieved individual would be free to sue on his own, but if he lost he could be required to pay the court costs and attorney's fee of the establishment he accused.

* * *

OBJECTION: The law would permit the Federal government to take over local election machinery, and gives the Attorney General power to help favored candidates by registering voters just prior to an election.

* * *

REPLY: The bill gives no power to the Department of Justice or the Attorney General to register anyone. Existing law is unchanged; the courts, and not the Justice Department or the Attorney General, are empowered after examining the facts to register voters, illegally denied the right to vote, in Federal elections. The bill under consideration simply seeks to prohibit some of the devices used in the South to deny Negroes the right to vote.

* * *

OBJECTION: The bill would create a vast new Federal bureaucracy. Passage of the bill "would blanket the country with Federal agents and snoopers," wrote one citizen.

* * *

REPLY: Best estimates at present are that the bill would result in an average annual employment of 380 permanent staff people over a five-year period. This is less than 2 percent of the number of Federal workers presently employed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. NASA has an annual budget of over $5 billion. The cost of administering the civil rights bill, in contrast, is estimated at less than $16 million a year.

Paul — This good for

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REMARKS OF
WILLIAM L. TAYLOR, GENERAL COUNSEL
U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
AT THE
16TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF
THE NATIONAL CIVIL LIBERTIES CLEARING HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1964

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Some Observations On The Strategies Of Protest

When I was first asked to discuss civil disobedience from a lawyer's standpoint, it seemed to me that there was something incongruous about the assignment. If a person, following the dictates of his conscience, chooses to disobey a law and then to accept the penalty rather than to contest his rights in court, the lawyer is almost irrelevant to the process. He may feel impelled as a citizen to take a position on the issues which gave rise to the act of civil disobedience or on the act itself - but as a lawyer he has no role to play.

On reflection, however, there may be a few observations that a lawyer can make about civil disobedience which will help to promote a useful discussion of the issues. For example, there is a question of definition. Civil disobedience is a term that is being bandied about a good deal in connection with protests against racial injustice and it is obvious that not everyone who uses it means the same thing. Segregationists tend to use civil disobedience as a catch-all phrase to cover any protest against the practice of racial discrimination. But civil rights' advocates may disagree even among themselves about what they mean when they talk about civil disobedience. Arriving at definitions can be a

tedious and sometimes unproductive process - but if we agree on what we are talking about, it may be possible at least to avoid some needless arguments about our conclusions.

One aspect of civil disobedience has already been alluded to - a willingness to accept the penalty. Ghandi, talking about his first essay into civil disobedience, said "None of us had to offer any defence. All were to plead guilty to the charge of disobeying the order . . ." Martin Luther King, drawing on Ghandi, says "Most important, they /the violators of law/ willingly accept the penalty, whatever it is." This willingness to accept the penalty is based upon a principle crucial to the philosophy of civil disobedience - that the violation of unjust laws is justified by the fact that these laws themselves violate a higher law, which may be called moral law, natural law or divine law, depending on the point of view of the interpreter. But if the appeal of the law violator is not simply to moral law, but to positive, articulated law such as the Constitution of the United States, it is not civil disobedience we are dealing with, but something else.

What I am suggesting is that not every violation of law is an act of civil disobedience. If a violation is committed under a claim of legal right with the intention of seeking redress in the courts, it can hardly be termed civil disobedience. In fact, under our judicial system, it is frequently necessary to violate the law in order to vindicate one's legal rights. If the person challenging a law as unconstitutional cannot show that he has violated it, the courts may say that the case is a hypothetical one which is not ripe for decision.

By this test, sit-ins in places of public accommodation, the most popular and effective means of direct community action, are not acts of civil disobedience. The great majority of the sit-inners have not pleaded guilty; they have acted under a claim of legal right, or at least, of immunity from prosecution for their acts.

The character of sit-ins as appeals to law rather than acts of civil disobedience is not changed by the fact that large numbers of protesters have been involved. While the ordinary test case may involve a single violation of a law by one person or a small group, there is no reason why a law cannot be tested by larger groups in a more dramatic manner as long as they are willing to incur the additional legal expense that these larger protests entail. Nor do the sit-ins become acts of civil disobedience simply because they are direct appeals to the conscience of the community as well as to the law of the land. One of the proudest aspects of our heritage is the part that legal controversies play in educating and stirring the conscience of the Nation even while they are being resolved in the courts.

This is not to suggest that sit-ins could not become civil disobedience. If Congress fails to pass a public accommodations law and if the Supreme Court were to rule that State trespass laws can be validly applied to enforce the racially discriminatory policies of proprietors of public places, sit-ins might then become acts of civil disobedience. Or if sit-ins suddenly became an effort to fill the jails rather than to test the law, they would take on a different character. But these things have not happened yet.

It is even clearer that the "Freedom Rides" were appeals to law, rather than acts of civil disobedience. The right to equal treatment in interstate transportation terminals had been established for many years at the time the Freedom Rides took place and the violators of law were not the riders who sought to exercise their rights, but the police and bus company officials who sought to deny them. The result of the Freedom Rides was Federal action to vindicate the law by putting these violations to a halt.

Similarly, it would be grossly inaccurate to characterize many of the street demonstrations and marches to protest discrimination that have taken place during the past months as acts of civil disobedience. For the most part these protests have been marked by restraint; they have been peaceful and orderly, and there has been no effort to obstruct traffic. As such, the protesters, far from violating any law, have been exercising their rights of free speech, free assembly and freedom to petition for a redress of grievances, all protected by the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution. This was made clear by the Supreme Court just last year when it reversed the breach of peace convictions of 187 Negroes who marched on the South Carolina State House to make their grievances known to the public and to the legislature. The Court said that this was "an exercise of basic constitutional rights in their most pristine and classic form."

Picketing and other noncoercive efforts to persuade the public not to patronize business establishments which follow policies of racial discrimination are also expressions of free speech protected by the Constitution. When properly conducted, they violate no valid law and thus cannot be classed as a form of civil disobedience.

One of the newest types of direct actions, the rent strikes in New York, is also more appropriately classified as an appeal to legal processes rather than as a form of civil disobedience. The protesters there have argued that when a landlord violates the housing codes by permitting his apartments to become breeding places for blight and disease, he has in effect evicted his tenants and relieved them of any obligation to pay rent. A court in New York recently recognized this claim and ordered the rents due to be paid into court as security for the landlord making the necessary repairs.

Thus, almost all of the major forms of direct community action - sit-ins, freedom rides, demonstrations, picketing and rent strikes - in my judgment are properly understood as actions well within the framework of our legal system, rather than as civil disobedience.

There have been, however, random activities by civil rights groups which have not been conducted under any claim of legal right or immunity. When in New York demonstrators physically block the access of trucks to a construction project in protest against the discriminatory practices of management and unions; when in California they rearrange the shelves of a supermarket in protest against employment policies; when they sit down on the Triborough Bridge during rush hour, it is generally acknowledged that they are acting in defiance of admittedly valid laws and not pursuant to any constitutional right or immunity. Are these then acts of civil disobedience? Reverend King says that civil disobedience is the violation of unjust laws - laws which are

"out of harmony with the moral law of the universe." On the other hand, he says, the devotee of nonviolent social action feels a "moral responsibility to obey just laws."

Ghandi defines civil disobedience more broadly to encompass not only a refusal to obey bad laws, but also a violation of laws which work no hardship where the breach "does not involve moral turpitude and is undertaken as a symbol of revolt against the State." But in Ghandi's view, such resistance is justified only in a corrupt or tyrannical state. The "Triborough Bridge" type demonstrations have taken place in Northern States which not only have rid themselves of unjust racial laws, but have adopted laws to prohibit discrimination. In such states, the protest is not directed against the power of the state in enforcing unjust laws, but against its weakness in failing to act vigorously enough to remedy unjust conditions. It is questionable at least whether the government in such states can be ranked with Britain's iron rule of India or the slavery-sanctioning United States which Thoreau found tyrannical and unendurable.

It is also questionable whether some of the activities mentioned would fit Ghandi's requirement of deeds which do not involve moral turpitude. Ghandi condemned mass picketing which obstructed traffic, and damage to property as acts of violence rather than disobedience. Thus, on two counts, questions may be raised about characterizing these interferences with traffic and communication as acts of civil disobedience.

It is possible that some of these activities are more properly understood simply as defiance of law rather than civil disobedience.

What then is civil disobedience? Is it possible to have true civil disobedience in a society in which unjust racial laws are almost always unconstitutional also? Two situations may warrant closer examination. The first is the developing technique of school "boycotts" in the North to protest against de facto segregation and second class education. The theory of the boycotts must be that while compulsory attendance laws are valid, it is unjust to use them to compel children to attend schools in which they receive unequal and inferior education. The objection to such schools does not depend on whether a court would say they are operated in an unconstitutional manner. In the circumstances, we would appear to be dealing with a situation of civil disobedience.

But in practice, the school "boycotts" have not really been boycotts at all, but one-day stay-outs, designed to protest substandard educational conditions in a dramatic way. Thus, whatever one may think of their wisdom in particular circumstances, the "boycotts" at least until now have been more closely akin to exercises of free speech and assembly than to acts of civil disobedience. It is true then an unexcused absence even for one day may be a violation of the law, but it is the sort of technical violation that goes on all the time and that school administrators prudently overlook.

The second situation involves the violation of court injunctions in the South. Increasingly Southern officials have resorted to local courts to obtain orders prohibiting all forms of protest and demonstration,

including those clearly protected by the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution. It is clear that these injunctions violate the Constitution and that ultimately they will be dissolved in the courts of legal appeal. The issue is whether protesters have a legal obligation to obey these injunctions until they are overturned. There are conflicting theories in American law on this question. On the one hand there is the opinion expressed by Mr. Justice Frankfurter that no one is entitled to be the judge in his own case and that even invalid court injunctions must be obeyed as long as there are orderly legal processes for testing them. On the other hand, it is generally recognized that rights can be as effectively destroyed by restraining their exercise during the period of time it takes to test a court order as by prohibiting their exercise altogether. If violation of an unconstitutional statute cannot be punished, why should an unconstitutional court order be any more sacrosanct? This question is particularly relevant to a situation in which courts are being used as instruments of lawlessness. When, in the past, injunctions against labor unions were prevalently used as instruments of repression, means were found to remedy that situation. So here we have a challenge to the judicial system and perhaps to Congress to respond so quickly to lawless injunctions as to make violation unnecessary or else to define more precisely the rights and obligations of people faced with such invalid orders. Until this happens the law is not certain enough to enable us to characterize violation of an unconstitutional injunction as either a legal right or an act of civil disobedience.

These distinctions are important for several reasons. The fact that all of the major forms of protest against racial discrimination have been well within the scope of legally protected activity enables us to avoid some tough problems we would face if they were not. At least since 1954, the case for equal justice has been built not simply on its moral rightness but upon the principle of respect for law. It is true that there has been a great deal of defiance of law, but there has also been progress which has resulted in large measure from our tradition of obeying even those laws with which we do not agree. We have come to appreciate that it is not necessary to secure changes in attitudes in order to secure changes in actions, and that acceptance may come simply from habitual obedience to a law which is sound and just and workable. Again this year, if Congress passes the civil rights bill, thousands of employers and proprietors will be asked to give at least grudging acceptance to laws which many of them will think unjust.

It is difficult to see how we can have it both ways. To embrace a philosophy which says that each man must decide for himself which laws he will obey is to forfeit a major instrument for achieving equal justice under law. This is not to equate all acts which violate the law. Obviously there are important differences between the "obstruction by any means" tactics of some of those bent on defying desegregation laws and acts of civil disobedience which are based in their execution as well as in theory on a set of ethical concerns and standards. But, while we recognize these distinctions, there is no escaping the fact

that a philosophy of disobedience implies that the rule of law is bankrupt and that each man should be the judge of his own case.

To say this in no way suggests that man must resign his conscience or forfeit his right to revolution against a despotic government. It merely says there are principles of forbearance that qualify Thoreau's observation that "the only obligation which I have a right to assume is to do at any time what I think is right" and that he was seriously wrong in saying that "Law never made a man a whit more just."

The distinctions drawn between various forms of protest may also help us to assess their effectiveness. There is little argument that the most successful form of protest thus far has been the sit-in in places of public accommodation. The sit-ins are simultaneous appeals to conscience, to law and to economic self-interest. While it is difficult to assign a value to each of these appeals, I think it is true to say that if any had been lacking, the sit-ins would have been much less effective. At the other end of the scale, I would question the effectiveness of such violations of admittedly valid laws as are exemplified by the Triborough Bridge sit-down. These are clearly not appeals to law, and if they are appeals to conscience, the message may be lost on most of the public by the remoteness of the act from the injustice protested and by the harm, ranging from petty annoyance to serious injury, which may flow from the protest. More and more such demonstrations tend to play upon society's fear of disorder, rather

than on its conscience or even its economic self-interest. It is at least doubtful that such techniques can prove effective and, even if they can, whether the victory will be anything more than pyrrhic.

Finally, by distinguishing among protests which are legally protected, those which may be termed civil disobedience and those which are simply lawless, we may help to define better the obligations of government. If civil disobedience in a Ghandian sense ever comes to the United States, it will be a protest not against a national government so strong and tyrannical that it enforces unjust laws, but so weak that it is unable to enforce its just laws. It will come because there are places in the United States where the writ of Federal law does not run, where Federal officers ignore their oaths of office and where lawless local officials violate the constitutional rights of citizens with impunity. It will come because in these and other places in the United States, government has been unable to establish the basic conditions for economic and social justice. But all of us who have lived through the past decade are witnesses to the changes that law and conscience can work in American society. And many of us retain the faith that the conditions for equal justice can be established by all of the legitimate techniques available to a free people, rather than by those which are symbols only of despair, revolt or lawlessness.

THE POTOMAC INSTITUTE, INC.
1501 Eighteenth Street, N.W. • Washington 36, D.C. • 332-5566

File: Business Committee

March 27, 1964

Rec'd 3/30/64

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

Here is the information I promised you on the status of desegregation in Southern cities over 10,000. You will recall that this information, which is not necessarily presumed to be accurate, is not for public use or attribution.

Similarly, for your own information only, the business men who are cooperating in the compliance effort are: Mr. Everett Erlick, Vice President, ABC Paramount, Inc., New York; Mr. Robert H. Knight, Shearman & Sterling, New York; Mr. Julius Manger, Jr., Chairman of the Board, Manger Hotels, New York; Mr. James H. Merritt, Executive Vice President, National Association of Chain Drug Stores, Washington, D. C.; Mr. George M. Stone, Director, Public Relations, J. C. Penney Co., New York; and Mr. Irwin Miller, Columbus, Indiana.

We are also mailing you today under separate cover copies of the U. S. Conference of Mayors' returns from Southern cities.

We will send you more information as it comes, and we will look forward to receiving yours.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Harold

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Vice President

HCF:EMA
Enc.

STEPHEN R. CURRIER, President
LLOYD K. GARRISON, Treasurer
JOHN G. SIMON, Secretary
PHILIP G. HAMMER, Trustee
ANDREW E. NORMAN, Trustee
HAROLD C. FLEMING, Executive Vice-President
ARTHUR J. LEVIN, Staff Director
MARGARET PRICE, Research Associate

STATUS OF DESEGREGATION OF

THIRTY-NINE SELECTED SOUTHERN CITIES

MARCH 1964

ALABAMA

ANNISTON

COMMITTEE - yes

RESTAURANTS - segregated

HOTELS-MOTELS - segregated

THEATERS - segregated

LUNCH COUNTERS - partially desegregated

PUBLIC SCHOOLS - segregated

MUNICIPAL TRANS. - REC. - substantially desegregated

BIRMINGHAM

COMMITTEE - yes

RESTAURANTS - segregated

HOTELS-MOTELS - partial desegregation

THEATERS - segregated

LUNCH COUNTERS - partial desegregation

PUBLIC SCHOOLS - planned

MUNICIPAL TRANS. - REC. - partial desegregation

HUNTSVILLE

COMMITTEE - no

RESTAURANTS - partially desegregated

HOTELS-MOTELS - partially desegregated

THEATERS - partially desegregated

LUNCH COUNTERS - substantially desegregated

PUBLIC SCHOOLS - partially desegregated

MUNICIPAL TRANS. - REC. - partially desegregated

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MOBILE

COMMITTEE - yes

RESTAURANTS - segregated

HOTELS-MOTELS - partially desegregated

THEATERS - segregated

LUNCH COUNTERS - partially desegregated

PUBLIC SCHOOLS - partially desegregated

MUNICIPAL TRANS. - REC. - partially desegregated

TUSCALOOSA

COMMITTEE - no

RESTAURANTS - segregated

HOTELS-MOTELS - segregated

THEATERS - segregated

LUNCH COUNTERS - segregated

PUBLIC SCHOOLS - segregated

MUNICIPAL TRANS. - REC. - segregated

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK

COMMITTEE - yes

RESTAURANTS - substantially desegregated

HOTELS-MOTELS - substantially desegregated

THEATERS - virtually all desegregated

LUNCH COUNTERS - virtually all desegregated

PUBLIC SCHOOLS - substantially desegregated

MUNICIPAL TRANS. - REC. - substantially desegregated

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE

COMMITTEE - yes

RESTAURANTS - partial desegregation

HOTELS-MOTELS - partial desegregation

THEATERS - partial desegregation

LUNCH COUNTERS - substantial desegregation

PUBLIC SCHOOLS - partial desegregation

MUNICIPAL TRANS. - REC. - substantial desegregation

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PENSACOLA

COMMITTEE - yes

RESTAURANTS - substantially desegregated

HOTELS-MOTELS - substantially desegregated

THEATERS - segregated

LUNCH COUNTERS - partially desegregated

PUBLIC SCHOOLS - partially desegregated

MUNICIPAL TRANS. - REC. - substantially desegregated

ST. PETERSBURG

COMMITTEE - yes

RESTAURANTS - partial desegregation

HOTELS-MOTELS - partial desegregation

THEATERS - partial desegregation

LUNCH COUNTERS - partial desegregation

PUBLIC SCHOOLS - partial desegregation

MUNICIPAL TRANS. - REC. - partial desegregation

SARASOTA

COMMITTEE - no

RESTAURANTS - partial desegregation

HOTELS-MOTELS - partial desegregation

THEATERS - partial desegregation

LUNCH COUNTERS - partial desegregation

PUBLIC SCHOOLS - partial desegregation

MUNICIPAL TRANS. - REC. - partial desegregation

TAMPA

COMMITTEE - yes

RESTAURANTS - partial desegregation

HOTELS-MOTELS - partial desegregation

THEATERS - partial desegregation

LUNCH COUNTERS - substantial desegregation

PUBLIC SCHOOLS - partial desegregation

MUNICIPAL TRANS. - REC. - partial desegregation

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GEORGIA

ATLANTA

COMMITTEE - yes

RESTAURANTS - substantially desegregated

HOTELS-MOTELS - partially desegregated

THEATERS - virtually all desegregated

LUNCH COUNTERS - virtually all desegregated

PUBLIC SCHOOLS - substantially desegregated

MUNICIPAL TRANS. - REC. - substantially desegregated

COLUMBUS

COMMITTEE - yes

RESTAURANTS - partially desegregated

HOTELS-MOTELS - segregated

THEATERS - virtually all desegregated

LUNCH COUNTERS - virtually all desegregated

PUBLIC SCHOOLS - impending

MUNICIPAL TRANS. - REC. - partially desegregated

SAVANNAH

COMMITTEE - yes

RESTAURANTS - segregated

HOTELS-MOTELS - substantially desegregated

THEATERS - substantially desegregated

LUNCH COUNTERS - substantially desegregated

PUBLIC SCHOOLS - partially desegregated

MUNICIPAL TRANS. - REC. - virtually all desegregated

LOUISIANA

BATON ROUGE

COMMITTEE - yes

RESTAURANTS - segregated

HOTELS-MOTELS - segregated

THEATERS - segregated

LUNCH COUNTERS - partially desegregated

PUBLIC SCHOOLS - partially desegregated

MUNICIPAL TRANS. - REC. - segregated

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NEW ORLEANS

COMMITTEE - no

RESTAURANTS - segregated

HOTELS-MOTELS - partially desegregated

THEATERS - partially desegregated

LUNCH COUNTERS - partially desegregated

PUBLIC SCHOOLS - partially desegregated

MUNICIPAL TRANS. - REC. - substantially desegregated

MISSISSIPPI

GREENVILLE

COMMITTEE - no

RESTAURANTS - segregated

HOTELS-MOTELS - segregated

THEATERS - segregated

LUNCH COUNTERS - segregated

PUBLIC SCHOOLS - segregated

MUNICIPAL TRANS. - REC. - segregated

HATTIESBURG

COMMITTEE - no

RESTAURANTS - segregated

HOTELS-MOTELS - segregated

THEATERS - segregated

LUNCH COUNTERS - segregated

PUBLIC SCHOOLS - segregated

MUNICIPAL TRANS. - REC. - segregated

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

COMMITTEE - yes

RESTAURANTS- virtually all desegregated

HOTELS-MOTELS - substantially desegregated

THEATERS - substantially desegregated

LUNCH COUNTERS - substantially desegregated

PUBLIC SCHOOLS - virtually all desegregated

MUNICIPAL TRANS. - REC. - substantially desegregated

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DURHAM

COMMITTEE - yes

RESTAURANTS - substantially desegregated

HOTELS-MOTELS - virtually all desegregated

THEATERS - virtually all desegregated

LUNCH COUNTERS - virtually all desegregated

PUBLIC SCHOOLS - substantially desegregated

MUNICIPAL TRANS. - REC. - substantially desegregated

GREENSBORO

COMMITTEE - yes

RESTAURANTS - partially desegregated

HOTELS-MOTELS - partially desegregated

THEATERS - partially desegregated

LUNCH COUNTERS - partially desegregated

PUBLIC SCHOOLS - partially desegregated

MUNICIPAL TRANS. - REC. - partially desegregated

RALEIGH

COMMITTEE - yes

RESTAURANTS - substantially desegregated

HOTELS-MOTELS - partially desegregated

THEATERS - virtually all desegregated

LUNCH COUNTERS - virtually all desegregated

PUBLIC SCHOOLS - substantially desegregated

MUNICIPAL TRANS. - REC. - substantially desegregated

ROCKY MOUNT

COMMITTEE - yes

RESTAURANTS - partial desegregation

HOTELS-MOTELS - partial desegregation

THEATERS - segregated

LUNCH COUNTERS - partial desegregation

PUBLIC SCHOOLS - substantial desegregation

MUNICIPAL TRANS. - REC. - substantial desegregation

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WINSTON-SALEM

COMMITTEE - yes

RESTAURANTS - substantial desegregation

HOTELS-MOTELS - substantial desegregation

THEATERS - substantial desegregation

LUNCH COUNTERS - substantial desegregation

PUBLIC SCHOOLS - partial desegregation

MUNICIPAL TRANS. - REC. - substantial desegregation

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON

COMMITTEE - yes

RESTAURANTS - segregated

HOTELS-MOTELS - partially desegregated

THEATERS - segregated

LUNCH COUNTERS - partially desegregated

PUBLIC SCHOOLS - partially desegregated

MUNICIPAL TRANS. - REC. - substantially desegregated

COLUMBIA

COMMITTEE - yes

RESTAURANTS - partially desegregated

HOTELS-MOTELS - partially desegregated

THEATERS - substantially desegregated

LUNCH ROOMS - substantially desegregated

PUBLIC SCHOOLS - partially desegregated

MUNICIPAL TRANS. - REC. - partially desegregated

GREENVILLE

COMMITTEE - yes

RESTAURANTS - partially desegregated

HOTELS-MOTELS - partially desegregated

THEATERS - segregated

LUNCH COUNTERS - virtually all desegregated

PUBLIC SCHOOLS - segregated

MUNICIPAL TRANS. - REC. - partially desegregated

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TENNESSEE

KNOXVILLE

COMMITTEE - yes

RESTAURANTS - substantially desegregated

HOTELS-MOTELS - virtually all desegregated

THEATERS - virtually all desegregated

LUNCH COUNTERS - virtually all desegregated

PUBLIC SCHOOLS - partially desegregated

MUNICIPAL TRANS. - REC. - virtually all desegregated

MEMPHIS

COMMITTEE - yes

RESTAURANTS - substantially desegregated

HOTELS-MOTELS - virtually all desegregated

THEATERS - virtually all desegregated

LUNCH COUNTERS - virtually all desegregated

PUBLIC SCHOOLS - substantially desegregated

MUNICIPAL TRANS. - REC. - substantially desegregated

TEXAS

DALLAS

COMMITTEE - yes

RESTAURANTS - substantially desegregated

HOTELS-MOTELS - substantially desegregated

THEATERS - substantially desegregated

LUNCH COUNTERS - substantially desegregated

PUBLIC SCHOOLS - substantially desegregated

MUNICIPAL TRANS. - REC. - substantially desegregated

HOUSTON

COMMITTEE - yes

RESTAURANTS - substantial desegregation

HOTELS-MOTELS - substantial desegregation

THEATERS - substantial desegregation

LUNCH COUNTERS - substantial desegregation

PUBLIC SCHOOLS - partial desegregation

MUNICIPAL TRANS. - REC. - substantial desegregation

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VIRGINIA

CHARLOTTESVILLE

COMMITTEE - yes

RESTAURANTS - substantially desegregated

HOTELS-MOTELS - substantially desegregated

THEATERS - substantially desegregated

LUNCH COUNTERS - substantially desegregated

PUBLIC SCHOOLS - substantially desegregated

MUNICIPAL TRANS. - REC. - substantially desegregated

DANVILLE

COMMITTEE - no

RESTAURANTS - partially desegregated

HOTELS-MOTELS - segregated

THEATERS - partially desegregated

LUNCH COUNTERS - partially desegregated

PUBLIC SCHOOLS - partially desegregated

MUNICIPAL TRANS. - REC. - partially desegregated

LYNCHBURG

COMMITTEE - yes

RESTAURANTS - substantial desegregation

HOTELS-MOTELS - segregated

THEATERS - substantial desegregation

LUNCH COUNTERS - substantial desegregation

PUBLIC SCHOOLS - substantial desegregation

MUNICIPAL TRANS. - REC. - partial desegregation

NEWPORT NEWS

COMMITTEE - yes

HOTELS-MOTELS - substantially desegregated

RESTAURANTS - substantially desegregated

THEATERS - virtually all desegregated

LUNCH COUNTERS - substantially desegregated

PUBLIC SCHOOLS - partially desegregated

MUNICIPAL TRANS. - REC. - substantially desegregated

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NORFOLK

COMMITTEE - yes

RESTAURANTS - substantially desegregated

HOTELS-MOTELS - partially desegregated

THEATERS - virtually all desegregated

LUNCH COUNTERS - virtually all desegregated

PUBLIC SCHOOLS - substantially desegregated

MUNICIPAL TRANS. - REC. - substantially desegregated

PORTSMOUTH

COMMITTEE - yes

RESTAURANTS - substantial desegregation

HOTELS-MOTELS - substantial desegregation

HOTELS-MOTELS - substantial desegregation

THEATERS - substantial desegregation

LUNCH COUNTERS - substantial desegregation

PUBLIC SCHOOLS - substantial desegregation

MUNICIPAL TRANS. - REC. - substantial desegregation

RICHMOND

COMMITTEE - yes

RESTAURANTS - virtually all desegregated

HOTELS-MOTELS - virtually all desegregated

THEATERS - virtually all desegregated

LUNCH COUNTERS - substantially desegregated

PUBLIC SCHOOLS - substantially desegregated

MUNICIPAL TRANS. - REC. - virtually all desegregated

ROANOKE

COMMITTEE - yes

RESTAURANTS - partial desegregation

HOTELS-MOTELS - partial desegregation

THEATERS - partial desegregation

LUNCH COUNTERS - partial desegregation

PUBLIC SCHOOLS - partial desegregation

MUNICIPAL TRANS. - REC. - partial desegregation

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 13, 1964

Dear Harold:

This will acknowledge your memorandum of April 7 concerning the effort of the informal committee of business leaders to improve the prospects for general compliance with the public accommodations section of the Civil Rights Bill when it is passed.

As the President told the group on April 1, this undertaking is a valuable contribution to the national interest. It is his earnest hope that these public spirited business leaders and those who are cooperating with them will continue to devote their energy and influence to this important objective.

I am also enclosing for your information a transcript of the President's remarks to a number of business leaders he met with on April 9 in connection with the Plans for Progress program of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. In his speech the President made the same point about the role that can be played by businessmen most emphatically and effectively.

Sincerely,

Lee

Lee C. White
Assistant Special Counsel
to the President

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Vice-President
The Potomac Institute, Inc.
1501 Eighteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE APRIL 9, 1964

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
TO "PLANS FOR PROGRESS" GROUP
IN THE EAST ROOM

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have a railroad strike on at 5:45 and my time is going to be necessarily limited. We want to try to ask both the employers and employees to give us a little extra time and I am going to meet with them in the Cabinet Room, so I will necessarily be briefer than I would like to be.

First of all, I want to say to you that you are welcome here in your house as you have come here to work for your country. I want to especially and personally thank you gentlemen for your efforts in advancing the cause of justice and the cause of decency.

There are today 192 major American corporations employing more than 7 million persons who have joined in a national partnership voluntarily on their own volition because they believe it is right to make equality of opportunity not just a phrase, but a fact. I have personally signed each of these 192 plans on behalf of the committee, as its chairman. It was a proud signature that I signed because this movement of our industrial society has been achieved by cooperation and has been formed by reason.

The Senate of the United States today is engaged in a great debate. From that great deliberative body and that debate will come, I am confident, a bill of civil rights, of equal rights that is a reaffirmation of the native decency of our American society. This debate is evidence that this Government of free men, constitutionally sound, born of struggle and agony, can endure a difference of opinion and can stand still and erect and strong when the issue has been settled.

We are going to pass the civil rights bill. Nothing has happened to deter us from that course. The demands of justice and decency make that necessary. But the challenge we face goes beyond the passage of a single piece of legislation, for any law is insufficient unless it is supported, and all of us have had some experience in this field, by the moral commitment of the people of the country.

The burning issue, then, is simply, "What does America stand for?" I believe America stands for progress in human rights. I believe America stands for full and equal rights for all of its citizens, for the realization of freedom and justice for all of its people, for equality of treatment, and equality of opportunity for all of its citizens in every sphere of national life.

So it is to these goals that we are all committed. We must, therefore, realize that the passage of this bill only leaves us on the side of the hill, with

MORE

the big peak still above us. To reach that peak is going to require the cooperation, the good will, the moral courage, the determination, the good sense and the patriotism of every single American.

What I urge on you today is to look ahead to that day very soon when this bill that has already passed the House and is now under debate in the Senate -- look ahead until the day when it becomes law. Congress, as the final result of that national debate, will have an obligation to our Nation and our Constitution to accept the law that has been passed. The problems of our society will not automatically disappear with the passage of that bill, you can be sure. They will still have to be dealt with by all Americans.

The civil rights bill can only chart in law the directions that we must take as individuals. Now, how swiftly and how harmoniously, how effectively we take those directions depends in measure on the leadership of men and women like you.

I am proud of you. You have come to the top of a great company, of many great companies, because of your judgment and because of your character and because of your understanding of your fellowman and because of a great many sacrifices that you and your families have made. Today you meet here in the first house of this land with your chin up and your chest out, standing proudly and erect and happy to say, "I am an American businessman." Now, there have been times in this country when men didn't go around wearing that badge, and if they did wear it they were not as proud of it as you are today.

But this society is such, our economy is such, and our leadership in the world is such that you are the envy of your counterparts wherever you may find them. You can give great assistance not only just in your little immediate company that, relatively speaking, makes up a small part of the millions of workers, some 70 million, that work in this country, but you can give it on your Boards, in your churches, in your lodges, in your communities, by increased understanding. The best way in the world for you to give it is to just forget that you are the president of the company or the vice president or the officer, and imagine that things are reversed and you are in the other follow's position. Assume for a moment that you are Mr. Hobart Taylor 20 years ago in Houston, Texas, trying to get a job with one of these great companies, American Home Products, Sterling, or Anheuser Busch, or others that I have met here today, and do unto him as you would have him do unto you.

Bear in mind that golden rule -- "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," and examine your Personnel Department; examine your own conscience. See if you are doing unto others as you would have them do unto you. If you are, then we can say, "Well done thy faithful servant." But until you can say that, until you can do that, until there is increased understanding, until there is a desire to put this bill into effect and make it

MORE

work, we still have our job to do.

Let's not take too much for granted, Mr. Businessman. Let's not assume for a moment that we can just sit in our rocking chairs and let the rest of the world go by.

I have talked to a great friend that I worked for as a young boy, who proudly owns the King Ranch of Texas. He was talking to me the other day about a ranch that he owned in Cuba. I think that both of us, as a result of that discussion, really forgot some of our gripes of the moment and took pride in this great constitutional system that is ours. Let's not just make the Constitution apply to property. Let's let it apply to people, and let's not forget that a great President that we all revere today, that lived in this house 100 years ago, took the chains away from the slaves of that time and freed the slaves of their chains.

Until education is blind to color, until employment is unaware of race, you can free the slaves of their chains, but you have not freed society of bigotry. Emancipation may be a proclamation, but it is not a fact.

So I appeal to you to give us the leadership that will make it a fact because we businessmen are outnumbered in America. We Americans are outnumbered in the world 17 to 1. If we don't want a decision tonight that is based on man's religion or that is based on his race, or that is based on his color, or that is based necessarily on the numbers because might doesn't make right, because if it is based on any of those things, we Americans are outmoded.

So I suggest that in this Nation of laws that you, as community leaders, make this legislation work as smoothly and as effectively as possible. Make your plans that you have promised to promulgate a reality; make them a living thing that you can really take pride in and pass on to your children, the heritage that Lincoln passed on to us, because your action is just as necessary as his was -- to the good and the future and leadership and pride of your country, for in the final end of it all, what is really supremely important to you and to me, to every citizen in the land, is that our differences be settled by constitutuonal and lawful processes in the courts. That is what we are trying to do instead of in the streets and in the alleys, and might making right.

Much of the Nation has already voluntarily enacted a civil rights bill. At least some desegregation of privately owned facilities of public accommodations are now open to everyone, regardless of race, in some 390 of the 566 communities in Southern States of over 10,000. 390 of the 566 have already to some degree desegregated in cities over 10,000.

I saw that great, beloved man who was denied the privilege of being with us now, John F. Kennedy, meet in this room with his brother, the great Attorney General of this country, and talk to restaurant men, hotel men,

MORE

motel men, employers, bankers, lawyers, businessmen from every section of the land, and plead with them to please go home and try to get this voluntarily done. I am proud to say that almost two-thirds of this progress has been, since May of last year, been made. Two-thirds, or 390 of the 566, have desegregated since then. They have desegregated in 284 cities, some restaurants in 298 cities, some theaters in 280 cities, lunch counters in 340 cities. This has all been done voluntarily, and if we can do this much voluntarily, the rest can and should be done by compliance with the law.

I have talked too long, but this subject is one that is intensely interesting to me. I could not leave this rostrum without an attempt to arouse within you the desire to heal this Nation, to unify our people, to seek remedy for what we believe to be wrong in those places where remedies and not rancor are to be found and, most of all, to make it sternly clear what this Nation really believes in and what this Nation really stands for.

I came to Washington in 1931. I saw the Bonus Army driven down to the Anacostia Flats. I saw the businessmen hauled up before the Congressional committees, and I saw the Wall Street bankers with midgets on their knees. I saw all the great reform legislation born, but I am here to tell you today that we have had our ups and downs and our lows and our highs, but there has never been a period in our national life when businessmen could take greater pride in their achievements than today.

Relatively speaking, we have so many less economical problems than our adversaries that we ought not even worry about them. Our foreign relations are so much better than the problems that our adversaries have that we ought to really take pride, but we can't just let well enough be good enough. We have to do these jobs that are undone, and whether you pick up a paper and see what is happening in Cleveland or Austin or Boston, until we learn that we can win together and protect the constitutional rights of all Americans, then we will have work to do.

Russia has more people than we do. She has many more resources in many more categories than we have. She has 600 million arable acres of land, compared to our 187 million. She has 225 million population compared to our 190 million population. But the one thing she does not have is the imagination, the ingenuity, and the initiative that comes with the free enterprise system, where a capitalist is willing to invest his dollar in the hope that he will get a small return back on it and where the manager is willing to get up at daylight and work until midnight and develop stomach ulcers in order to get a better mouse trap at a cheaper price; where the employee will almost willingly get in a trot because he has pride in the product that his sweat produces.

Those three elements of our national society -- the capitalist, the manager, and the worker put together -- can out-produce and out-develop and out-survive any slave state where that incentive is not there and where that profit motive is gone.

MORE

So I don't speak to you as Democrats or Republicans. I hope I am President of all of the people of this country, because I am the only President that you have, at least for another eight or nine months. But I speak to you as Americans who want to leave this land a better place than you found it, who want your children to have the same opportunity that you have had and to go just as far as you have gone, and maybe even a little farther, and who recognize that if we survive in this world that is part slave and part free, it is going to be not because of our superiority of resources, but our superiority of system of government.

Now, let's make that Declaration of Independence, let's make that Constitution that we embrace when it comes to protecting our property rights, let's make it a living, breathing thing for all human beings. We demonstrated that for the fir t time in our national life you could elect a Catholic a President of the United States, and that was a proud day, because our Constitution and our Declaration of Independence had indicated and implied that you could always do that and that we had religious freedom, but until we actually did it, no fait accompli was there.

We also demonstrated you could elect a Southerner Vice President. I found myself after this terrible tragedy of last November with the problem of transition, the continuity of this Government, with the eyes of the world looking on us, and with 190 million people in doubt, and the businessmen and the captains of industry and the leaders of labor came to this house by the dozens and by the hundreds and said, "We are enlisted for the duration. Ask me not what church I belong to or what party I vote for. Just count me in the pot as doing what is good for my country."

That spirit of unity and closing ranks never made me more proud of my heritage. The Business Advisory Council has been here a number of times, labor and management has been here a number of times. I am going from here to meet with the railroad titans of this Nation, the Executive Board, and to the Railroad Workers, and I am going to plead with them to please work for another 20 days to try to settle this strike so that we will not drive our gross national product down, so that we will not create great unemployment, so that we will not injure this Nation, so that in the words of Isaiah, "We can come and reason together," and reason these things out.

So I say to you this is not just a pro forma thing for me. I feel what I am saying, and what I am doing, and I am grateful to each of you as individuals and to your company and to your Board of Directors for setting this kind of an example. I hope that in the months ahead, sometime we can meet again here to look at our record of achievement, to look at the record we have made in our individual companies, in our individual towns, in our individual communities, so that we can take pride in our achievements.

MORE

Please accept the gratitude of a grateful President who is doing his dead-level best to keep us pulling together, keeping our ranks closed, keeping us loving our brother and our fellowman, instead of hating him, keeping us united before the world instead of divided, because in unity there is strength, and in division there is disorder and defeat.

We are living in a challenging period, a dangerous period, but we have so much to preserve and so much to protect. You are the guardians of a good deal of it. So go back and do this job as you have done the job of progress in your own company, and know that your Nation will continue to be proud of you.

Thank you very much.

END

THE POTOMAC INSTITUTE, INC.

Date: April 20, 1964

To: Ad hoc Committee Members

From: Harold C. Fleming

Subject: List of key women from AAUW

Attached for your information is a list of key women in our selected cities supplied by the AAUW in cooperation with the Women's Committee on Civil Rights. It is suggested that they would be sympathetic and influential contacts in their respective cities.

HCF:EMA

Mrs. Reid is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. She is presently a member of the Association's Committee on Legislative Program and has been active in many civic organizations in addition to AAUW. She has made it possible for the AAUW in Arkansas to take the lead in improving public education and the social and economic condition of the state. She is very active in civil rights.

FLORIDA

Mrs. R. E. Barthelemy
1600 Holly Oaks Road
Jacksonville, Florida

Mrs. Barthelemy is completing a two-year term as president of the Florida division of AAUW. She has been active in other organizations in Jacksonville and the state.

Mrs. Leland L. Fricke
705 N. 48th Avenue
Pensacola, Florida

Mrs. Fricke is presently serving as president of the Pensacola Branch of AAUW.

or

Mrs. Bernard Jacobson
441 Woodbine Drive
Pensacola, Florida

Mrs. Jacobson is an active member of the Pensabola Branch of AAUW and has been most concerned with trying to counteract or eliminate the extremist group in Pensacola--"Project Alert".

Mrs. Fred G. Cope, Jr.
9714 53rd Avenue, N.
St. Petersburg, Florida

Mrs. Cope is the president of the St. Petersburg Branch of AAUW.

or

Mrs. Alban T. Gaaloas
10917 53rd Avenue, N.
St. Petersburg, Florida

Mrs. Gaaloas is the Area Representative for Community Problems in the St. Petersburg Branch of AAUW.

Mrs. Frederick H. Stover
2306 Sunnyside Lane
Sarasota, Florida

Mrs. Stover is the president of the Sarasota Branch of AAUW.

Mrs. Fred J. Hohnadel
3612 Empedrado
Tampa, Florida

Mrs. Hohnadel is the president of the Tampa Branch of AAUW.

or Miss Jane Mobley
203 S. O'Brien Street
Tampa, Florida

Miss Mobley is the Area Representative for Community Problems in the Tampa Branch.

GEORGIA

Mrs. E. M. Dunstan
710 Pinetree Drive
Decatur, Georgia (Atlanta)

Dr. Dunstan is a professor at Agnes Scott College. "She made a strong president of the Atlanta Branch of AAUW and was successful in integrating the branch. She is enthusiastic and works well with other people. She has handled sensitive situations tactfully."

Mrs. Edwin J. Grimes
3501 3rd Avenue
Columbus, Georgia

Mrs. Grimes has held many AAUW offices in the Columbus Branch and in the state division. She has been a member of the community planning council and has taken an active part in her church organizations. "She is capable and tactful and get things done quietly and efficiently. She has an inherent sympathy and understanding of people."

Mrs. George C. Hahn
110 E. Harris Street
Savannah, Georgia

Mrs. Hahn is presently serving as Chairman of the Association's Committee on Legislative Program. "She is a past president of the Georgia Division of AAUW and handled several difficult problems with judgment, dignity and tolerance."

LOUISIANA

Miss Ola Lee Hudson
656 Carol Marie Drive
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Miss Hudson is president of the AAUW branch in Baton Rouge.

or Mrs. Irene Bass
1458 Stephens Avenue
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Mrs. Bass in the Community Problems Representative in the Branch.

Mrs. William M. Moseley
4346 Wellington Drive
New Orleans 22, Louisiana

Mrs. Moseley is the president of the New Orleans Branch of AAUW and has been active in her leadership of the branch in matters concerning public school education and civil rights.

or

Mrs. Louis Abramson
3322 Jefferson Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

Mrs. Abramson has been active in AAUW on a national as well as a local level. She is presently chairman of the Legislative Committee in the New Orleans Branch.

MISSISSIPPI

Mrs. T. H. Shields
413 Cedar
Greenville, Mississippi

Mrs. Shields is the president of the AAUW Branch in Greenville.

or

Mrs. Vassar G. Dacus
122 West Moore
Greenville, Mississippi

Mrs. Dacus is the Community Problems representative in the branch.

Mrs. Ivah Wilbur
University of Southern Mississippi
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Mrs. Wilbur is currently serving as Area Representative for Community Problems in the State Division of AAUW. She is Dean of Women at the University of Southern Mississippi.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mrs. M.W. Peterson
3521 Park Road
Charlotte, North Carolina

Mrs. Peterson has been both a branch and a state division president of AAUW. She has also been active in the League of Women Voters and United Church Women.

Mrs. Kenneth E. Miller
887 Louise Circle
Durham, North Carolina

Mrs. Miller is the president of the Durham Branch of AAUW.

Mrs. Paul F. Schnabel, Jr.
319 Meadowbrook Terrace
Greensboro, North Carolina

Mrs. Schnabel is the president of the AAUW branch in Greensboro.

Dr. Leslie W. Syron
Meredith College
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dr. Syron teaches and is head of the Department of Sociology and Economics at Meredith College. She has served on the Association's Social and Economic Issues Committee and is presently a member of the Committee on Standards in Higher Education. She has been active in YWCA, Travelers Aid and has been on the Board of the Wake County Family Service Society.

Rocky Mount - there is no AAUW branch

Mrs. Ralph Heidbreder
Box 422 Salem College
Winston Salem, North Carolina

Mrs. Heidbreder is currently the Area Representative for World Problems in the state division and has been recommended as a "potential Association leader."

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mrs. Ronald Janicula
60 Meeting Street
Charleston, South Carolina

Mrs. Janicula has taken an active role in the Charleston Branch of AAUW and in 1962-63 was chairman of the committee on Social and Economic Issues.

Mrs. Paul Leonard
900 Laurens Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Mrs. Leonard is president of the AAUW branch in Columbia.

Mrs. Holmes Frederick
326 Chick Springs Road
Greenville, South Carolina

Mrs. Frederick has been branch and state division president of AAUW. She has served on two national committees. In Greenville she has been on the board of the YWCA, Family Service Association, and has been active in church work.

TENNESSEE

Dr. Ilene Brown
518 N. Shelbourne Terrace
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dr. Brown is professor of Home Economics Education at the University of Tennessee. She is president of the Knoxville AAUW Branch.

Miss Flora Rawls
Memphis State University
Memphis, Tennessee

Miss Rawls is Dean of Women at Memphis State University. She has just completed a term as Vice President from the Southeast Central Region of AAUW and has held many offices in the branch and in the state. She has served as president of the YWCA board and has taken an active role in her church. She is Chairman of the Governor's Commission on the Status of Women in Tennessee.

Mrs. Rolland S. Abrahams
3902 Kimpalong Road
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. Abrahams is currently president of the Tennessee division of AAUW and has served as president of the Nashville branch. She is a member of the League of Women Voters and has actively participated in other organizations in the city.

TEXAS

Mrs. Fay Brown
3808 Turtle Creek Boulevard
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. Brown has been a member of AAUW since 1934 and has held many offices in the branch and in the state division. She is currently a member of the Association's Program Development Committee.

Mrs. J. Lester Puckett
5201 Evergreen
Bellaire 101, Texas (Houston)

Mrs. Puckett is the president of the AAUW branch in Houston.

VIRGINIA

Mrs. Edwin P. Jordan
2010 Spottswood Road
Charlottesville, Virginia

Mrs. Jordan is primarily interested in international relations, but she is an excellent organizer and creator of new approaches. She has worked in the League of Women Voters as well as in AAUW.

Mrs. W. H. Dixon
118 Oakwood Circle
Danville, Virginia

Mrs. Dixon is the president of the AAUW branch in Danville.

Mrs. J.S.G. Carson
1 Quinlan Street
Lynchburg, Virginia

Mrs. Carson has been active in AAUW for many years. She served as president of the Virginia Division from 1958-60, and testified before the state legislature on free public education in Virginia.

Mrs. E. Alton Parrish
2000 Roanoke Avenue
Newport News, Virginia

Mrs. Parrish is currently chairman of the committee on Expectations for Education in the Newport News branch of AAUW. She has held other offices. She teaches in the public schools.

Mrs. Robert H. Thrasher
7433 Flicker Point
Norfolk, Virginia

Mrs. Thrasher is currently president of the state division of AAUW. "She is a native Virginian but has met a number of racial problems in the state with fairness and dignity. She is active in the cause of improved educational standards for the state." She was chairman of the Norfolk Community Understanding Conference in 1963.

Mrs. Jesse A. Weatherford
11 Dogwood Trail
Portsmouth, Virginia

Mrs. Weatherford is president of the Portsmouth Branch of AAUW.

Mrs. W. Andrew Sale
7107 Glen Parkway
Richmond, Virginia

Mrs. Sale is the immediate past president of the Virginia Division of AAUW. She is currently serving on a committee to study the nominating procedures of the Association.

Miss Dorothy L. Gibboney
414 Walnut Avenue
Roanoke, Virginia

Miss Gibboney has been Director of Personnel, Roanoke City Schools, since 1958. She has held local, state and regional offices in AAUW. She has been president of the Board of Family Service Association and was on the Advisory Board of Junior League Guidance Center. "She has had practical experience in the field, eminently suited to contribute to the formation of policies, has quiet strength and a clear sense of values."

THE POTOMAC INSTITUTE, INC.
1501 Eighteenth Street, N.W. • Washington 36, D.C. • 332-5566

April 23, 1964

Mr. Louis Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Lou:

Not having heard from you today, here are one or two matters of information from yesterday's meeting of the business committee:

1. Our information on Knoxville reveals no particular problem with the motels; it may be that some of the smaller, independent motels are plotting defiance, but if so we have no indication of it. If we get more dope, I'll pass it on.

2. After reviewing the background on Hattiesburg, the group decided that it should be dropped from the list.

3. Mention was made of a just-completed series of editorials on the civil rights bill run by the Nashville Tennessean. Do you-all have the editorials, and if so could you send me a set of them?

4. Kiplinger's Newsletter is planning to run some helpful stuff, beginning with an explanation of the bill and how it would affect businessmen.

5. ABC-TV will run a one-hour discussion of the bill featuring Robert Kennedy, Burke Marshall, and assorted friends and enemies of the bill on Friday, May 22, 7:30-8:30. Any promotion of listenership should await public announcement that the program is scheduled. NBC-TV is considering several programs that would serve our purposes, and you know that CBS Reports has the matter under consideration.

6. For your internal information only: Julius Manger, the hotel man, is currently visiting Charlotte and Savannah to discuss compliance with the mayors and leading business men of those cities. We should have some feed-back from him early next week.

Best,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Vice President

HCF:EMA
cc: Les Dunbar
Paul Anthony

STEPHEN R. CURRIER, President
LLOYD K. GARRISON, Treasurer
JOHN G. SIMON, Secretary
PHILIP G. HAMMER, Trustee
ANDREW E. NORMAN, Trustee
HAROLD C. FLEMING, Executive Vice-President
ARTHUR J. LEVIN, Staff Director
MARGARET PRICE, Research Associate

Excerpts From Statement Explaining Rights Bill

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 23 — Following are excerpts from a statement on the civil rights bill issued today by Representative William M. McCulloch, Republican of Ohio, ranking minority member of the House Judiciary Committee:

False and misleading charges are being directed at the civil rights bill now in the Senate.

To those people who believe in equality under the law, who support the Constitution, and who love liberty for themselves and for others, the civil rights bill is moderate in scope, and in accordance with the best traditions of America.

Here is what the civil rights bill does and does not do.

EDUCATION

The bill does not permit the Federal Government to transfer students among schools to create "racial balancing."

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The bill does not permit the Federal Government to force religious schools to hire teachers they do not want.

The bill does not permit the Federal Government to interfere with the course content or day-to-day operations of public or private schools.

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The bill does not permit the Federal Government to tell a bank, savings and loan company or other such financial institution to whom it may or may not make a loan.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNIONS

The bill does not permit the Federal Government to interfere with the day-to-day operations of a business or labor organization.

The bill does not permit the Federal Government to require an employer or union to hire or accept for membership a quota of employes from any particular minority group.

The bill does authorize a bipartisan commission to investigate charges that an employer has refused to hire or that a union has refused to accept for membership an individual solely because of his race, sex, color, religion or national origin.

FARMERS

The bill does not permit the Federal Government to interfere with a farmer's operation of his farm.

The bill only requires that a farmer, having 25 or more employes, may not refuse to hire an employe solely because of the color of his skin or his religion.

VOTING

The bill neither authorizes nor permits the Federal Government to interfere in a state's right to fix voter qualifications.

The bill does not permit the Federal Government to practice "judge shopping," or otherwise interfere with the local Federal judiciary.

The bill does provide limited procedural safeguards to assure that citizens are not denied the right to vote because of their race, color, religion, or national origin.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

The bill does not permit the Federal Government to tell general retail establishments, bars, private clubs, country clubs or service establishments whom they must serve.

The bill does not permit the Federal Government to tell a lawyer, doctor, banker or other professional man whom he must serve.

All the bill does is to require that the owners of places of lodging (having five or more rooms for rent), eating establishments, gasoline stations, and places of entertainment are to serve all customers who are well-behaved and who are able to pay.

RIGHT TO JURY TRIAL

The civil rights bill contains no primary criminal penalties. Only civil actions are authorized, to prevent an individual from continuing to violate provisions of the bill. Historically and according to the Constitution, jury trials are not authorized in these types of cases. The laws of the 50 states are the same in this regard.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH

The bill does not permit the Federal Government in any way to interfere with freedom of the press and freedom of speech.

DICTATORIAL POWERS

A majority of the states have enacted legislation which is as strong or stronger than the major provisions of the civil rights bill. Nothing in the bill interferes with the effective enforcement of these state laws. In each title of the bill, effective administrative and judicial safeguards are provided.

STATE CIVIL RIGHTS LAWS

A majority of states have strong civil rights legislation, which is effectively enforced. The Federal civil rights bill specifically provides that the Federal law will in no way interfere with the right of those states to continue enforcing their laws. And, where the states do so, the Federal Government will have no cause to enforce the Federal civil rights law in those states.

Thus, for the Americans who do not discriminate against their fellow citizens because of race, color or religion, the Federal civil rights bill will have no effect on their daily lives.

NEW YORK TIMES

April 24, 1964

Congressional Directory - January 1964

OHIO *Biographical* 131

FOURTH DISTRICT.—COUNTIES: Allen, Auglaize, Darke, Mercer, Miami, Preble, and Shelby (7 counties). Population (1960), 366,094.

WILLIAM M. McCULLOCH, Republican, of Piqua, Ohio; lawyer; member, Ohio State and American Bar Associations; member Ohio House of Representatives six terms, serving as minority (Republican) leader, 1936–39, and as Speaker for three terms; World War II veteran; married Mabel Harris in 1925; two daughters, Nancy and Ann; elected to the 80th Congress on November 4, 1947; reelected to each succeeding Congress.

State List

Alphabetical List

Service

Wallace's Impressive Showing in Maryland Doesn't Impair Outlook for Civil Rights Bill

By JERRY LANDAUER
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON—J. Glenn Beall, a Republican from Maryland who sits inconspicuously in the Senate's back benches, is probably the best indication of the minimal impact that Alabama Governor Wallace's surprisingly large vote in Maryland's primary is expected to have on pending civil rights legislation.

Neither the outlook for ultimate passage of the civil rights bill nor its eventual degree of strength were impaired greatly by Mr. Wallace's impressive showing Tuesday. Though his vote total shook up politicians here, at most it will add impetus to a movement already under way—to attempt to allay misguided white fears by specifying in the bill some of the things it won't do on such touchy racial issues as schools and jobs.

Much of the support for this analysis comes from a look at the unobtrusive Mr. Beall. For, while the segregationist Mr. Wallace, flying high the banner of states rights, was rolling up 43% of the Democratic primary vote against a victory ticket that backed President Johnson, Mr. Beall coasted to a 2-to-1 landslide victory in the companion Republican primary in his bid for a third Senate term. And, the racial problem was as evident in Mr. Beall's race as it was in Mr. Wallace's: Mr. Beall's conservative GOP challenger campaigned against the civil rights bill; Mr. Beall is for it.

Mr. Beall's easy victory confirmed his impression and that of others that, despite Gov. Wallace's unexpectedly strong performance, the undertow of resentment or "backlash" among whites against the bill isn't as strong as some supporters had feared.

On Monday Sen. Beall mailed a capsule explanation of the bill's provisions to 50,000 households on Maryland's eastern shore, an area conservative in tradition and Southern in orientation. The Senator carried every county on the shore. And he makes clear his intention to stick with the compromise bill negotiated last week by Senate Republican Leader Dirksen and Attorney General Kennedy.

Mr. Beall is no Senate titan. No major legislation bears his name and he isn't consulted much on policy matters. But he is an old-style politician, whose political instincts are widely admired. "Glenn's finger held up to the wind is the best weather vane we have around here," comments a Republican colleague. And the Senator's continuing confidence that it is good morals and good politics to support civil rights even in a border state is being interpreted as a bright sign for the Johnson Administration even as Gov. Wallace celebrates his good fortune.

Along with most other politicians, Mr. Beall emphasizes that Gov. Wallace's strength was based in part on voter dissatisfaction with the Maryland Democratic administration. Gov. Tawes, who recently rammed a higher income tax through the state legislature, was conveniently on a vacation during the campaign.

The stand-in candidate for Lyndon Johnson, Freshman Sen. Brewster, was widely identified with the Tawes political organization. Sen. Brewster campaigned with Lewis L. Goldstein, the Democratic organization candidate for Senator to face Mr. Beall in November. Mr. Goldstein was trounced by Joseph D. Tydings, former U.S. attorney in Baltimore; the licking Mr. Goldstein absorbed probably took some votes away from Sen. Brewster.

Though this logic may in part explain what helped Gov. Wallace, it doesn't account entirely for his 43% total. In the view of Sen. Ribicoff (D., Conn.), the Wallace support gave some dimension to the genuine anti-civil rights sentiment. "We should be candid with one another," he told his colleagues. "Gov. Wallace has proved something. I think he has proved that there are many Americans in the North as well as the South who don't believe in civil rights."

But to many others the size of the Wallace vote was swelled by the ignorance of fearful whites over what the pending civil rights bill does and doesn't do. GOP Sen. Javits of New York, an all-out rights supporter, appealed to President Johnson to explain the bill to the voters. Clarifying amendments to the bill can be expected in an attempt to allay the worries of whites.

Even before the Maryland primary, the compromise bill negotiated by Mr. Dirksen and the Justice Department incorporated a strengthened disclaimer that the Attorney General's power to sue for school desegregation shouldn't be interpreted as condoning the transportation of pupils from one school district to another to achieve "racial balance."

Now it is probable that another disclaimer will be written into the bill. It will specify that the fair employment provisions shouldn't be interpreted to suggest approval of quota systems in hiring. The bill's backers have said again and again that such an interpretation isn't their intent, that they are merely trying to prohibit discrimination against Negro job-seekers, and Senate Democratic Leader Mansfield is willing to accept a no-quota disclaimer.

So, the outlook is that the civil rights bill, with these disclaimers, will face its crucial test by the second week of June, when the Senate leadership will attempt to gain a two-thirds vote to close off the South's filibuster. And Mr. Mansfield, though not quite as confident of victory as is his deputy, Sen. Humphrey of Minnesota, believes that Senators for or against the bill are committed too deeply to switch position now, no matter what happens outside the Senate. "I think most people have made up their hearts," he remarks.

Republican Leader Dirksen's complete conversion to the compromise bill, which Attorney General Kennedy insists is as strong as the House-passed version, is carrying along a number of Republicans who are prepared to accept some limitation on property rights to uphold the GOP tradition of emancipation that began with Lincoln.

Democratic Senators, and many Republicans, from big-city states such as Michigan, Indiana, Pennsylvania and New York—where the white backlash in working-class districts is the strongest—are totally committed to the bill by now. It would take a countervailing social movement as strong as the clamor for Negro rights to shake such as Senators Hart and McNamara of Michigan, Bayh and Hartke of Indiana (where Gov. Wallace also scored well), Clark and Scott of Pennsylvania, or Keating and Javits of New York.

This doesn't mean that Gov. Wallace's showing in Maryland is inconsequential. For one thing, the governor's newly won prestige will strengthen segregationists in Mississippi and Louisiana who want to keep Lyndon Johnson's name off the ballot in November and to name uncommitted electors instead. The free elector movement already has triumphed in Alabama.

A second probable consequence is this: Southern opponents of the civil rights bill who aren't extremists may feel compelled to intensify efforts to demonstrate for the benefit of voters back home that they are as ardent for segregation as Gov. Wallace. It may dispel any lingering hope that, for example, Chairman Fulbright (D., Ark.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee could be conveniently dispatched on an overseas mission prior to a showdown cloture vote.

However, crucial votes for or against invoking cloture on the 60-day-old debate will be cast on the basis of factors not connected with civil rights.

Sens. Cannon and Bible of Nevada, for example, both are Democrats and generally support the bill's objectives, but they are counted as certain votes against gagging the South; Sen. Cannon heartily supported the 1962 legislation to create a privately operated satellite communications corporation but voted against quieting a liberal-led filibuster against it.

Messrs. Cannon and Bible view the right of unlimited debate in the Senate as the ultimate protector of Nevada and other sparsely populated states whose representatives are hopelessly outnumbered in the House. On the horizon, among other things, is the possibility that some day the House may adopt a constitutional amendment to outlaw gambling; if that were to happen, Nevada would have to rely on a filibuster by its two Senators, backed by others who detest, in Georgia Sen. Russell's phrase, "gag rule."

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PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER RCH 8, 1964

Ten Most Common Objections to Rights Bill Are Answered by U.S. Expert

By JEROME S. CAHILL
Inquirer Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 7.—On the eve of the opening of the Great Debate on civil rights in the Senate, a survey by The Inquirer has revealed gaping holes in public understanding of how the proposed law would work.

Many citizens writing to Capitol Hill in opposition to the bill appear to have swallowed extremist propaganda that the measure would create a "Federal dictatorship" and would destroy traditional American freedoms.

ILL INFORMED

Others seem ill informed on precisely what activities the bill proposes to cover, and how the bill proposes to enforce the goal of equal treatment for every citizen, without regard to race, religion or national origin.

To dispel the fog and get at the facts, a list of 10 most commonly expressed objections to the bill was compiled from letters received by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D., Pa.) since the legislation passed the House on Feb. 10 and was sent to the Senate.

A Justice Department expert was asked to comment on the objections.

Here are the objections and the expert's replies.

* * *

OBJECTION: The bill would permit a dangerous, unprecedented concentration of power in the Federal government in Washington.

Of all fears over the measure, this one recurs most often and in the most extreme, almost hysterical language. A Jonestown, Pa., man wrote in a mimeographed letter: "If Congress passes the civil rights bill in anything like its present form, the U. S. Attorney General becomes a dictator with practically unlimited powers. His inspectors (Gestapo) can pry into everything throughout the American countryside."

* * *

REPLY: The measure actually is a reasonable, quite moderate proposal, designed to meet only the most serious and pressing injustices.

Rep. William M. McCulloch (R., O.), who managed the bill for the Republicans in the House, emphasized its moderate approach. Rather than giving the Attorney General wide powers, it carefully spells out his authority. The power to issue enforcement orders on public accommodations, employment and voting is limited to Federal judges.

Voluntary compliance, rather than compulsion, is stressed. Where State civil rights laws exist, as in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and are being effectively administered, the Federal government will not step in.

* * *

OBJECTION: Every businessman and professional man, large or small, would be required to serve Negroes.

"This (bill) might affect the freedom of individuals who wish to hire help, sell or buy property, or engage in a public service. Any individual then would be susceptible to being accused of practicing some form of discrimination by anyone he rejects," writes a woman from Mill Run, Pa.

* * *

REPLY: This is a considerable exaggeration. As a general rule, doctors, lawyers, real estate men and other professionals are not covered by the bill; nor, as a general rule, are small retail stores, beauty parlors, barber shops, private clubs, bars and night clubs; nor are small owner-occupied lodging houses of five or fewer rooms.

Expressly covered are hotels and motels; restaurants, lunch counters, soda fountains and other places dealing mainly in food eaten on the premises; theaters, sports arenas and other places of exhibition or amusement, and retail stores containing public lunch rooms.

Service establishments like beauty parlors and barber shops come under the bill when located in a covered establishment, like a hotel. The same is true for bars and night clubs, except that coverage also would extend to them if they offered entertainment moving in interstate commerce or if they dealt primarily in food.

The bill also has a provision designed to encourage Southern States and cities to repeal existing segregation laws. The provision would bring under the law any business or profession where segregation is required by local law.

These features of the bill would have little effect in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, both of which have public accommodations laws considerably broader than the proposed Federal statute. Both States' laws include taverns in their coverage, for example.

Where such State or local laws exist, the bill requires the Justice Department in all but exceptional cases to refer complaints to local authorities and, on request, must allow them reasonable time to act on their own initiative.

* * *

OBJECTION: A restaurant operator or other businessman covered by the law would be unable to turn away a patron for any reason, and would be subject to immediate fine or jail sentence if he attempted to do so.

"(The proprietor) would not be able to refuse a room to anyone regardless of race, social status, morals or what have you," writes a man from Searcy, Ark., who identified himself as a registered Pennsylvania Democrat.

* * *

REPLY: An establishment could refuse to serve anyone on reasonable grounds other than race, religion or national origin. For example, a restaurant could turn away customers who were disorderly, drunk, unkempt or, in the proprietor's opinion, unable to pay. A motel could refuse to admit a patron who was not carrying luggage.

The public accommodations section does not impose criminal penalties, such as fines or prison sentences, upon violators, nor can an aggrieved person sue for damages. Cases alleging discrimination must be presented to a Federal judge, who must require the complaining party to prove his charge. If the judge decides a violation has occurred, he issues an order requiring the discrimination to end, but imposing no penalties. If the proprietor refuses to comply with the order, only then is he subject to contempt of court sanctions.

* * *

OBJECTION: The law would empower Federal "inspectors" to require employers to hire by race. White people would be fired to make room for Negroes. Seniority rights would be destroyed. "I wish to express my strong opposition to Article 7 of the civil rights bill which states that a new government agency be created to force businessmen to employ by race," writes a man from Texas.

* * *

REPLY: The bill requires no such thing. The five-member Equal Employment Opportunity Commission that would be created would have no powers to order anything. It can seek voluntary compliance with the objective of nondiscrimination in hiring.

If compliance is not forthcoming, the commission may take its case to a Federal judge, leaving it to him to decide if a violation did in fact take place and what the remedy should be. The bill would not authorize anyone to order hiring or firing to achieve racial or religious balance. An employer will remain wholly free to hire on the basis of his needs and of the job candidate's qualifications. What is prohibited is the refusal to hire someone because of race or religion. Similarly, the law will have no effect on union seniority rights.

* * *

OBJECTION: The Federal government could require school districts to transfer pupils from one school to another to achieve racial balance. Federal control of textbook selection and classroom curriculum would be authorized.

* * *

REPLY: The bill specifically witholds from the U. S. Education Commissioner the authority to transfer pupils from one school to another "to overcome racial imbalance." It authorizes him to provide technical and financial aid to school districts working out desegregation plans, but grants him no coercive powers. He can help only when requested, and the district is under no compulsion to accept his advice.

* * *

OBJECTION: The bill would "impair" a person's right to rent or sell his home.

"I am against the bill because I am against forced integration of neighborhoods," says a printed card mailed by a Fort Washington, Pa., man. The card was signed by an organization calling itself the National Committee for Majority Rights of Cambridge, Md.

* * *

REPLY: This fear apparently is derived from a misunderstanding of Title 6 of the bill, which provides that Federal tax dollars paid by all of us must not be used to support or encourage discrimination, or to withhold Federal benefits from a person because of his race. The section authorizes a Federal agency to suspend financial assistance to State or local bodies using the aid in a discriminatory way.

FHA and GI mortgage guarantees, as well as veterans life insurance and other "contracts of insurance or guarantee" are

OBJECTION: Under Title 6, all Federal aid to a State, including welfare payments, surplus food, and so forth, would be cut off if any community discriminated.

"This act will recognize not more than 10 percent of civil rights," asserts a man from Bethlehem, Pa. "The balance or approximately 90 percent will be extending Federal power. The worst sufferers will be Negroes."

* * *

REPLY: This is nonsense. The purpose of the title is to end discrimination, not to penalize innocent persons. School segregation in one community would not lead to a cutoff of all Federal highway aid to a State, for example. Furthermore, an agency cannot cut off aid until an attempt to obtain voluntary compliance had been made, a hearing has been held, a full written report has been submitted to Congress, and a 30-day waiting period thereafter has elapsed. Moreover, any cutoff of funds is subject to court review.

* * *

OBJECTION: Passage of the bill will lead to a vast amount of litigation and frivolous lawsuits.

A multiplicity of cases by "disgruntled indigents, paupers and subversives" would result, "and these new bureaucrats will institute and impose on the American people a police reign of terror," writes one Southern correspondent.

* * *

REPLY: The bill is carefully drawn to avoid overburdening the courts. Under the fair employment section, for example, a full 12-month grace period is allowed before the law becomes effective, and initially it will apply only to employers and unions with 100 or more employes or members. Coverage of firms with 75, 50 and 25 employes will follow in one-year stages thereafter.

One purpose of this gradual application of the section is to avoid a rash of complaints and to give employers an opportunity to set up procedures for complying with the law. Moreover, under the section the commission is free not to seek court action if it believes the issue is not sufficiently important. An aggrieved person who wants to sue on his own, will not be able to do so unless he obtains the written permission of at least one commissioner.

Similarly, under the public accommodations section, the Attorney General is not required to file a suit for compliance. He is free not to act if he determines a lawsuit would not materially further the purposes of the act. An aggrieved individual would be free to sue on his own, but if he lost he could be required to pay the court costs and attorney's fee of the establishment he accused.

* * *

OBJECTION: The law would permit the Federal government to take over local election machinery, and gives the Attorney General power to help favored candidates by registering voters just prior to an election.

* * *

REPLY: The bill gives no power to the Department of Justice or the Attorney General to register anyone. Existing law is unchanged; the courts, and not the Justice Department or the Attorney General, are empowered after examining the facts to register voters, illegally denied the right to vote, in Federal elections. The bill under consideration simply seeks to prohibit some of the devices used in the South to deny Negroes the right to vote.

* * *

OBJECTION: The bill would create a vast new Federal bureaucracy. Passage of the bill "would blanket the country with Federal agents and snoopers," wrote one citizen.

* * *

REPLY: Best estimates at present are that the bill would result in an average annual employment of 380 permanent staff people over a five-year period. This is less than 2 percent of the number of Federal workers presently employed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. NASA has an annual budget of over $5 billion. The cost of administering the civil rights bill, in contrast, is estimated at less than $16 million a year.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED CIVIL RIGHTS BILL OF 1963

INTRODUCTION

The Civil Rights Act of 1964, now passed by the House of Representatives and pending in the Senate, is designed to make racial discrimination unlawful in this country.

It is a bill that transcends the special interest of any party, any faction, or any section, for it reflects a common and fundamental American belief: that democracy is possible only when all men have equal rights and equal opportunities.

If enacted, it will protect every American's freedom to vote, to learn, to make a decent living, and to be served in public places, without regard to the color of his skin.

It will provide legal means for resolving the grievances of Negroes and other racial minorities, for settling disputes that have caused tension, bitterness and outbreaks of violence throughout the nation. It will put an end to social and economic injustices that have been tolerated far too long.

The legislation consists of eleven parts, or "titles," each addressed to a separate aspect of the civil rights problem. Yet it must be borne in mind that the bill embodies more than a set of specific legal proposals. Taken whole, it amounts to a test determining whether the United States can live up to the spirit of its Declaration of Independence and its Constitution -- whether the promise of equal justice and dignity for all Americans can be made a reality in our time.

TITLE I

VOTING

The right to vote is clearly one of the most basic of all rights in a democracy, yet in some American communities it has long been denied to many people because of their color.

The Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960 both attempted to guarantee all citizens the right to vote without discrimination. But experience in implementing those Acts has disclosed serious inadequacies in their operation.

Lengthy and often unwarranted delays have often occurred in the course of court proceedings to vindicate voting rights. In one case, where only 725 out of 16,000 eligible Negroes were registered to vote, the suit is still pending after more than two years -- and so is the Negroes' right to vote.

Another problem has been the misuse of literacy and other tests as a device for discrimination. All too frequently, the "tests" given to Negroes are far more difficult than those given to whites.

And even when the tests are uniform, disparate and discriminatory standards are used to judge the answers. Thus barely literate white people have been registered, while well-educated Negroes have been rejected for the most trivial of errors.

Title I of the new bill is intended to put a stop to these inequities.

To help meet the problem of delay, it would authorize that, upon application by the Attorney General, a three-judge district court would be promptly appointed to hear and dispose of all voting discrimination cases. Appeal from the decision of that court would go directly to the Supreme Court. The bill would also allow the defendant in a voting case to request a three-judge court.

Registration officials would be required to apply uniform standards in registering voters for federal elections, and would be prohibited from disqualifying any applicant for immaterial errors or omissions in application forms and other papers.

If literacy tests are used, they must be in writing except where state law permits and the applicant requests a non-written test. Copies of both the test and the answers, whether written or oral, would have to be retained and given to the applicant on request.

Finally, Title I would establish that citizens who have completed the sixth grade be considered literate for voting purposes, where there is no proof to the contrary.

TITLE II

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

Racial discrimination in places of public accommodation is one of the most irritating and humiliating affronts to the American Negro today, and one which plainly requires remedy.

At least thirty states and the District of Columbia now have statutes prohibiting this kind of discrimination -- and some encouraging progress has been made toward voluntary desegregation in a number of communities within the Southern and border states.

But the practice of discrimination is still so widespread, and the chances for voluntary desegregation are still so slight in many areas, that a federal law is clearly needed.

Title II, which is based on both the Interstate Commerce Clause and the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, would establish the right of all persons, without regard to race or color, to the full and equal use of a variety of places of business that serve the general public.

The list includes:

1. Hotels, Motels, and other places offering lodging to transient guests. Only owner-occupied facilities offering not more than five rooms for rent are excepted.

2. Restaurants, lunch counters, soda fountains, and other facilities engaged mainly in selling food to be eaten on the premises. Specifically included are eating places located within retail stores.

3. Gasoline stations.

4. Theatres, sports arenas, and other public places of exhibition or amusement.

5. Establishments which are either located within or contain a business listed above and are intended to serve the patrons of such business. For example, in the case of a retail store containing a lunch counter, all the facilities of the store, not simply the eating place, would be covered. In the same way, all business facilities located within a hotel to serve its patrons would be required to give non-discriminatory service, as well as the hotel itself.

In case of violation, an aggrieved person would be able to sue for a court order to end the discrimination. Moreover, the Attorney General would have the authority to bring suit for such an order if he is satisfied that the suit would materially further the purpose of the title.

There is no infringement of private property rights in this title. It in no way applies to private facilities or clubs. Its aim is to end racial discrimination in public facilities -- in short, to help restore the word "public" to its true meaning.

The prohibitions of Title II would be enforced only by civil suits; neither criminal penalties nor the recovery of money damages would be involved. Any person violating a court injunction, however, would be subject to contempt proceedings.

TITLE III

DESEGREGATION OF PUBLIC FACILITIES

The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution clearly forbids a state or municipality to discriminate on the basis of race or color in any of its activities -- yet discrimination exists today in many public beaches, public golf courses, public parks, playgrounds and other facilities maintained by state and local governments.

While private suits are sometimes brought to vindicate these rights, many potential litigants are prevented from obtaining their constitutional justice by financial inability to sue, or by fear of reprisals.

Title III would meet these problems by empowering the Attorney General, on receipt of a written complaint, to initiate suits to desegregate the public facility in question.

The Attorney General's power to sue would be limited to facilities which are owned, operated or managed by state or local governments.

TITLE IV

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

It has now been almost ten years since the Supreme Court ruled that racially segregated public schools are unconstitutional.

Even so, there are still more than 2,000 school districts in many parts of the country that have done little or nothing to comply with the ruling. Many Negro children who were entering segregated grade schools at the time of the 1954 Supreme Court decision are in segregated high schools today -- and these children have suffered a loss in equal educational opportunities that can never be remedied.

Great numbers of our adult citizens today, having received inadequate education under the segregated system, are severely handicapped. They are virtually unemployable in a job market which calls increasingly for trained and educated workers.

Title IV would aid and speed school desegregation in two ways. First, it would provide for financial and technical assistance to schools attempting to carry out desegregation plans, or to deal with problems incident to desegregation.

Second, it would authorize the Attorney General to sue to compel desegregation where the students or the parents involved are unable to bring suit, and where he considers that the suit is important to the orderly progress of desegregation.

TITLE V

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

In 1957, the Civil Rights Commission was established on a temporary basis to investigate and report practices of racial discrimination in voting and other rights.

Title V would extend the life of the Commission for four years. It would also give the Commission new and useful authority to serve as a national clearing-house for information about denials of equal protection of the laws, and to investigate allegations of fraud or discrimination in federal elections.

TITLE VI

DISCRIMINATION IN FEDERALLY ASSISTED PROGRAMS

This title would assure that public funds, to which taxpayers of all races contribute, will not be expended on a discriminatory basis.

It is intended to see that no person is excluded on racial grounds from participating in, or receiving the benefits of, any program or activity that receives financial aid from the federal government.

For example, requests for federal funds to help build a new hospital, school, airport, or other public facility would be denied if the party making the request refused to observe non-discriminatory requirements. The basic purpose of this title is not to enforce cutoff of funds. It is to insure fair use of Federal funds.

TITLE VII

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Discrimination is nowhere more widespread and more harmful to the Negro -- and to the nation as a whole -- than in employment. The right to be served in places of public accommodation is meaningless to a man who has no money; the opportunity for education in an integrated school is lost on the child who knows that whatever his education, he is condemned to a life of menial labor and frequent unemployment.

Among male family breadwinners, the unemployment rate today is three times higher for non-white citizens than for whites. Fourteen percent of all employed non-whites are unskilled laborers, compared with four percent of the employed whites.

Title VII would make it unlawful for all employers of more than twenty-five persons to discriminate on account of race, color, religion, national origin, or sex in their hiring practices. It would also forbid discrimination by employment agencies in job referrals, and by labor unions in their qualifications for membership or participation in training programs.

As a matter of practical convenience -- to enable employers, employment agencies and labor unions to bring their procedures into line with the requirements of the new law -- the title would not take effect until one year after the date of its enactment. Employers of fewer than one hundred workers and labor organizations with fewer than one hundred members would be excluded from coverage for an additional year, and those with less than seventy-five employees or members would have a third year, and those with less than fifty employees or members would have still another year, before the title becomes applicable to them.

A bi-partisan Equal Employment Opportunity Commission would be created to administer the new law. It would have no power, itself, to issue enforcement orders. It could only investigate charges of discrimination and attempt

through conciliation to resolve disputes involving such charges -- and, if conciliation fails, to seek judicial action. If the Commission fails or declines to bring suit within a specified period, the person claiming to be aggrieved may, with the written consent of any one member of the Commission, bring civil court action.

A suit brought either by the Commission or the individual could result in injunctions against future violations, orders for reinstatement or, in appropriate cases, the payment of back wages, but no such order could be entered except after a full judicial trial in which the Commission or the complaining individual would have the burden of proving discrimination.

In the 26 states which have existing fair employment laws, those laws would remain in effect except to the extent that they conflict with the federal law.

TITLE VIII

REGISTRATION AND VOTING STATISTICS

This title would direct the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a survey compiling registration and voting statistics by race, color, and national origin.

The survey, made only in those geographic areas specified by the Civil Rights Commission, would help bring to light instances of discriminatory voting practices within the United States.

TITLE IX

PROCEDURE AFTER REMOVAL IN CIVIL RIGHTS CASES

This is a technical provision, amending existing law to provide for appeal from orders of remand in civil rights cases removed from state courts to federal courts.

TITLE X

COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

This title would establish an agency in the Department of Commerce under the name of the "Community Relations Service." It would be authorized to help in the resolution of racial disputes on a voluntary basis and to cooperate with state and local agencies. The Service would seek to conciliate disputes relating to racially discriminatory practices "which impair the rights of persons in such communities under the Constitution or laws of the United States or which affect or may affect interstate commerce." The Service would have no powers of compulsion or law enforcement functions and would treat as confidential any information it received.

TITLE XI

MISCELLANEOUS

The final title of the bill contains four sections dealing with technical matters. The first provides that nothing in the bill should be construed to deny or impair the authority of the Attorney General to intervene in lawsuits. The second preserves consistent state laws. The third authorizes the appropriation of whatever funds are necessary to carry out the provisions of the Civil Rights Act. The last section stipulates, as is usual in comprehensive statutes, that the invalidity of any portion of the Act shall not affect the validity of the remainder.

CONCLUSION

In urging the passage of civil rights bill, the late President Kennedy wrote: "Race discrimination hampers our economic growth by preventing the maximum development and utilization of our manpower. It hampers our world leadership by contradicting at home what we preach abroad. It mars the atmosphere of a united and classless society in which this nation rose to greatness. It increases the costs of public welfare, crime, delinquency, and disorder. Above all, it is wrong.

"Therefore let it be clear, in our own hearts and minds, that it is not merely because of the Cold War, and not merely because of the economic waste of discrimination that we are committed to achieving true equality of opportunity. The basic reason is because it is right."

And President Johnson, in his first major address after taking office, declared: "No memorial oration or eulogy could more eloquently honor President Kennedy's memory than the earliest possible passage of the civil rights bill for which he fought so long. We have talked long enough in this country about equal rights. We have talked for a hundred years or more. It is now time to write the next chapter, and to write it in the books of law."

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South Carolina
Florida
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Alabama
Tennessee

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THE POTOMAC INSTITUTE, INC.

Date: April 28, 1964

To: Members of the Ad hoc Committee

From: Harold C. Fleming

Subject: List from National Urban League

Attached is a list of names of business and professional men, white and Negro, supplied by the National Urban League. Many of them will be familiar to you. Mrs. Cernoria Johnson, NUL's Washington representative, says of them: "They can, and do, offer their leadership in interracial affairs. Their dynamic impact in Southern cities should prove beneficial."

HCF:EMA
Enc.

FLORIDA cont'd

Honorable Robert Trask Mann (W)
703 Wallace St. Building
Tampa, Florida
Practiced law in Tampa and Hillsborough County, Representative to Florida State Legislature; Member, Tampa Urban League Board; President, Tampa Urban League Board 1955-1960.

Dr. Robert L. Smith (C)
431 North Rosemary Avenue
West Palm Beach, Florida
Physician; Past President, Florida Medical Dental and Pharmaceutical Ass'n; President, J. Leroy Jefferson Medical Society; Vice-president, National Dental Ass'n; Member, Palm Beach County Health & Tuberculosis Ass'n

GEORGIA

E. L. Abercrombie (W)
157 Forsyth Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia
International Vice-President, Laundry, Dry Cleaning & Dye House Workers, Local No. 218 International Union

Ben S. Gilmer (W)
Hurt Building
Atlanta, Georgia
President, Southern Bell Telephone Company

Ralph McGill (W)
10 Forsyth Street Building
Atlanta, Georgia
Publisher, Atlanta Constitution

L. D. Milton (C)
212 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia
President, Citizens Trust Company

LOUISIANA

John G. Lewis, Jr. (C)
Grand Master
M. S. Prince Hall Grand Lodge
P. O. Box 2110
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Member of National Urban League Board

Dr. Albert W. Dent
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana
President, Dillard University

Mrs. Charles Keller (W)
1701 Arabella Street
New Orleans 15, Louisiana
Member of National Urban League Board

LOUISIANA cont'd

Dr. Henry L. Mason (W)
1671 Robert Street
New Orleans 15, Louisiana
Professor of Political Science, Tulane U;
President, Tulane Chapter, American
Association of University Professors; member,
American Political Science Association;
member, Board of Directors, New Orleans
Urban League

MISSISSIPPI

Hodding Carter, II (W)
Editor, Greenville Delta Democrat
Greenville, Mississippi

Attorney Joseph Wroten (W)
State Legislator
Greenville, Mississippi

Dean Robert J. Farley (W)
Dean of Law School
University of Mississippi
Jackson, Mississippi

Carl Wissenburgh
Lawyer
State Legislator of Jackson County
Pascagoula, Mississippi

Dr. A. D. Beittel
President
Tougaloo Christian College
Tougaloo, Mississippi

NORTHCAROLINA

John H. Wheeler (C)
President
Farmers and Mechanics Bank
Durham, North Carolina

Gordon Hanes (W)
President
Hanes Hosiery Mills
Winston-Salem North Carolina
Board Member, Winston-Salem Urban League
Member of North Carolina Senate

Charles B. Wade (W)
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
Winston-Salem, North Carolina
Vice-President of R. J. Reynolds Tabocco Co.
Member of Winston-Salem Urban League Board

Dr. Kenneth R. Williams (C)
President
Winston-Salem Teachers College
Winston-Salem, North Carolina
Member, Winston-Salem Urban League Board

OKLAHOMA	Harvey P. Everset (W) Liberty Bank & Trust Company Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
	Edward L. Gaylord (W) Oklahoma Publishing Company 500 North Broadway Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
	Amos T. Hall (C) 121 North Greenwood Tulsa, Oklahoma Attorney-at-law President, Conference of Grand Masters Prince Hall Masons
SOUTH CAROLINA	Dr. Lester (T.C.) McFall (C) 85 Morris Street Charleston, South Carolina
	Hyman Rubin (W) City Councilman Columbia, South Carolina Attorney
	Charles E. Daniel (W) Daniel Construction Company Greenville, South Carolina
TENNESSEE	Paul Christopher (W) 216 Flatiron Building Knoxville, Tennessee Regional Director, AFL-CIO for Tennessee and Kentucky; Member, Southern Regional Council
	Carl Carson (W) 788 South Main Street Memphis, Tennessee President, Carl Carson Company
	Edmond Orgill (W) 1490 Linden Avenue Memphis, Tennessee Former Mayor of Memphis; President, Orgill Brothers
	Maceo Walker (C) President Tri-State Bank of Memphis Memphis, Tennessee
	Dr. Alexander Heard Chancellor Vanderbilt University Nashville, Tennessee

TEXAS

T. D. Armstrong (C)
City Councilman
Galveston, Texas
Businessman

Mack Hannah
3008 Isabella Street
Houston, Texas
Banker and Businessman; Chairman of Board of Regents, Texas Southern University

VIRGINIA

Dr. Jerome H. Holland (C)
President, Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

Thomas W. Young (C)
Publisher
Norfolk Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Dr. Edward Haddock (W)
Physician
Richmond, Virginia
Virginia State Senator; Chairman, Virginia Advisory Committee to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission; Former Board Member, Richmond Urban League.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Mrs. Daisy Bates
910½ West 9th Street
Little Rock, Arkansas
Civil Rights Leader (NAACP); very active in 1957 school integration crisis.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA

Mrs. Mary Betsch
566 W. 8th Street
Jacksonville, Fla
Executive Vice-President, Afro-American Life Insurance Company

TAMPA, FLORIDA

Mrs. Megul Dupree
114 Grace Street
Tampa, Florida
Elememtary School Teacher; Advisory Committee member to State Board of Education; Tampa Urban League Board member; very good speaker; imaginative, etc.; hard worker in civic and educational activities.

Mrs. Marjorie B. Guest
8339 Allamanda Avenue
Tampa, Florida
School Social Worker; Active member, Program Committee, Tampa Bay Chapter NASW;

Mrs. Margaret Blake Roach
Dean of Girls - Attucks High School
Hollywood, Florida
Former member Tampa Urban League Board; Formely Asst. Principal of Blake High School, Tampa; formerly Education Worker, Florida State Department of Health; very good speaker.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Mrs. Charles (Johnny) Clarke, Professor
Business Administration
Atlanta University
Altanta, Georgia

Miss Alicia O'Reilly, Instructor
Tennessee State A & I
Nashville, Tennessee

NASHVILLE, TENN.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Mrs. J. R. Henderson
Vice-President, Henderson Travel Agency
1651 Simpson Road, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Mrs. C. L. Dennis
8515 Cohn Street
New Orleans, La.
Owner-Dennis Mortuary; President, Board of Directors, Urban League of Greater New Orleans; member of League of Women Voters, YWCA, Auxiliaries of Flint-Goodridge Hospital and Cresent Funeral Directors A

Mrs. Gladys S. Raymond
1530 North Claiborne Avenue
New Orleans, La.
Executive Secretary, Standard Life Insurance Company of Louisiana; Member, Board of Directors, Urban League of Greater New Orleans; President, Urban League Guild; President, New Orleans Insurance Exchange Great Society

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

Mrs. Viola B. Martin
117 North Jackson Avenue
Winston-Salem, North Carolina
Past Vice-President, Urban League Guild

Mrs. Hazel B. Scott
230 W. 25th Street
Winston-Salem, N. C.
President, Winston-Salem Urban League Guild

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Mrs. Sue Ish
1483 South Parkway
Memphis, Tennessee

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Mrs. Janet J. Ballard
112 East Clary Street Suite 208
Richmond, Virginia
Executive Director, Richmond Urban League; Former teacher and caseworker in Public Assistance and Child Welfare; Member on several local and State Advisory Committees; Active volunteer, particularly Girl Scouts, YWCA.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Mrs. A. G. Gaston
P. O. Box 2621
Birmingham, Alabama

Eason City

INSIDE REPORT: *Civil Rights Underground*

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.

Backed by the full prestige of President Johnson, a civil rights underground is secretly preparing the way to reduce disorder when the civil rights law takes effect this summer.

Probably never in history has so much been attempted behind the scenes to encourage acceptance of a law before its passage. But never was the need greater. At issue here is violent change in culture and custom.

Hotel, restaurant and theater-chain executives have been traveling throughout the South, shrouded from public and press, to take soundings from chambers of commerce and bi-racial committees in more than 40 cities on the bill's explosive public accommodations section (forbidding discrimination in hotels, restaurants and other public accommodations).

In one such meeting, it was learned that at least one branch of the arch-segregationist Morrison Restaurant chain is prepared to open its doors to Negroes when the public accommodations provision becomes the law of the land.

"Massive non-compliance with the new law," New York hotelman Julius Manger told us, "would be a national disaster; what we're doing is working quietly with the major cities of the South to help prepare the way."

The massive resistance that followed the Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decree might have been avoided, or at least sharply reduced, if Southern business men and politicians had made realistic appraisals before the event. But the Supreme Court doesn't telegraph its moves in advance as Congress does. This time, there simply can't be any complaint that the South hasn't had a chance to get ready.

Having learned the disastrous lesson of 1954, the great hope today is that chambers of commerce and other opinion molders will lead the way. The hope is that they will encourage the politicians—mayors, governors, county commissioners—to issue statements after the new law is signed that although they hate it they will use their power to see that it is enforced.

In direct contrast to the way massive resistance snowballed 10 years ago, the Administration hopes this year to set in motion a snowball of quick compliance.

Thus, with President Johnson's quiet blessing, a national bi-racial committee (not limited to Southerners) is being organized. It will be composed of top figures in business, religion and the law. It will be used as an unofficial voice of the Johnson administration to help ease the most flagrant cases of non-compliance.

There is not the slightest doubt that all the advance preparation in the world won't eliminate massive resistance—and perhaps violent demonstrations and bloodshed. The point is to reduce these to the minimum.

A confidential survey of 566 towns in border and Southern states, for example, found that in 391 there has been some desegregation of public facilities.

This means that a hard core of 175 towns, despite a full year of agitation by Negro demonstrators and the example of cities like Atlanta, Ga., is dead set against all forms of desegregation. This is the target area for the sub-rosa missionary work of the business, hotel, restaurant and religious committees now in the field.

On April 1, at the most recent of a series of off-the-record meetings at the White House started by President Kennedy last summer, President Johnson spent half on hour discussing the potential for—and ways to control—civil rights violence when the bill finally becomes law.

He particularly noted the importance of the lawyers' committee, headed by Harrison Tweed, of New York, and Bernard Segal, of Philadelphia. Tweed and Segal are encouraging local bar associations throughout the South to use their prestige and influence against violation of the new law.

Mr. Johnson wants to be able to make a strong statement, when he signs the law, showing that large areas in the South are prepared to accept it. What he wants, in short, is to seize the initiative from the forces of non-compliance, avoiding the tragic experience of 1954.

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5/30/64

Even before law gets here, people are moving.

Civil Rights Bill - May

THE POTOMAC INSTITUTE, INC.

Date: June 8, 1964

To: Ad Hoc Committee Members

From: Harold C. Fleming

Subject: List of Restaurant Associations

Attached is a list of restaurant associations in Southern cities, furnished to us by Mr. Kunz.

HCF:EMA
Enc.

SECRETARIES OF STATE AND LOCAL RESTAURANT ASSOCIATIONS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES

ALABAMA

Alabama State Restaurant Association
Mr. Milton R. Durrett, Exec. Sec'y
1624-26 Sixth Ave., North
Birmingham 5

ARKANSAS

Arkansas Restaurant Ass'n
Mr. Ray B. Thomas, Exec Sec'y
Suite 910, Rector Bldg
Little Rock, Arkansas

Garland County Restaurant Ass'n
Mrs. Evelyn Allen
416 Albert Pike
Hot Springs, Arkansas

FLORIDA

Florida Restaurant Ass'n
Mrs. Sarita Gore, Exec Sec'y
1400 N.E. 125th Street
North Miami, Florida

Broward County Restaurant Ass'n, Chapter #11
Mr. Lee Munger, Mgr
M & M Cafeteria
2934 E. Sunrise Blvd
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Central Florida Restaurant Ass'n
Freda Davis, Corr. Sec'y
Morrison Food Service
P. O. Box 7012
Orlando, Florida

Greater Miami Restaurant Ass'n Chapter 6
Mrs. Margaret S. Swart, Sec'y
Kentucky Fried Chicken
166 Bal Bay Dr., Bal Harbor
Miami Beach, Florida

FLORIDA (cont'd)

Greater Tampa Restautant Ass'n
Miss Margaret Comish, Sec'y
5200 Interbay Blvd
Tampa 11, Florida

Jacksonville Restaurant Ass'n Chapter #3
Mrs. Elsie Ruf, Sec'y-Treas
The Kettle Restaurant
U.S. #1, Box 1960
Dinsmore, Florida

Manatee Cty. Restaurant Ass'n Chapter #1
Mrs. Alice Campbell, Sec'y
Campbell Corner
Box 53
Parrish, Florida

Palm Beach Cty, Rest. Ass'n Chapter #2
Mrs. Norma M. Chard, Sec-Treas
Seaview Hotel & Restaurant
2401 Beach St., Singer Island
Riviera Beach, Florida

Pensacola Restaurant Ass'n Chapter 13
Mr. Anthony Bucci, Sec'y
Tony's Pizza of Pensacola, Inc
1901 No. Pace Blvd
Pensacola, Florida

St. Petersburg & Gulf Beaches Rest. Ass'n, Chapter #8
Mr. Norman F. Janke, Sec-Treas
c/o Normandy Restaurant
3405-34th Street, N
St. Petersburg, Florida

FLORIDA (cont'd)

Sarasota Restaurant Ass'n
Chapter #12
Mr. George Jones, Sec'y-Treas.
Morrison Cafeteria
P.O. Box 750
Sarasota, Florida

Southwest Florida Rest.
Ass'n, Chapter #10
Mr. D.H. Washburn, Sec'y
Eli Witt Cigar Company
2123 Fowler Street
Fort Myers, Florida

Tri County Restaurant Ass'n
Chapter #5
Mr. John L. Horton, Sec'y-Treas.
Southland Cafeteria
106 South 4th Street
Ft. Pierce, Florida

Volusia Cty Restaurant Ass'n
Chapter #7
Mr. Del Meacham, Sec'y-Treas.
Whataburger Drive Ins
Daytona Beach, Florida

GEORGIA

Georgia Restaurant Ass'n
Edward P. England, Exec. Sec'y
1230 Commerce Bldg
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Atlanta Restaurant Ass'n
Edward P. England, Exec. Sec'y
1230 Commerce Bldg.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

KENTUCKY

Louisville Restaurant Ass'n
Donald Eckard, Exec. Sec'y
202 W. Chestnut Street
Louisville, Kentucky

LOUISIANA

Louisiana Restaurant Ass'n
Mr. Herbert W. Oliver
Exec. Vice President
333 International Trade Mart
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

MARYLAND

Restaurant Ass'n of Maryland
Mrs. Myra B. Hays, Sec'y
329 Emerson Hotel
Baltimore 3, Maryland

MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi Restaurant Ass'n
Mr. Vic Skinner, Exec Vice Pres
P. O. Box 835
Jackson 5, Mississippi

NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina Rest Ass'n, Inc.
Robert F. Lowry, Exec. Sec'y
1016 First Citizens Bank Bldg
Raleigh, North Carolina

SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina Restaurant Ass'n
Andrew L. Hall, Exec. Dir.
8811 Sumter Highway
Columbia, South Carolina

TENNESSEE

Tennessee Restaurant Ass'n
Mr. F. F. King, Exec. Sec'y
703-4 Third Natl. Bank Bldg.
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Greater Chattanooga Rest. Ass'n
Knox McCardell, Sec'y-Treas.
3975 Brainere Road
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Jackson Central West Rest. Ass'n
Mrs. Pat Holmes, Secretary
140 Lexington Avenue
Jackson, Tennessee

Knoxville Restaurant Ass'n
Mrs. Louis Cohen, Sec'y
1045 W. Park Drive
Knoxville 21, Tennessee

Memphis Restaurant Ass'n
Joseph M. Alfonso, Sec'y
650 E. Parkway S.
Memphis 6, Tennessee

TENNESSEE (cont'd)

Nashville Restaurant Ass'n
Robert M. Nabors, Sec'y
438 Murfreesboro Road
Nashville, Tennessee

Upper East Tennessee Rest. Ass'n
Fred Barger, Sec'y
Konnarock Road
Kingsport, Tennessee

TEXAS

Texas Restaurant Ass'n
Mr. W. Price, Jr.,
Exec. Vice President
2708 East Avenue
P. O. Box 778
Austin, Texas

Abilene Restaurant Ass'n
Neil Fry, Secretary
Catching's Cafeteria
Box 198
Abilene, Texas

Austin Restaurant Ass'n
Paul Meadows, Sec'y
Capitol Linen Service
P.O. Box 6235
Austin, Texas

Corpus Christi Rest. Ass'n
Mr. Nat Carman, Sec'y
Privateer's Country Club
P. O. Box 6278
Corpus Christi, Texas

Dallas Restaurant Ass'n
Ernest P. Willson, Sec'y
Willson Coffee Shop
Lobby Republic Bank Bldg
Dallas, Texas

East Texas Restaurant Ass'n
Mr. J.T. Taylor, Sec'y-Treas.
Southwestern Electric PowerCo.
P. O. Box 1153
Marshall, Texas

TEXAS (cont'd)

El Paso Restaurant Ass'n
Mr. Gene Mitchell, Secretary
Gaslite Restaurant
412 East San Antonio
El Paso, Texas

Fort Worth Restaurant Ass'n
Mr. W. Earl White, Sec'y-Treas.
South Side Dairy Queen
1303 East Seminary Drive
Fort Worth, Texas

Houston Restaurant Ass'n
Mrs. Bernice Marshall, Sec'y
6437 Belmont Avenue
Houston, Texas

Lubbock Restaurant Ass'n
Mr. Chuck Ralston, Sec'y
Morton Foods, Inc.
P. O. Box 109
Lubbock, Texas

Mid-Coast Restaurant Ass'n
Jack Farmer, Sec'y-Treas.
1403 N. Bridge Street
Victoria, Texas

Panhandle Restaurant Ass'n
Mr. Mario Stanislao, Sec'y-Treas.
Southwestern Public Service Co.
P. O. Box 1261
Amarillo, Texas

Permian Basin Restaurant Ass'n
Ernest P. Nelson, Sec'y-Treas.
Nelson Cigarette Service
1408 Murray
Midland, Texas

Sabine Restaurant Association
Alfred J. Patrizi, Sec'y
Vic & Al's Drive Inn Restaurant
860 South 11th Street
Beaumont, Texas

San Angelo Restaurant Ass'n
Mr. Alton O. McEver, Sec'y-Treas.
McEver's Ranch House
532 West Beauregard
San Angelo, Texas

San Antonio Restaurant Ass'n
Earl Mayfield, Secretary
Frontier Drive In
3715 Broadway
San Antonio, Texas

Valley Restaurant Ass'n
Robert J. Porter, Secretary
General Hotel Supply Co.
P. O. Box 657
Harlingen, Texas

Waco Restaurant Association
Ernest D. Winkler, Sec'y
925 S. 5th Street
Waco, Texas

Wichita Falls Restaurant Ass'n
Jeff Bowden, Secretary
Wichita Falls Health Unit
Wichita Falls, Texas

THE POTOMAC INSTITUTE, INC.
1501 Eighteenth Street, N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20036 • 332-5566

June 9, 1964

AIR MAIL

Mr. Louis Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Lou:

Clearing a date for a meeting of peripatetic professionals is a herculean chore comparable to cleaning out the Augean stables. We finally compromised on Friday, June 19, and this is by way of confirming the meeting at the Potomac Institute on "Operation Compliance" (euphe-mystically known as "Operation Opportunity" in southern country).

Attached is a brief resume of the objectives and current status of the operation. We will be meeting to mull over how we can better reach more of the objectives, and what each of us can do to supplement the others' efforts. Some "feds" will be with us part of the day -- Justice, Civil Rights Commission, maybe Commerce -- because of their deep interest in this undertaking.

In order to start the Friday meeting promptly at 9:00 a.m., the out-of-towners will have to arrive here Thursday night. A Dupont Plaza Hotel reservation card is enclosed -- please return mail immediately. Our meeting will end about 4:00 p.m., so you can plan to return home Friday evening if you wish.

This invitation to you to attend this meeting is underlined with a note of urgency -- both as to the importance of the undertaking and the time remaining to accomplish it. I know you will make every effort to be here, and we look forward to your counsel and cooperation.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Art

Arthur J. Levin
Staff Director

AJL:vg

STEPHEN R. CURRIER, President
LLOYD K. GARRISON, Treasurer
JOHN G. SIMON, Secretary
PHILIP G. HAMMER, Trustee
ANDREW E. NORMAN, Trustee
HAROLD C. FLEMING, Executive Vice-President
ARTHUR J. LEVIN, Staff Director
MARGARET PRICE, Research Associate

OPERATION (COMPLIANCE
(OPPORTUNITY

Whatever the fate of the Civil Rights Bill, we can look forward to a Spring and Summer of heightened protest activity. If the bill passes with the public accommodations section intact, Negroes will test the availability of service in thousands of facilities and hundreds of communities throughout southern and border states. If an enforceable public accommodations section fails to pass, there is likely to be a comparable number of demonstrations marked by anger and frustration. In either case, there is the possibility of major and possibly tragic crisis.

Our planning can best start from the assumption that the bill, including an enforceable public accommodations section, will pass. In that event, the remedy for a violation will be a civil suit initiated by a complainant, or by the Attorney General where a pattern of discrimination exists. Even the resort to the courts will probably have to be delayed pending efforts at conciliation and negotiation. In any case, the normal delays of litigation -- abetted in some cases by unfriendly judges -- mean that relief will be slow and peicemeal. To the extent that Southern businesses refuse to comply without court compulsion, the issue will be joined in the streets with the attendant likelihood of turmoil and violence.

It is unrealistic to suggest that any amount of preparatory effort can eliminate the prospect of resistance and crisis. Such

areas as Mississippi and parts of other deep-South states will inevitably resist, given their political and social complexion. But this need not be the case in the majority of Southern towns and cities, though there may be intense opposition by individual proprietors in even fairly progressive cities and wherever certain firms operate. In many localities, foresighted governmental and private effort may make the difference between civil strife and orderly compliance with the law. The opponents of racial progress are doing their best to foment a Volstead-Act psychology of resistance to the proposed bill. The supporters of civil rights, private as well as governmental, can hardly take their responsibilities less seriously.

Objectives

(1) Lay the groundwork in selected Southern cities for strong and organized support for open public facilities and accommodations.

(2) Carefully search out and enlist on a locality by locality basis whatever helpful resources exist in the other Southern communities.

(3) Prepare and disseminate, through the press and organizational channels as appropriate, information about the bill and what it provides, encouraging examples of desegregation in public accommodations to date, information directed to economic and civic self-interest, "how-to" guidance materials for community action, etc.

(4) In cooperation with Federal officials, enlist the cooperation of retail chains in promoting local compliance by their affiliates and franchise-holders.

(5) Enlist the active participation of national organizations that have constituents or influence in Southern communities, most particularly in the pilot cities selected for intensive effort.

(6) Maintain a central pool of information on specific community situations, retail chains, and influential business and political leaders.

(7) Work closely with Federal departments and agencies that can influence Southern communities through program or personnel, as well as with those charged directly with civil rights responsibilities.

Coordination

There will be two closely connected centers of coordination and communication for the proposed private efforts. The Southern Regional Council will provide this service for the effort in the South, with particular attention to the intensive activities in the selected communities and the other localities. As the secretariat for the Southern Interagency Conference, it is the logical clearinghouse for the activities of the constituent agencies, as well as for the state and local human relations councils. To carry out these functions, SRC has added a temporary staff person who will assist the Executive Director and the Field Director for the duration of the project. In general, SRC will address itself to the following:

1. A division of labor among the Southern agencies, including assignment of special responsibility for the pilot community efforts to specific agencies.

2. Encouragement and guidance to purely local groups (e.g., women's committees, bi-racial committees) that can help create a spirit of compliance in their communities.

3. Preparation and distribution of appropriate informational and guidance materials.

4. Promotion of constructive newspaper stories and editorials.

5. Coordination of Southern activities with the Potomac Institute's contact work at the national level.

The Potomac Institute will attempt to involve as many appropriate national organizations and influences as possible in the Southern effort. In general it will:

1. Maintain liaison with the White House, Justice, the Civil rights Commission, and any other Federal agencies that are directly involved, and seek to relate their activities to those coordinated by SRC.

2. Explore possibilities of involving non-civil rights Federal departments and agencies (e.g., Defense, Labor, Federal Executive Boards) wherever they have influence or key personnel at the community level.

3. See that appropriate materials necessary to supplement SRC's output are prepared and distributed.

4. Work with the friendly press in Washington and New York as needed.

5. Work with national organizations -- civil rights, religious, business, labor, women's, civic, professional -- to enlist maximum support and resources behind the Southern effort.

6. Keep the Southern Regional Council and cooperating Southern agencies informed of developments in Washington and at the national level generally.

Activities Underway or Potential

1. SRC has convened several meetings of Southern agency personnel to discuss "Operation Compliance - Opportunity." Additional meetings are being planned. Compliance efforts are already underway in several communities.

2. Potomac is meeting with an informal, continuing committee of chain store businessmen and Federal officials who are planning ways to encourage desegregation of public accommodations in the South.

3. The International Association of Police Chiefs has expressed interest in cooperating by distributing case studies and other information to Southern police chiefs.

4. The Lawyers' Committee has offered to cooperate similarly with its constituency.

5. The National Women's Committee on Start Civil Rights and its constituent national organizations are developing community-wide women's efforts in selected communities in the South. Some women's groups are already at work (e.g., Atlanta, New Orleans).

6. The National Council of Churches Commission on Religion and Race already had contemplated an independent effort comparable to the one here described. SRC has had discussions with them and they have agreed to mesh planning and program.

7. The U. S. Conference of Mayors has initiated a community relations program for its constituents, and can be expected to distribute pertinent information through its mailing list, and will furnish its members on request consultative and technical assistance.

A list of pilot cities for intensive efforts to mobilize strong and organized support for open public facilities and accommodations is appended.

PILOT CITIES

ALABAMA

- Anniston
- Birmingham
- Huntsville
- Mobile
- Tuscaloosa

ARKANSAS

- Little Rock

FLORIDA

- Daytona Beach
- Jacksonville
- Miami
- Pensacola
- St. Petersburg
- Sarasota
- Tampa

GEORGIA

- Atlanta
- Columbus
- Savannah

LOUISIANA

- Baton Rouge
- New Orleans

MISSISSIPPI

- Greenville

NORTH CAROLINA

- Charlotte
- Durham
- Greensboro
- Raleigh
- Rocky Mount
- Winston-Salem

SOUTH CAROLINA

- Charleston
- Columbia
- Greenville

TENNESSEE

- Knoxville
- Memphis
- Nashville

TEXAS

- Dallas
- Houston

VIRGINIA

- Charlottesville
- Danville
- Lynchburg
- Newport News
- Norfolk
- Portsmouth
- Richmond
- Roanoke

THE POTOMAC INSTITUTE, INC.
1501 Eighteenth Street, N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20036 • 332-5566

June 23, 1964

Mr. Louis Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Lou:

Once again, let me thank you personally and express the appreciation of the Potomac Institute for taking time out of your busy schedule to confer about our mutual concern in achieving compliance with the public accommodations title of the Federal civil rights bill. As you know by now, the Senate overwhelmingly passed the bill just two hours after our conference adjourned and prospects for a law by July 4th seem very real.

In order not to hold up the plans we made, I am enclosing those materials we agreed to circulate which are available now. These include the American Jewish Committee statement on creating a climate of compliance, the instruction sheet titled "Open Facilities Project" which is being distributed to the women coordinators in selected couthern cities, the text of Title II of the amended bill (includes the so-called "Dirksen package" amendments and reference to the later jury trial amendment), the complete list of women coordinators who will be working in the indicated communities (more names to be added as we receive them).

I will get to you as soon as possible an interpretation of police responsibility under the civil rights law, any new amendments to the public accommodations title, and any additional information which will bear on your community assignment. The Southern Regional Council, through Louis Mitchell, will forward names of helpful people in your communities, including the names of any state and local directors of SRC affiliates. SRC will also send to you a copy of their new publication, "The Price We Pay," and you can order additional copies directly from them.

If you have names of helpful people in communities assigned to others, please sent them to the concerned person as soon as possible. Also, if you discover businessmen and civic officials who would be willing to make statements of compliance through the national media (radio, TV), forward such names to Harry Fleishman, American Jewish Committee, 165 East 56th Street, New York 22, New York. If you

STEPHEN R. CURRIER, President
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ARTHUR J. LEVIN, Staff Director
MARGARET PRICE, Research Associate

Mr. Louis Mitchell
June 23, 1964

haven't already indicated quantities you can use of the Potomac pamphlets, "Service For All Citizens" and "Opening Public Accommodations To All," let me know how many. The copies you requested at the conference are being mailed under separate cover.

If there is anything else we or SRC can do to be of assistance, please let us know. It would be very helpful mutually if you would also let us know how you are progressing and forward any suggestions, information, ideas or experiences that we can circulate for the benefit of the others. I want to tell you that you all made a deep impression of business-like excellence on the non-operational "observers" who were present and who don't have the privilege very often of seeing real pros in action.

Warm personal regards.

Cordially,

Art:vg

Arthur J. Levin
Staff Director

Attachments:

AJL:vg

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

"AFTER THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL"

To create a climate for compliance with the Public Accommodations Title of the Civil Rights Bill will require mobilization of diverse community elements.

Public officials, especially mayors and governors, should be encouraged to issue statements utilizing the theme of law and order, and stressing that law and order involves orderly compliance with an Act of Congress; that the alternative is anarchy and political disintegration.

It should be possible in many communities to obtain a manifesto signed by Catholic, Protestant and Jewish clergymen, urging compliance because it is morally right, and urging adherents of the three faiths to follow the teaching of their own religion regarding human dignity.

Businessmen and business groups should react to passage of the Bill on economic grounds, and in terms of their community's public image. Desegregation of places of public accommodation will create opportunities for the city to attract convention business which heretofore by-passed it. This point should be made to them and by them, as well as some emphasis on the fact that economic well-being depends on economic growth, which in turn requires orderly adjustment to social change. The normal channels into the business community are the Chambers of Commerce, Jaycees, and committees for industrial development. These are also the usual spokesmen for business interests, and therefore the ones whose support should be solicited. Trade associations, however, should not be overlooked, particularly those composed of restaurateurs, hotel men, filling station operators, and other industries covered by Title II.

Allied to business, but separately oriented, is the legal profession. A local bar association could appropriately say that the law is likely to be held Constitutional; that an Act of Congress is presumed valid until held otherwise; that it should be obeyed by law-abiding citizens; and that opposition to it should be confined to establishing judicial procedures.

In addition to special appeals to special interest groups, a general educational effort must be addressed to the community as a whole. For this purpose, support needs to be obtained from the mass media and from civic organizations. Newspaper ads can be effectively employed where funds for it are obtainable (and funds may be obtained from concerned businessmen). After passage, public service spot announcements may be given free of charge by radio stations to civic organizations promoting compliance. Editorials from papers and from TV and radio stations play an important role in setting community standards.

Many people simply do not know what the Bill covers and what it does not, and others have been misled by bitter opponents of civil rights. Straightforward news reporting of what the Bill contains will therefore improve the citizens' level of understanding and allay unwarranted anxieties regarding its impact. In addition, a short, simply-worded pamphlet, such as that already produced by the Southern Regional Council, should be as widely distributed as possible.

In some cities, organizations already exist which are capable of mobilizing the various elements whose support is vital to the success of the movement. In other places, however, it will be deemed desirable to organize an ad hoc group to achieve this specific objective. Partners For Progress, recently formed in Atlanta, is such a group. It is an inter-faith, interracial coalition of women's organizations, which involves people of good will committed to the development of "an open city" by the use of moderate tactics. Additional information on it may be obtained from PFP, 41 Exchange Place, S.E., Atlanta, or from your Area Director.

Motivated to act, and properly informed, AJC members can do much to achieve this objective by working with each other through their chapters, and by utilizing their other community affiliations and contacts.

Police procedures

Local p.a. ordinances

May 6, 1964

WOMEN COORDINATORS

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.	Dr. Louise Branscomb 1225 Greensboro Rd. (Tel. 322-6304)	NCCW
HUNTSVILLE, ALA.	Mrs, Raymond Berry 9614 Todd Mill Rd.	UCW
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.	Mrs. Patrick Murphy 423 Shamrock Dr. (Tel. Mohawk 6-5646)	NWCCR
CLEARWATER, FLA.	Mrs. A. J. Brumbaugh 330 Mehlenbacker Rd.	AAUW
CORAL GABLES (MIAMI), FLA.	Mrs. Julian Eberle 1019 Mariana Ave.	NCCW
PENSACOLA, FLA.	Mrs. Bernard Jacobson 441 Woodbine Dr.	AAUW
TALLAHASSEE, FLA.	Louise Blackwell Route 3, Box 218	AAUW
TAMPA, FLA.	Mrs. Nathan L. Marcus 917 Gulf View Ave.	NCJW
NEW ORLEANS, LA.	Mrs. William T. Green 2911 Milan Street	
CHARLOTTE, N.C.	Mrs. Wm. E. Meares 206 Tranquil Ave.	UCW
DURHAM, N.C.	Mrs. Guy Alling 1622 Delaware Ave.	YWCA
GREENSBORO, N.C.	Mrs. Harry Isaacson 100 Bachelor Dr.	NCJW
WINSTON SALEM, N.C.	Miss Kathleen Carpenter 1201 Glade St.	YWCA
CHARLESTON, S.C.	Mrs. Charles Gartland Box.1253, Myrtle Beach, S.C.	NCCW
KNOXVILLE, TENN.	Mrs. John Dougherty 3560 Talahi Dr.	UCW
MEMPHIS, TENN.	Mrs. Stanley Ish 1483 South Parkway East	YWCA
NASHVILLE, TENN.	Mrs. Irving Hand 203 Ridgefield Court	NCJW

(continued

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.	Mrs. Gerard Hannon 108 Northwest Lane Key West, Charlottesville	NCCW
DANVILLE, VA.	Miss Margaret Edmunds 133 Westmorland Court	NCCW
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.	Mrs. Frank Fullman 316 Hurley Ave.	UCW
RICHMOND, VA.	Miss Zula Pierce 6 North 5th St.	YWCA
ROANOKE, VA.	Mrs. J. E. Stockman 605 1st Street	YWCA

NCCW - National Council of Catholic Women

UCW - United Church Women

NWCCR - National Women's Committee for Civil Rights

AAUW - American Association of University Women

NCJW - National Council of Jewish Women

YWCA - Young Women's Christian Association

"OPEN FACILITIES" PROJECT

The Civil Rights legislation pending before the United States Senate includes a section on Public Accommodations. The Public Accommodations title of the bill would prohibit racial and religious discrimination in most hotels, motels, and other places of lodging; in restaurants, cafeterias, and other eating places; motion picture houses, theatres, sports arenas, and other places of exhibits and entertainment.

When the bill is passed, and there is much optimism that it will become law in the very near future, many communities will have adjustments to make. The key to compliance with the law while maintaining peace in the community will be how well the community is prepared to make the necessary adjustments.

The Public Accommodations section of the Civil Rights Bill offers a real opportunity for citizens as consumers to help bring about equal opportunities for all along with constructive human relations. Women can be especially effective in this area. Because of their mutual concern six national women's organizations, which make up the National Inter-Organization Women's Committee,* have endorsed an "Open Facilities" Project and commend this to their local affiliates.

Purpose

To secure support for extension of "open" public facilities.

To encourage voluntary compliance with the Public Accommodations section (Title II) of the Civil Rights Bill when passed.

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* National Council of Catholic Women, National Council of Jewish Women, National Council of Negro Women, United Church Women and the National Board of the YWCA, and American Association of University Women.

Steps to Take in Local Communities

1. Bring together first, as a nucleus group, representatives from local units of -

The National Council of Catholic Women
The National Council of Jewish Women
The National Council of Negro Women
The United Church Women
The Young Women's Christian Association
American Association of University Women

Enlarge this group to include other interested individuals and women's organizations. Organize with only enough structure to work effectively on this project.

If your community has a local Human Relations Committee, the chairman should be consulted and apprised of this project. He can probably suggest names of other interested women, furnish information about existing open facilities, and advise generally on the project in light of past experiences and continuing efforts to achieve equal opportunities.

2. In preparation for an effective local program some preliminary consideration could be given to -

a. Ascertaining to what extent there already are open facilities in the community. This can be done by contacting the local Human Relations Committee, Chamber of Commerce, men's and women's service clubs, business associations, or by making spot checks of public facilities.

b. Considering ways of supporting and commending those who have opened their facilities. The local Inter-Organization Women's Committee might send letters to owners and managers of restaurants, hotels and motels whose facilities and services are open to all. One group of women organized as Partners For Progress in Atlanta sends a letter which "commends and salutes" and states that "since you have made the American way your way of doing business, we will make it our business to eat or stay with you whenever we can. What's more we will encourage our husbands, our friends and all members of organizations to which we belong to do so regularly and often." Lists of open facilities are distribured to cooperating organizations.

c. Working out ways of approaching owners or managers of restaurants, hotels and motels whose practices are not known or uncertain to inquire about their present policy and encourage "compliance without compulsion" when Title II of the Civil Rights Bill is passed.

d. Planning an orientation session for the women who volunteer to visit owners and managers of public accommodations. An analysis of the provisions of Title II and some moral and economic considerations are contained in the enclosed pamphlet (additional copies available as you need them for community distribution).

3. Within the next week or so, community "coordinators" will be brought together in Atlanta for orientation purposes, convened by the Inter-Organization Women's Committee with the assistance of the Southern Regional Council. These coordinators will then help train the volunteers in their respective communities in determining the choice of places to visit, effective approaches, etc.

If no representative from your community is able to attend the Atlanta conference, or if you feel you need special assistance because of some particular community situation, contact Mr. Louis Mitchell, Operation Opportunity, Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, Atlanta, Ga. Either Mr. Mitchell or another experienced community consultant will consult with your local women's group at the earliest opportunity.

4. Embark on the project with confidence that most Americans share a belief in justice, in fair play and in equal opportunity. This project can help cultivate awareness of opportunities and provide occasions for action on these basic beliefs. Women in some communities have learned that their organized cooperative efforts can enlist growing public support. An example is Partners for Progress in Atlanta where organized and constructive consumer encouragement and support have helped business and community agencies to extend equality of opportunity to all people.

H. R. 7152

Omissions are bracketed. *

New material is underlined. *

(The jury trial provisions herein do not take into account pending jury trial amendments.)

* The bill as amended in the Senate <u>excludes</u> all the sections in brackets, and <u>includes</u> all the sections underlined.

TITLE II--INJUNCTIVE RELIEF AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN PLACES OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION

SEC. 201. (a) All persons shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations of any place of public accommodation, as defined in this section, without discrimination or segregation on the ground of race, color, religion, or national origin.

(b) Each of the following establishments which serves the public is a place of public accommodation within the meaning of this title if its operations affect commerce, or if discrimination or segregation by it is supported by State action:

(1) any inn, hotel, motel, or other establishment which provides lodging to transient guests, other than an establishment located within a building which contains not more than five rooms for rent or hire and which is actually occupied by the proprietor of such establishment as his residence;

(2) any restaurant, cafeteria, lunch room, lunch counter, soda fountain, or other facility principally engaged in selling food for consumption on the premises, including, but not limited to, any such facility located on the premises of any retail establishment; or any gasoline station;

(3) any motion picture house, theater, concert hall, sports arena, stadium or other place of exhibition or entertainment; and

(4) any establishment (A) (i) which is physically located within the premises of any establishment otherwise covered by this subsection, or (ii) within the premises of

which is physically located any such covered establishment, and (B) which holds itself out as serving patrons of such covered establishment.

(c) The operations of an establishment affect commerce within the meaning of this title if (1) it is one of the establishments described in paragraph (1) of subsection (b); (2) in the case of an establishment described in paragraph (2) of subsection (b), it serves or offers to serve interstate travelers or a substantial portion of the food which it serves, or gasoline or other products which it sells, has moved in commerce; (3) in the case of an establishment described in paragraph (3) of subsection (b), it customarily presents films, performances, athletic teams, exhibitions, or other sources of entertainment which move in commerce; and (4) in the case of an establishment described in paragraph (4) of subsection (b), it is physically located within the premises of, or there is physically located within its premises, an establishment the operations of which affect commerce within the meaning of this subsection. For purposes of this section, "commerce" means travel, trade, traffic, commerce, transportation or communication among the several States, or between the District of Columbia and any State, or between any foreign country or any territory or possession and any State or the District of Columbia, or between points in the same State but through any other State or the District of Columbia or a foreign country.

(d) Discrimination or segregation by an establishment is supported by State action within the meaning of this title if such discrimination or segregation (1) is carried on under color of any law, statute, ordinance or regulation; or (2) is carried on under color of any custom or usage required or enforced by officials of the State or political

subdivision thereof; or (3) is required by action of a State or political subdivision thereof.

(e) The provisions of this title shall not apply to a bona fide private club or other establishment not open to the public, except to the extent that the facilities of such establishment are made available to the customers or patrons of an establishment within the scope of subsection (b).

SEC. 202. All persons shall be entitled to be free, at any establishment or place, from discrimination or segregation of any kind on the ground of race, color, religion, or national origin, if such discrimination or segregation is or purports to be required by any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, rule or order, of a State or any agency or political subdivision thereof.

SEC. 203. No person shall (a) withhold, deny, or attempt to withhold or deny, or deprive or attempt to deprive, any person of any right or privilege secured by section 201 or 202, or (b) intimidate, threaten, or coerce, or attempt to intimidate, threaten, or coerce any person with the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by section 201 or 202, or (c) punish or attempt to punish any person for exercising or attempting to exercise any right or privilege secured by section 201 or 202.

[SEC. 204. (a) Whenever any person has engaged or there are reasonable grounds to believe that any person is about to engage in any act or practice prohibited by section 203, a civil action for preventive relief, including an application for a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order, or other order, may be instituted (1) by the person aggrieved,

or (2) by the Attorney General for or in the name of the United States if he satisfies himself that the purposes of this title will be materially furthered by the filing of an action.]

[(b) In any action commenced pursuant to this title, the court, in its discretion, may allow the prevailing party, other than the United States, a reasonable attorney's fee as part of the costs, and the United States shall be liable for costs the same as a private person.]

[(c) In case of any complaint received by the Attorney General alleging a violation or threatened violation of section 203 in a place where State or local laws or regulations forbid the act or practice involved, the Attorney General shall notify the appropriate State or local officials and, upon request, afford them a reasonable time to act under such State or local laws or regulations before he institutes an action.]

[(d) In the case of any complaint received by the Attorney General alleging a violation or threatened violation of section 203, the Attorney General, before instituting an action, may utilize the services of any Federal, State, or local agency or instrumentality which may be available to attempt to secure compliance with the provisions of this title by voluntary procedures.]

[(e) Compliance with the foregoing provisions of subsection (c) shall not be required if the Attorney General shall file with the court a certificate that the delay consequent upon compliance with such provisions in the particular case would adversely affect the interests of the United States, or that in the particular case compliance with such provisions would prove ineffective.]

SEC. 204. (a) Whenever any person has engaged or there are reasonable grounds to believe that any person is about to engage in any act or practice prohibited by section 203, a civil action for preventive relief, including an application for a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order, or other order, may be instituted by the person aggrieved and, upon timely application, the court may, in its discretion permit the Attorney General to intervene in such civil action. Upon application by the complainant and in such circumstances as the court may deem just, the court may appoint an attorney for such complainant and may authorize the commencement of the civil action without the payment of fees, costs or security.

(b) In any action commenced pursuant to this title, the court, in its discretion, may allow the prevailing party, other than the United States, a reasonable attorney's fee as part of the costs, and the United States shall be liable for costs the same as a private person.

(c) In the case of an alleged discriminatory practice prohibited by this title which occurs in a State, or political subdivision of a State, which has a State or local law prohibiting such discriminatory practice, no civil action may be brought under subsection (a) before the expiration of thirty days after written notice of such alleged discriminatory practice has been given to the appropriate State or local authority by registered mail or in person, provided that the court may stay proceedings in such civil action pending the termination of State or local proceedings.

(d) In the case of an alleged discriminatory practice prohibited by this title which occurs in a State, or

political subdivision of a State, which has no State or local law prohibiting such discriminatory practice, a civil action may be brought under subsection (a), provided that the court may refer the matter to the Community Relations Service established by Title X of this Act for as long as the court believes there is a reasonable possibility of obtaining ~~such~~ voluntary compliance, but for not more than ninety days, provided further, that upon expiration of such 90 day period, the court may extend such period for an additional period, not to exceed a cumulative total of 180 days, if it believes there then exists a reasonable possibility of securing ~~such~~ voluntary compliance.

SEC. 205. The Service is authorized to make a full investigation of any complaint referred to it by the court under section 204(d) and may hold such hearings with respect thereto as may be necessary. The Service shall conduct ~~its investigation~~ any hearings with respect to any such complaint in executive session, and shall not release any testimony given therein except by agreement of all parties involved in the complaint with the permission of the court, and the Service shall endeavor to bring about a voluntary discontinuance of the discriminatory practices complained of.

SEC. 206.(a) Whenever the Attorney General has reasonable cause to believe that any person or group of persons is engaged in a pattern or practice of resistance to the full enjoyment of any of the rights secured by this title, and that the pattern or practice is of such a nature and is intended to deny the full exercise of the rights herein described, the Attorney General may bring a civil action in the appropriate

district court of the United States by filing with it a complaint (1) signed by him (or in his absence the Acting Attorney General), (2) setting forth facts pertaining to such pattern or practice, and (3) requesting such preventive relief, including an application for a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order or other order against the person or persons responsible for such pattern or practice, as he deems necessary to insure the full enjoyment of the rights herein described.

(b) The district courts of the United States shall have and shall exercise jurisdiction of proceedings instituted pursuant to this section, and in any such proceeding the Attorney General may file with the clerk of such court a request that a court of three judges be convened to hear and determine the case. A copy of the request for a three-judge court shall be immediately furnished by such clerk to the chief judge of the circuit (or in his absence, the presiding circuit judge of the circuit) in which the case is pending. Upon receipt of the copy of such request it shall be the duty of the chief judge of the circuit or the presiding circuit judge, as the case may be, to designate immediately three judges in such circuit, of whom at least one shall be a circuit judge and another of whom shall be a district judge of the court in which the proceeding was instituted, to hear and determine such case, and it shall be the duty of the judges so designated to assign the case for hearing

at the earliest practicable date, to participate in the hearing and determination thereof, and to cause the case to be in every way expedited. An appeal from the final judgment of such court will lie to the Supreme Court.

In the event the Attorney General fails to file such a request in any such proceeding, it shall be the duty of the chief judge of the district (or in his absence, the acting chief judge) in which the case is pending immediately to designate a judge in such district to hear and determine the case. In the event that no judge in the district is available to hear and determine the case, the chief judge of the district, or the acting chief judge, as the case may be, shall certify this fact to the chief judge of the circuit (or in his absence, the acting chief judge) who shall then designate a district or circuit judge of the circuit to hear and determine the case.

It shall be the duty of the judge designated pursuant to this section to assign the case for hearing at the earliest practicable date and to cause the case to be in every way expedited.

~~(c) In any action or proceeding under this title, the United States shall be liable for costs, including a reasonable attorney's fee, the same as a private person.~~

SEC. [205.] 207. (a) The district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction of proceedings instituted pursuant to this title and shall exercise the same without regard to whether the aggrieved party shall have exhausted any administrative or other remedies that may be provided by law.

(b) The remedies provided in this title shall be the exclusive means of enforcing the rights hereby created,

but nothing in this title shall preclude any individual or any State or local agency from asserting any right created by any other Federal or State law not inconsistent with this title, including any statute or ordinance requiring nondiscrimination in public establishments or accommodations, or from pursuing any remedy, civil or criminal, which may be available for the vindication or enforcement of such right.

(c) Proceedings for contempt arising under the provisions of this title shall be subject to the provisions of section 151 of the Civil Rights Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 638).

NOTE: Section (c) immediately above amended now to provide jury trials in <u>all</u> proceedings for contempt arising under the provisions of this title (formerly jury trials required only if contempt penalty assessed by judge more than $300 fine or thirty days in jail).

Key:
O - Segregated or none
X - Some Desegregation
@ - Much Desegregation or Yes

	Restaurants	Hotels-Motels	Theaters	Lunch Counters	Committees	Possible Additional Cities to consider
ALABAMA						
Anniston	O	O	O	X	@	
*Mobile	O	@	O	X	@	
**Huntsville	X	X	X	@	O	
Tuscaloosa	O	O	O	O	O	
ARKANSAS						
Little Rock	@	@	@	@	@	
FLORIDA						
**Miami	@	X	@	@	@	
Jacksonville	@	X	X	@	@	
*Pensacola	@	@	O	X	@	
*St. Petersburg	X	X	X	@	@	
**Daytona Beach	@	@	@	@	O	
GEORGIA						
**Atlanta	@	O	@	@	@	
Macon	O	X	O	@	@	
**Savannah	O	@	@	@	@	
Columbus	X	O	@	@	@	
LOUISIANA						
New Orleans	X	@	X	@	@	
**LaFayette	O	O	O	X	O	
*Baton Rouge	O	O	O	@	@	
****NORTH CAROLINA**						
*Charlotte	@	@	@	@	@	Asheville
Raleigh	@	X	@	@	@	Gastonia
Durham	@	@	@	@	O?	Winston-Salem
*Greensboro	X	X	@	X	@	
*Rocky Mt.	X	X	O	X	@	
SOUTH CAROLINA						
*Charleston	O	X	O	X	@	
**Columbia	X	X	@	@	@	
**Greenville	X	X	X	@	@	

	Restaurants	Hotels-Motels	Theaters	Lunch Counters	Committees	Possible Additional Cities to consider
TENNESSEE						
Memphis	●	●	●	●	●	
*‡Nashville	●	●	●	●	●	
Knoxville	●	●	●	●	●	
*Chattanooga	●	X	X	X	●	
TEXAS						
**Houston	●	●	●	●	○	
*‡Dallas	●	●	●	●	●	
VIRGINIA						
*‡Richmond	●	●	●	●	●	Lynchburg
(*Norfolk	●	X	●	●	●	Roanoke
{ Newport News	●	●	●	●	●	
{ Portsmouth	●	●	●	●	●	

* -- Cities responding to U. S. Conf. of Mayors Survey

** -- Cities tentatively selected by S. I. C.

COMPLIANCE WITH THE PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS PROVISIONS OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

Many persons in and outside of the Government have expressed their concern on the problems which will follow the enactment of the public accommodation section of the Civil Rights bill. Remembering the events following the school desegregation decision, the hope has been expressed by many that every effort be made to avoid a similar period of uncertainty followed by massive resistance and defiance. The following is an outline of steps that can be taken to assure that the initiative rests in the hands of those seeking to establish and maintain compliance.

Responsibility

It is the role and responsibility of the Federal government to plan, coordinate and initiate this effort. Of course, the close cooperation and support of human relations councils, civil rights organizations, religious institutions, etc., will be needed, but this is first a government responsibility.

Local Level

The immediate objective should be the development of a clear manifestation of support and compliance by persons subject to the Act immediately after its passage. To accomplish this, the leading businessmen in one, two or three communities in each of 12 to 15

Southern States must make public and explicit statements of their intention, conviction and determination to comply with the letter and spirit of the law.

Steps should be taken immediately by the Federal government with the cooperation of private agencies to identify those communities in the States in question where considerable progress has recently been made in desegregating public accommodation. One and two men field teams of Federal employees should be dispatched to these communities to survey and document the extent of progress, the areas remaining segregated, the attitude of public officials and the attitudes of the leading businessmen. No effort should be made during these visits to lay the ground work for the expected public statements and announcements. These would be purely exploratory visits and would be made with assistance from the private organizations.

Following these visits, the Federal officials responsible for coordinating these efforts would, in cooperation with the private organizations, determine which communities were most likely to be cooperative, the strategy needed to secure their cooperation and what implementing steps should be taken. Where private organizations felt they could secure the public statement, they would proceed to do so. Where Federal efforts would be more useful, then they would do so. However, the Federal government has the responsibility to see that something happens.

National Level

While these field visits are being made, efforts should be simultaneously undertaken to contact radio and TV media for the presentation of appropriate programs which would highlight the immediate compliance which was expected to take place in these major cities in the South.

The President or his representative should meet with representatives of business organizations and with officials of major chains to secure their public statements of compliance.

No effort should be made by the Federal government (even assuming it could be effective) to restrain public demonstrations in the selected or any other communities.

Other efforts may be necessary with those communities in which compliance does not appear likely. That program should be the subject of a different memorandum.

Staff

It is recognized that this effort would require the temporary assignment of personnel from various Government agencies. However, there are qualified people in the Department of Justice, the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and in a variety of other agencies serving as intergroup relations specialists or as equal employment opportunity officials

who could carry out the functions without difficulty. A list of 30 Federal employees in Washington and throughout the country could be drawn up who, with a minimum of orientation, could undertake the local studies and participate in the follow-up activities. Furthermore, there are persons currently employed by the private organizations that would be available for temporary assignment from one month to six weeks to assist in this effort if needed.

President Eisenhower was properly criticized for having left a vacuum following the Supreme Court decision. The massive resistance which followed to a large extent was due to the failure of the Federal government to assume the initiative. President Johnson would be equally subject to criticism if the Federal government again fail to coordinate and initiate the program aimed at securing immediate and voluntary compliance with the law. Public demonstrations will undoubtedly continue right through to November. One would only hope that we would have the beginnings of a public ground swell of compliance taking place simultaneously.

Manger Hotels

TENNESSEE

KNOXVILLE
Prentiss Moore, President
Knoxville Hotel Association
Holiday Inns of America
Nashville, Tenn.

MEMPHIS
Kenneth Newman, President
Memphis Hotel Association
William Len Hotel
Main & Monroe Streets

NASHVILLE
K. O. Hurley, President
Nashville Hotel Association
Capitol Park Inn

TEXAS

DALLAS

Ben H. Roberts, President
Dallas Hotel Association
Travis Hotel
1611 Canton Street

HOUSTON
James J. Spring, Jr., President
Hotel Managers Association of Houston
Shramrock Hilton Hotel
Holcombe Boulevard & South Main

VIRGINIA

CHARLOTTESVILLE
Barney Smith, President
Blue Ridge Motel Association
Holiday Inn
Charlottesville

DANVILLE - no local association
Mr. David T. Bush, Jr., Manager
Danville Hotel
602 Main Street

LYNCHBURG - no local association
Mr. N. D. Page, Manager
Virginian Hotel

NEWPORT NEWS - no local association
Contact Mr. Charles A. Tulloh, Executive Secretary
Virginia Hotel & Motel Association
801 East Broad St., Richmond, Va.

Manger Hotels

NORFOLK (Virginia Cont'd)
Mrs. Marguerite N. Flynn, President
Greater Norfolk Hotel Association
Nansemond Hotel
236 W. Ocean View Avenue

PORTSMOUTH - no reply

RICHMOND - no local association
Contact Mr. George Barnes, President
Virginia Hotel & Motel Association
Mayflower Motel, Inc.
Lexington, Va.

ROANOKE
Hotel Association of Roanoke
Garland W. Miller, Vice President
Ponce de Leon Hotel

OPERATION (COMPLIANCE
(OPPORTUNITY

Whatever the fate of the Civil Rights Bill, we can look forward to a Spring and Summer of heightened protest activity. If the bill passes with the public accommodations section intact, Negroes will test the availability of service in thousands of facilities and hundreds of communities throughout southern and border states. If an enforceable public accommodations section fails to pass, there is likely to be a comparable number of demonstrations marked by anger and frustration. In either case, there is the possibility of major and possibly tragic crisis.

Our planning can best start from the assumption that the bill, including an enforceable public accommodations section, will pass. In that event, the remedy for a violation will be a civil suit initiated by a complainant, or by the Attorney General where a pattern of discrimination exists. Even the resort to the courts will probably have to be delayed pending efforts at conciliation and negotiation. In any case, the normal delays of litigation -- abetted in some cases by unfriendly judges -- mean that relief will be slow and peicemeal. To the extent that Southern businesses refuse to comply without court compulsion, the issue will be joined in the streets with the attendant likelihood of turmoil and violence.

It is unrealistic to suggest that any amount of preparatory effort can eliminate the prospect of resistance and crisis. Such areas as Mississippi and parts of other deep-South states will inevitably resist, given their political and social complexion. But this need not be the case in the majority of Southern towns and cities, though there may be intense opposition by individual proprietors in even fairly progressive cities and wherever certain firms operate. In

many localities, foresighted governmental and private effort may make the difference between civil strife and orderly compliance with the law. The opponents of racial progress are doing their best to foment a Volstead-Act psychology of resistance to the proposed bill. The supporters of civil rights, private as well as governmental, can hardly take their responsibilities less seriously.

OBJECTIVES

(1) Lay the groundwork in slected Southern cities for strong organized support for open public facilities and accommodations.

(2) Carefully search out and enlist on a locality by locality basis whatever helpful resources exist in the other Southern communities.

(3) Prepare and disseminate, through the press and organizational channels as appropriate, information about the bill and what it provides, encouraging examples of desegregation in public accommodations to date, information directed to economic and civic self-interest, "how-to" guidance materials for community action, etc.

(4) In cooperation with Federal officials, enlist the cooperation of retail chains in promoting local compliance by their affiliates and franchise-holders.

(5) Enlist the active participation of national organizations that have constituents or influence in Southern communities, most particularly in the pilot cities selected for intensive effort.

(6) Maintain a central pool of information on specific community situations, retail chains, and influential business and political leaders.

(7) Work closely with Federal departments and agencies that can influence Southern communities through program or personnel, as well as with those charged directly with civil rights responsibilities.

COORDINATION

There will be two closely connected centers of coordination and communication for the proposed private efforts. The Southern Regional Council will provide this service for the effort in the South, with particular attention to the intensive activities in the selected communities and the other localities. As the secretariat for the Southern Interagency Conference, it is the logical clearing-house for the activities of the constituent agencies, as well as for the state and local human relations councils. To carry out these functions, SRC has added a temporary staff person who will assist the Executive Director and the Field Director for the duration of the project. In general, SRC will address itself to the following:

1. A division of labor among the Southern agencies, including assignment of special responsibility for the pilot community efforts to specific agencies.
2. Encouragement and guidance to purely local groups (e.g., women's committees, bi-racial committees) that can help create a spirit of compliance in their communities.

3. Preparation and distribution of appropriate informational and guidance materials.
4. Promotion of constructive newspaper stories and editorials.
5. Coordination of Southern activities with the Potomac Institute's contact work at the national level.

The Potomac Institute will attempt to involve as many appropriate national organizations and influences as possible in the Southern effort. In general it will:

1. Maintain liaison with the White House, Justice, the Civil rights Commission, and any other Federal agencies that are directly involved, and seek to relate their activities to those coordinated by SRC.
2. Explore possibilities of involving non-civil rights Federal departments and agencies (e.g., Defense, Labor, Federal Executive Boards) wherever they have influence or key personnel at the community level.
3. See that appropriate materials necessary to supplement SRC's output are prepared and distributed.
4. Work with the friendly press in Washington and New York as needed.
5. Work with national organizations -- civil rights, religious, business, labor, women's, civic, professional -- to enlist maximum support and resources behind the Southern effort.

6. Keep the Southern Regional Council and cooperating Southern agencies informed of developments in Washington and at the national level generally.

ACTIVITIES UNDERWAY OR POTENTIAL

1. SRC has convened several meetings of Southern agency personnel to discuss "Operation Compliance - Opportunity." Additional meetings are being planned. Compliance efforts are already underway in several communities.
2. Potomac is meeting with an informal, continuing committee of chain store businessmen and Federal officials who are planning ways to encourage desegregation of public accommodations in the South.
3. The International Association of Police Chiefs has expressed interest in cooperating by distributing case studies and other information to Southern police chiefs.
4. The Lawyers' Committee has offered to cooperate similarly with its constituency.
5. The National Women's Committee on Civil Rights and its constituent national organizations are developing community-wide women's efforts in selected communities in the South. Some women's groups are already at work (e.g., Atlanta, New Orleans).
6. The National Council of Churches Commission on Religion and Race already had contemplated an independent effort comparable to the one here described. SRC has had discussions with them and they have agreed to mesh planning and program.
7. The U. S. Conference of Mayors has initiated a community relations program for its constituents, and can be expected to distribute pertinent information through its mailing list, and will furnish its members on request consultative and technical assistance.

OPERATION - 6

A list of pilot cities for intensive efforts to mobilize strong and organized support for open public facilities and accommodations is appended.

PILOT CITIES

ALABAMA

Anniston
Birmingham
Huntsville
Mobile
Tuscaloosa

ARKANSAS

Little Rock

FLORIDA

Daytona Beach
Jacksonville
Miami
Pensacola
St. Petersburg
Sarasota
Tampa

GEORGIA

Atlanta
Columbus
Savannah

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge
New Orleans

MISSISSIPPI

Greenville

NORTH CAROLINA

Charlotte
Durham
Greensboro
Raleigh
Rocky Mount
Winston-Salem

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston
Columbia
Greenville

TENNESSEE

Knoxville
Memphis
Nashville

TEXAS

Dallas
Houston

VIRGINIA

Charlottesville
Danville
Lynchburg
Newport News
Norfolk
Portsmouth
Richmond
Roanoke

PARTICIPANTS IN WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCES ON VOLUNTARY DESEGREGATION
(unevaluated)

ATLANTA

R Abernathy, The Rev. Ralph D.
So. Christian Ldrshp Conf.
Atlanta

R Bevels, Mrs. Diane Nash
SCLC

BC Branch, Harllee, Jr., Pres.
The Southern Company
1330 Peachtree St., N.W.

A Dorsey, Hugh M., Jr.
64 First Natl. Bank Bldg.

CR Forman, James
Student Non-Viol. Coord. Comm.
6 Raymond St.

R Garrison, Dr. Search
Ga. Baptist Convention
3387 Piedmont Rd., N.W.

R Glass, Dr. Victor, Assoc. Sec.
Div. of Missions, Home Mission Bd.
Southern Baptist Convention
213 Derrydown

R Hallinan, The Most Rev. Paul J.
2699 Peachtree Rd., N.E.
P.O. Box 12047, Northside Sta.

W Hamilton, Mrs. Grace
562 University Pl.

R Harding, Dr. Vincent
Mennonite CentralcComm.
540 Houston St. N.E.

B Harrison, J. H.
Gen. Mgr., Wilby Kincey Circuit

R Hoffman, The Rev. Clifton G.
Ex.Sec., Thos.Jefferson Unitarian
Universalist Council

A Hollowell, Donald L.
859½ Hunter St.

W Horton, Mrs. Oze
YWCA Pub.Affairs Commte.
1970 Walthall Dr. N.W.

A Johnson, Herbert
715 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg.

A State Sen. LeRoy Johnson

R King, The Rev. M. L. Jr.
Sou. Christian Ldrshp. Conf.
4-7 Auburn Ave. N.E.

CR Lewis, John, Chrmn.
Student Non-Viol. Coord. Comm.
135 Auburn Ave. N.E.

B McVinnie, George F.
2581 Piedmont Ave. N.W.

R Millard, The Rev. James, Stated Clerk
The Presbyterian Church in the U.S.
712 Montana Rd. N.W.

L Montague, W. H., Pres.
Ga. State AFL-CIO
7776 Peachtree St. N.W.

R Morris, The Rev. John, Exec. Dir.
The Episcopal Soc. for Cultural & Racial Unity
4655 Jett Rd. N.W.

W Narmore, Mrs. Phil, Pres.
Ga. United Church Women
595 McAfee St. N.W.

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Symbols:

B = business

CR= civil rights leaders

A = attorney

E = educator

L = labor

BC= business council

R = religious

W = women's organization